Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1883-84

00133111

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 24 February, 2020

11
1
24

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

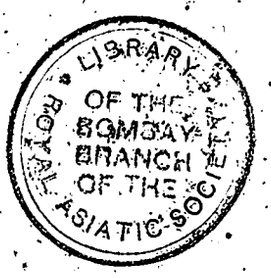
OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1883-84.

133111



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1884.

00133111

CONTENTS.

PAGE

PART I.

SUMMARY ... ... i—xl

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—Political.

Tributary States.

Gujarát States—
Cutch ... 1
Pálanpur ... 5
Mahi Kántha ... 7
Káthiáwár ... 10
Cambay ... 15
Rewa Kántha ... 16
Nárukot ... 19

Southern Gujarát—
Dharampur ... *ib.*
Bánsda ... 20
Sachín ... 21

Marátha States—
Khándesh Political Agency ... *ib.*
Jawhár ... 22
Janjira ... 23
Sávantvádi ... 25

Sátára Jágirs—
Bhor ... 28
Phaltan ... 29
Aundh ... 30
Jath ... 31
Daphlápur ... 33
Akalkot ... *ib.*
Kolhápur ... 34

Southern Marátha States ... 37
Sángli ... 39
Sávanúr ... 41

Sind—
Khairpur ... 42

Aden ... 43

CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land.

Surveys—
Topographical Survey ... 47
Tidal and Levelling Operations ... 48
Revenue Survey ... *ib.*

Settlements ... 50
Alienation Settlement ... 52

Waste Lands ... *ib.*
Government Estates ... 53
Estates under Government management—
Wards' Estates ... *ib.*
Incumbered Estates in charge of the Táluk-dári Settlement Officer ... 54
Incumbered Estates, Sind ... 55

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

Course of Legislation ... 57

Police—
The District Police ... 58
Bombay City Police ... 63
Vagrants ... 64
Railway Police ... 65
Chemical Analysis ... 66

Criminal Justice—
Business of Criminal Courts ... 6
Punishments ... 6
Appeal and Revision ... 6

Prisons ... 7
Juvenile prisons ... 7

Civil Justice ... 7
Classes of Courts ... 7
Suits ... 7
Appeals ... 7
Decrees ... 7

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... 7
Bombay Court of Small Causes ... 8

Registration ... 8
Joint Stock Companies ... 8

Municipal Administration—
Bombay Municipality ... 8
District Municipalities ... 8

Military—
Strength of the Bombay Army ... 8
Cost ... 8
Gymnastics ... 8
Garrison Instruction ... 8
Musketry ... 8
Schools ... 8
Veterinary Department ... 8
Accommodation for troops ... 8
Movements of troops ... 8

Marine ... 8
Bombay Port Trust ... 8
Karáchi Harbour Board ... 8

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution

Agriculture ... 9
Advances to cultivators ... 9
Agricultural stock ... 9
Horse breeding ... 9
Horse-shows ... 9

Weather and Crops—
Meteorology ... 9
Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency ... 9
Colába Observatory ... 9
Weather at Bombay ... 9
Crops ... 9
Wages ... 9
Prices ... 9

Horticulture—
Gardens in Bombay ... 9
Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind ... 9

Forests ... 9
Mines and Quarries ... 9
Manufactures ... 9
The Factories Act ... 9
Steam Boiler Inspection Act ... 9

Trade—
Port of Bombay, Foreign Trade ... 9
Coasting Trade ... 9
Subordinate Ports ... 9
Sind, Karáchi ... 9
Aden ... 9

Public Works—
Military ... 9
Civil Buildings ... 9
Roads ... 9
Bridges ... 9
Harbour works ... 9

	PAGE
Railways	149
Canals, Indus Conservancy	153
Telegraphs	*ib.*
Post Office, Imperial Post...	154
District Post	156
Irrigation	157

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Civil Transactions	164
Mint	167
Currency	168
Land Revenue	169
Canal Revenue	170
Customs	*ib.*
Opium	172
Salt	173
Excise	181
Stamps	182
License Tax	184
Local Funds	186
Municipal Revenues	*ib.*

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths	187
Emigration	190
Medical Relief...	*ib.*
Lunatic Asylums	192
Sanitation	193
Vaccination	194

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education—	
Receipts and Expenditure	197
The University	199
Arts Colleges	*ib.*
Special Colleges	200
Special and Technical Schools	200
Matriculation	201
High Schools	*ib.*
Middle Class Schools	202
Study of English and optional languages ...	204
Vernacular Schools	*ib.*
Night Schools	205
Indigenous Schools	*ib.*
Education of Muhammadans	*ib.*
Police and Jail Schools	206
Girls' Schools	*ib.*
Training College and Normal Schools ...	207
Schools in Native States	208
Education of Chiefs and Minors	*ib.*
Table of Castes and Religions	209
Literature and the Press—	
Literature	*ib.*
Native Press	211
Literary Societies—	
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society ...	213
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute	214
Medical and Physical Society	*ib.*
Arts and Sciences—	
Victoria and Albert Museum	*ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology	215

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction—	
Church of England	216
Roman Catholic Church	217
Church of Scotland	*ib.*
Stationery	218
General Miscellaneous—	
Printing	*ib.*
Photozincographic Office	219

... ...	31
... ...	33
Daphlápur	*ib.*
Akalkot	34
Kolhápur	37
Southern Marátha States	39
Sángli	41
Sávanúr	
Sind—	42
Khairpur	43
Aden	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys—	
Topographical Survey	47
Tidal and Levelling Operations	48
Revenue Survey	*ib.*
Settlements	50
Alienation Settlement	52
Waste Lands	*ib.*
Government Estates	53
Estates under Government management—	*ib.*
Wards' Estates	
Incumbered Estates in charge of the Táluk-dári Settlement Officer	54
Incumbered Estates, Sind	55

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation	57
Police—	
The District Police	58
Bombay City Police	63
Vagrants	64
Railway Police	65
Chemical Analysis	66

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND ...

Agriculture	
Advances to cultivators	
Agricultural stock	
Horse-breeding	
Horse-shows	
Weather and Crops—	
Meteorology	
Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency	
Colába Observatory	
Weather at Bombay	
Crops	
Wages	
Prices	
Horticulture—	
Gardens in Bombay	
Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind	
Forests	
Mines and Quarries ...	
Manufactures ...	
The Factories ...	
Steam Boilers ...	
Trade—	
Port ...	
C...	
S... n Trade...	
S... ...	
... ...	
Pr... ...	
... ...	
...ldings	
... ...	
...ges	
...bour works	

Statistical Returns.

PAGE

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Geographical Area of Territory administered. 3

POLITICAL.

B.—(1.) Political Relations with Native States ... 4
(2.) Ruling Chiefs 10

C.—(1.) Civil Divisions of British Territory ... 16
(2.) Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control 17

D.—(1.) Population of British Territory ... 18
(2.) Population of Native States... ... 19

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(1.) Statement showing the date on which the Current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires 20
(2.) Cost of Re-settlement Operations ... *ib.*

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—
Acts passed in the year 1883-84 21
Bills proposed or pending during the same period 26

B.—POLICE—
(1.) General Statement of Cognizable Crime showing the result of Police operations... 30
(2.) General Statement of Non-Cognizable Crime showing the result of Police and Magisterial operations 32
(3.) Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime 33
(4.) Thuggee, Dacoity and other professional crimes 34
(5.) Additional Police collected for the protection of person and property at fairs ... *ib.*
(6.) Punitive Posts ... ... *ib.*
(7.) Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police 36
(8.) Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force ... 38
(9.) Race, Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police... ... 39
(10.) Expenditure on Police Buildings ... *ib.*
(11.) Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police ... *ib.*

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—
(1.) Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction, with the Cost of Tribunals. 40
(2.) Criminal Offences reported and Persons tried 41
(3.) Miscellaneous Criminal proceedings ... 43
(4.) Result of Criminal trials ... ... *ib.*
(5.) Punishments inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals 44
(6.) Result of Appeals and Revisions ... 45
(7.) Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts 46

D.—PRISONS—
(1.) Number of Convicts in the Jails ... 47
(2.) Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Convicts classed according to the Nature and Length of Sentence 48
(4.) Convicts who had been previously convicted in 1883 ... ... *ib.*

PAGE

(5.) Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners 48
(6.) Employment of the Convicts ... 49
(7.) Profits earned by Convicts ... ... *ib.*
(8.) Net Cost of Prisoners ... ... *ib.*
(9.) Sickness and Mortality among Convicts. 50
(10.) Civil Prisoners ... ... *ib*

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—
(1.) Number and description of Civil Suits... 51
(2.) Value and Number of Suits instituted ... 52
(3.) Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, Part I, Civil Suits 53
(4.) Part II, Miscellaneous Cases ... 54
(5.) Appeals from Decrees 55
(6.) Miscellaneous Appeals 56
(7.) Execution of Decrees 57
(8.) Insolvency proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code 58
(9.) Number of Cases received and disposed of by the Subordinate Courts under the Agriculturists' Relief Act 59
(10.) Business of Village Munsifs under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... *ib.*
(11.) Business of Conciliators under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... *ib.*

F.—REGISTRATION—
(1.) Deeds registered and Departmental Receipts... 60

G.—MILITARY—
(1.) Strength and Cost of the Army ... 62
(2.) Details of Cost of the Army ... *ib.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE—
(1.) Area of cultivable Land bearing assessment, exclusive of 4 districts in Sind ...
(1a.) Area of culturable Land bearing assessment in 4 districts of Sind ... ...
(2.) Area under different Crops ... ...
(3.) Agricultural Stock ... ...

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—
(1.) Climate ... ...
(2.) Prices of Products ... ...
(3.) Do. Labour... ...

C.—MANUFACTURES—
Particulars regarding the Number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency ...

D.—TRADE—
(1.) Merchandise and Treasure imported from foreign countries into the Bombay Presidency, including Sind ...
(2.) Exports from Bombay and Sind to foreign countries ... ...
(3.) Customs Duty collected ... ...
(4.) Statement showing the Coasting Trade
(5.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared with Cargoes and to foreign countries ...
(6.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared in Ballast from foreign countries ...
(7.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade ...
(8.) Quantity of Cotton exported from India during 1882-83 ... ...
(9.) Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay ... ...

PAGE

E.—POSTAL—

Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Village Postmen 116

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—

Financial Results of Irrigation Works, showing the Capital Outlay, Revenue, Working Expenses, &c., for 1883-84 117

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.) General statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1882-83 and 1883-84 118
(2.) Revenue of the Presidency ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Expenditure of the Presidency ... 119
(4.) Comparative statement of Civil Receipts of 1882-83 and 1883-84 ... ... *ib.*
(5.) Comparative statement of Civil Expenditure for 1882-83 and 1883-84 ... 120
(6.) Statement showing the actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance heads for 1883-84 ... ... *ib.*

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE—

LAND REVENUE—

Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the actual realizations in 1882-83 and 1883-84. 122

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL—

(I.) EXCISE—

(1.) Total Revenue derived from Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs ... 125
(2.) Revenue derived from Spirits ... *ib.*
(3.) Revenue from Spirits manufactured in India in the European method or imported from abroad 126
(4.) Revenue from Country Spirits ... 127
(5.) Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled 128
(6.) Revenue from Wine, Beer, and Fermented Liquors 129
(7.) Revenue from Opium and Preparations of Opium 130
(8.) Revenue from hemp (gánja) and preparations therefrom 131

(II.) STAMPS—

(1.) Receipts and disbursements on account of general and Court-fee stamps ... 132
(2.) Net receipts from Stamp revenue for ten years 133
(3.) Sales of Court-fee stamps 134

(III.) LOCAL FUNDS—

(1.) Receipts and disbursements from Local Funds (Public Works) in each Collectorate during the year 1883-84 ... 135
(2.) Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds. *ib.*

(IV.) MUNICIPAL REVENUES—

(1.) Income of District Municipalities ... 136
(2.) Expenditure do. ... 138
(3.) Details of Octroi Taxation 140

PAGE

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—

(1.) Births registered during 1883 ... 144
(2.) Deaths registered during 1883 ... *ib.*
(3.) Deaths registered from different causes... 145

B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—

(1.) Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries 147
(2.) In-door and out-door Patients treated during 1883 ... ... *ib.*
(3.) Statement showing the Diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated ... *ib.*
(3*a*.) Result of Major Operations performed.. 148
(4.) Classes and Sexes of in-door and out-door patients ... ... *ib.*
(5.) Income and Expenditure ... ... *ib.*

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS—

(1.) Admissions and Discharges of Lunatics . 149
(2.) Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Asylums ... ... *ib.*

D.—VACCINATION—

(1.) Particulars of Vaccination 150

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDUCATION—

(1.) Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars 160
(2.) Abstract Return of Expenditure ... 161
(3.) Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars. 162
(4.) Return of Expenditure 164
(5.) Return of the stages of pupils in Public Schools for general education ... 166
(6.) Results of Examinations of the Bombay University 168
(7.) Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction 170
(8.) Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of other Schools subject to administrative supervision... ... 172

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—

(1.) Total number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency 174
(2.) Analysis of Publications registered .... *ib.*
(3.) Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published... 175

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations 182

PART I.

SUMMARY.

In the year under review the revenues of the country have not been drained by any foreign wars. The attention of the Government has not been diverted from the pursuance of schemes for the development of the resources of the Presidency, nor have its energies been crippled, by any famine. After a succession of plagues—plagues of famine, of rats, of locusts—the Presidency has enjoyed a year of almost unbroken prosperity. The rainfall was, if anything, too abundant. Excessive rain and overflowing American crops combined to reduce exports of cotton below those of the previous year; but they, nevertheless, remained much in excess of the average of the preceding five years, and higher prices compensated for smaller sales. The season was peculiarly favourable to the growth of wheat. This not merely expanded exports from this Presidency, but also increased to a very large extent the traffic in grain on the railways, which now convey to Bombay and Karáchi the produce of the North-West Provinces and the Punjáb.

The prosperity of the year has affected the history of every department. Crime has decreased. Cultivators have not needed to mortgage their lands and to borrow money, and have thought more of redeeming their estates out of the hands of money-lenders. Money-lenders have not suffered, for their capital has been more usefully employed in extending trade and improving manufactures. Whilst litigation has decreased, the extension of commerce has heightened the stamp revenue.

Improved circumstances have encouraged the cultivators to send their children to school, whilst the Educational Department has taken advantage of the increase in educational funds by adding largely to the number of schools. The construction of railways and factories has not only brought to these shores more [illegible] manufactures of England and Belgium, but it has at once [illegible]venue and demonstrated the utility of the Forest Department. [illegible]and in Sind the department has been able to supply fuel to meet the [illegible]ements of increased traffic on the railways of that province, and, on the other, [illegible] forests of the south have furnished sleepers for the new railways, which are now opening up the resources of the Southern Marátha Country.

Personnel of the Administration.

Throughout the year the administration of this Presidency was conducted by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. The offices of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Second Member of Council were held, as in the previous year, by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Arthur Hardinge, C.B. Until his retirement on March 28th, 1884, the third seat in the Council was occupied by the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft, C.S.I. He was succeeded by the Honourable Mr. Peile, C. S. I., who up to that time had been Fourth Member, and, until April 7th, 1884, the place in the Council, which had been vacated on Mr. Ravenscroft's retirement, was filled by the Honourable Mr. C. Gonne, C.S.I.

Tours of His Excellency the Governor.

On August 31st, 1883, His Excellency, accompanied by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and the Commissioner, S. D., visited Bijápur in connection with the scheme at present being carried out for the

transfer of the head-quarters of the Kaládgi Collectorate from Kaládgi to the ancient capital. After inspecting the old buildings in the inner fortress, which are being converted into public offices, His Excellency signified his approval of most of the details of the proposed scheme, and made such alterations in the rest as he deemed necessary.

In December His Excellency made a journey to Calcutta to take part in the proceedings at the opening of the International Exhibition.

Gujarát.

Between January 15th and the end of the month he made a tour through Gujarát. On January 16th he arrived at Ahmedabad, and in the afternoon visited the horse-show, inspected the prize-winners, and distributed the prizes.

After leaving Ahmedabad he visited Sádra, Paránţij, Idar, Harsol, Amliyára, Kapadvanj, Godhra, Báriya, Dohad, and other places of importance in the province.

Darbárs were held at Idar, Kapadvanj and Dákor, which were attended by large numbers of the neighbouring Chiefs and gentry.

The Western Deccan Railway.

On February 13th the commencement of the Western Deccan Railway was celebrated by a darbár held by the Governor at Ghorpuri. So much interest attaches to the subject of railway extension in India, that a portion of His Excellency's speech on the occasion may with advantage be inserted here:—

"I do not think that there has been any undertaking more important or auspicious to this Presidency since the inception of the great trunk lines of India by the Marquis of Dalhousie. The Rájputána line, which it was my duty to inaugurate, was locally important, and it has cheapened communications with the North-West; but in its commercial, military, and political, bearings it is of much less consequence to Bombay. Our present undertaking will give us direct railway communication along our great south road; it will pass from 60 to 70 miles inland of the Sahyádri range,—that is to say, as near to it as the configuration of the country will permit; it will bring the central station of Belgaum, now 214 miles from a railway and 76 from the sea, upon a through line; it will traverse or skirt a chain of Native States.

"But, some may say, after all we have a first-rate road going nearly on the same line, on which you can travel as fast as horses can go; you have five or six roads at right angles to this crossing the Ghâts to the sea; and, as for troops, why, you must always trust to your roads in time of emergency. Yes, but what is the difference between road and railway communication? It is best put in money value. Country produce cannot bear the cost of transport one or two hundred miles to a station on the G. I. P., and thence to Bombay. It takes the shortest route to the water. If there is a good Ghát [illegible] on pack animals. One of the most frequented roads from the South to the sea is that by Karád, in the south of Sátára, to Chiplún on the Dábhol [illegible] on that road paid in 1881, 1882, and 1883 an average of Rs. 73,000. Well, [illegible] the average cost of cartage 60 miles from Karád to Chiplún is Rs. 6 per cart of 18 (40-lbs.) maunds, or nearly Rs. 20 a ton. From Kurundvád to the sea, say 100 miles, it is Rs. 50. From Jamkhandi to Chiplún the Rája told me last week it is Rs. 40 per ton for some 130 miles, added to which is the coasting voyage. Well, Karád will be about 200 miles by railway to Bombay, and the rate for grains and cotton should be about Rs. 10. Kurundvád will be about 250 miles, say Rs. 12; Jamkhandi will get a station in about 30 miles, and thence 340 miles of railway to Bombay for, say, Rs. 20. Now the cost of transport will be reduced by railway from 10 to 20 per cent. upon a single ton of grain, cotton, tobacco, oil-seeds and condiments, which will be an actual addition to the profits of the producer—an immense premium on his industry and a proportionate lightening of his burdens. What encouragement this means to the investment of capital by the enhancement of returns, what development of the resources of the country, what improvement of the condition of the inhabitants, the experience of the world will readily illustrate. But this is not all. We know how precarious is the climate of this district; how one year in five there is a scanty rainfall; and how once in fifty years there is a failure of crops and a famine; how in such times there is distress, mortality, destruction of savings, then a slow recovery. But what if every station on the South Marátha system becomes a starting point or a depôt of supplies, if the failure of the harvest there only draws by the natural laws of commerce the surplus of other regions to its succour, such supplies not being subject to the

enormous difficulties of animal transport through a country without grass and with little water, but drawn along the iron way by the machine which does not eat, or take its food with it, and furnishes employment and profit as it goes! Besides this, let me remind you, that the irrigation works lately completed or in progress all over the district served by this railway system are calculated to irrigate, approximately, 30,000 acres, or 484 square miles, such areas being not only thus rendered independent of local rainfall, but capable of producing crops in far greater plenty, of far more valuable descriptions, and, consequently, of far greater profit both to the producer and to the carrying company than at present. These are only the direct and immediate results of a railway; and there is no part of India where such natural results are more evidently procurable by means of scientific appliances. With the triangle of railway now in progress there will be no part of the Southern Marátha Country from the Western Ghâts to the Nizám's frontier that will be more than 50 miles from a railway."

Aden.

In April 1884, for the first time since the Settlement was annexed to the Indian Empire and attached to this Presidency, Aden was visited officially by a Governor of Bombay in person. It was, therefore, only in keeping with the importance of the occasion, that the deputation of the inhabitants, who met His Excellency on his landing at the Government pier, should look back on the changes that had taken place in the Settlement during that period of nearly half a century, and some of the remarks made on the occasion are worthy to be recorded:—

"When Aden was first taken in 1839 it was but a small fishing village, but under the fostering care of the British Government it has become a large and prosperous town with a population of 35,000 people of many creeds and races. It has become a large entrepôt of trade, and nearly half of all the vessels that pass through the Suez Canal call to take in coals and for various other purposes. But the ever-increasing tonnage of vessels renders it most desirable that the harbour should be improved. If the harbour be dredged, so as to allow vessels of large draught to enter and leave at every state of the tide, nearly all the vessels that pass through the Red Sea will make use of the port."

Amongst the places first visited by His Excellency were the Settlement of Shaikh Othman, founded in 1882 to relieve the pressure of population in the military town, and the new Somáli town, which now contains 10,000 inhabitants.

He subsequently inspected the batteries at Steamer Point, and examined minutely the designs for new fortifications.

On Easter Monday he sailed in Her Majesty's ship "Sphinx" to Perim, and visited the depôt recently opened there by the Perim Coal Company, in which 400 coolies are employed. Returning to Aden His Excellency paid a visit to the Sultán of Lahej, whose territories extend to within 10 miles of Aden; at the frontier he was met by an escort of the Lahej guards mounted on camels.

His Excellency brought his visit to a conclusion by decorating with medals the men of the 4th Bombay Rifles who had taken part in the Afghan campaign.

Native States.
Cutch.

The marriage of the youthful Ráo of Cutch during the year forms a prelude to his taking over the entire management of his State from the Council of Regency, who have so ably administered his affairs for eight years. On January 1st, 1876, the father of the present Ráo died at the early age of 37, leaving as his successor a boy 10 years of age. The young Ráo is a prince of a most amiable disposition, who has already shown, that he possesses an earnest desire to become fully acquainted with the principles of good government.

In 1876 a Council of Regency was appointed, consisting of the Political Agent, the Diván, and a Jádeja Chief. When the Council commenced its labours the collection of land revenue was in the hands of farmers; the finances of the State were burdened in order to maintain militia and horse-soldiers, more dangerous to their friends than to their enemies; registration was unknown; only 1 person in 190 was receiving any instruction; and the port of Mándvi was little more than a roadstead. Within eight years the farming of the land revenue has been abolished, and

the income of the State has been increased by one-third. Whilst in former years the expenditure regularly exceeded the income, more than 4½ lákhs are now annually added to the State reserves, which already amount to more than 23 lákhs of rupees. Since 1876-77, 1,649 new wells have been constructed, and the cultivation of larger areas and increased irrigation have raised the land revenue from less than 4 lákhs of rupees to nearly 6. More than 10,000 rupees are now derived annually from the registration of documents. The State now depends for military protection on British troops, and, in place of the former undisciplined bands, the police consist of a trained body of men numbering 704. By the construction of a breakwater, and of a pier 425 feet long, and the dredging of the harbour, Mándvi has been converted into a commodious port. The number of schools has increased from 45 to 116, and of children attending them from 2,734 to 6,314. There are 13 schools set apart for girls, in which 562 girls are receiving instruction. Fair-weather tracks have been converted into metalled roads; post offices have been opened; and regular communication has been established by means of a steam boat between Cutch and the coast of Káthiáwár.

Kolhápur.

Within eighteen years the throne of Kolhápur has three times been vacant, and thrice has a Mahárája passed away leaving no son to succeed him. This succession of misfortunes has been attributed by the people of Kolhápur to the negligence of their rulers in leaving the remains of Siváji III. and of other members of the ancient royal family in the cemetery of the Bhonsle family at Kolhápur. In order to dispel their gloomy forebodings the Regent has sent the ashes of these former rulers to Benares to be disposed of there in accordance with the Shástrás. His Highness Siváji IV. died at Ahmednagar on December 25th. Her Highness Anandibái Sáheb, widow of the late Mahárája, has with the consent of the Supreme Government adopted Yeshvantráv, eldest son of the Chief of Kágal now known as His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahárái.

The Regency, which was formed in March 1882, will continue to carry on the government until the young Mahárája, who is nearly ten years old, attains his majority.

Janjira.

In January, 1879, on the death of the Habshi, Naváb of Janjira, the management of that State, in which for nine years the Assistant Political Agent, Kolába, had taken a leading part, was altogether entrusted to him, the Collector of Kolába merely retaining a power of general supervision. The young Naváb, who was in his sixteenth year, was sent to the Rájkumár College. Major Salmon found the State incumbered with debt, and yet every reform involved an immediate loss of revenue. The strength of the police was wholly insufficient for the suppression of crime. A comparatively large revenue was raised from forests, but this represented only a small proportion of the wood carried off to Bombay by the contractors; in a few more years nothing would have been left but bare hill-sides. The pay of the magistrates and revenue officers was so small, that it was impossible they could maintain themselves honestly on it. There was not a made road in the State, and, as a consequence, hardly a wheeled vehicle. Within little more than five years vast changes have been made. The strength of the police has been nearly doubled, and the decrease of serious crime in the district is the subject of remark. The Revenue and Judicial Departments have been re-organized, and salaries raised to a proper level. Waste of timber has been stopped, and the area of the forests increased; yet the forest net revenue, which now amounts to Rs. 18,500, is increasing so rapidly, that it will before many years fall not far short of the old amount. Murud, the capital, now connected by a good road with the Kolába Collectorate, and the ng point is in progress. The number of children attending the school ural laws of trebled. A survey of the land has been commenced. T subject to the

stantial increase in the revenue; and, by good management and careful scrutiny of claims, the State debts have been reduced from several lákhs to Rs. 85,381.

The young Navab has derived great benefit from his stay at the Rájkumár College. For more than six months of the year under review, he and the Assistant Political Agent conducted the business of the State jointly. In October, 1883, when he had attained his majority, he was formally installed and invested with full powers. The Naváb showed his sense of the responsibilities that had devolved upon him by detaining Major Salmon for two months longer to be his adviser. Since December the administration has been carried on by the Naváb himself with the assistance of the State Kárbhári.

Rájkumár College.

No young rulers in any country in the world are more carefully trained than the minor Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. The training of the young princes does not end when they leave college:—by tours through India, and even in some cases extended as far as Western Europe, their ideas are enlarged, and they gain insight into the resources of the vast empire, with whose interests their own are linked. And on their return they sit beside trained administrators; from learning pass on to taking part in the government of their States; finally, when they have gained a full experience of the details of administrative work, the reins are handed to them, and they are formally installed.

The opening of the Girássia school at Wadhwán—a school on the model of the Rájkumár College but intended for the lesser Tálukdárs of the province of Káthiáwár—has acted most beneficially as an institution reserved for boys of rank inferior to those of the Rájkumár College.

During the year the eldest son of the Thákor of Rájpipla entered the Rájkumár College, and the Thákor of Gondal and the Rája of Bánsda left it.

The Thákors of Morvi, Wadhwán and Gondal visited Europe.

The Rája of Bánsda and the Thákor of Gondal were admitted to a share in the administration of their States. The Naváb of Janjira was formally installed. The Mahárája of I'dar was in the second year of his independent management. Lastly, the Thákor of Bhávnagar could look back on ten years, since he had left the college, spent in putting into practice the lessons he had there received.

Bhávnagar.

Much has been done, during the year, to improve the port of Bhávnagar. A powerful dredger has been constructed. Fixed moorings are being laid down, which will enable three steamers at a time to lie in safety in the creek. Nearly 3¾ lákhs of rupees were spent in constructing stations on the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway and in improving the line. The total outlay from capital up to the end of the year amounted to nearly 90½ lákhs of rupees.

There was an increase, amounting altogether to Rs. 45,378, in traffic expenses, general charges, and in the cost of maintaining the line. During the past year, there was a great reduction in the number of pilgrims conveyed to sacred places; so there was a decrease of more than Rs. 22,000 in coaching receipts. But the quantities of cotton (raw and manufactured), of wood, and of general merchandise, carried were much greater than in 1882; so, on the whole, there was an increase of Rs. 17,345 in gross earnings.

The net earnings of the line amounted to more than 3¼ lákhs, representing 3·61 per cent. on the total outlay from capital.

Junágad.

The Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the grievances burden[illegible]s completed its labours before the close of the year. They will, it is friends than [illegible] to a settlement, which will guarantee peaceful relations between was receiving any [illegible] Darbár in future. stead. Within eight

Rájasthánik Court.

The Rájasthánik Court was established in 1873, with the assent, and at the cost, of the Káthiáwár Chiefs, for the settlement of disputes as to girás, or hereditary landed estate, between the States and the Mulgirássiás. The esteem, in which this Court is held, may be inferred from the requests that are again made by the Chiefs for its maintenance. The Court was originally established for only three years; in 1876, by desire of the States, another five years were allowed to it; in 1881 three years were added to its existence; and now for the fourth time an extension of its term has been requested. The number of cases decided during the past year, *viz.*, 210, was the largest on record; good harvests enabled the Girássiás to be more punctual in their attendance, and furnished them with the means of paying expenses of surveying and vakils' fees.

One interesting illustration may be given of the nature of the work in which this Court is sometimes engaged :—

Cases of infringement of caste rules, adultery, and the like, are decided, where the matter relates to the higher castes, by a person styled the "Desh Pátel", and in cases relating to persons of low caste by the "Mihtar" (chief). These persons are entitled to receive certain customary dues from the people whose disputes they settle. In very important cases Desh Pátels from three or four parganas, or even from neighbouring States, assemble and form a court. The rights of Desh-Pátelai and Mihtrai are farmed out by the Darbárs. In some villages the people have set up pretenders to these titles; this is not only an infringement on the rights of the Darbárs, but the authority of the pretender is not acknowledged outside his own village.

The Rájasthánik Court has, therefore, ruled that each Darbár has the right of appointing a Desh Pátel and a Mihtar in every one of its parganas or groups of parganas.

The President bears testimony to the moderation displayed by the Joint Administrators of Gondal and the representatives of Bhávnagar, Junágad, and Pálitána in conducting cases in his Court, and to the forbearance shown by the Navánagar authorities in dealing with some ignorant and turbulent Girássiás.

Education : Káthiáwár.

The progress of education in the province of Káthiáwár has been more than satisfactory. In 1858 there were only 29 schools attended by 1,909 scholars; there are now 703 schools and 39,440 scholars. The total amount spent on education by the Chiefs during the year was, excluding the expenses of the Rájkumár College and Girássia School, Rs. 2,58,314. His Highness the Jám of Navánagar has expended Rs. 10,523 on a high school, and 3 new schools have been opened in his State. The Naváb of Junágad has been generous in his support of educational institutions. He has given Rs. 10,000 for additions to the Alfred High School at Rájkot which was built by his father, and he has also made over a sum of more than Rs. 5,000 to schools at Byculla.

Gondal.

Gondal has done much towards extending education by means of night schools; in that State are now 23 night schools attended by 588 pupils. Female education has been encouraged by the opening of a new school and the foundation of 2 scholarships and 6 grants-in-aid in connection with the Gondal girls' school. By 12 scholarships boys of the Gondal Anglo-Vernacular School have been tempted to continue their education in the Rájkot High School, and they are still further encouraged to aim at special excellence in medicine, in arts, and in engineering by 3 scholarships of sufficient value to enable them to pursue their studies at Bombay or Poona. Students of agriculture, and of the veterinary and mechanical arts, have not been overlooked, and, besides founding scholarships for their benefit, the State work-shops have been thrown open to them free of all charges.

Weather and Crops.

Reports from the various districts show, that the season presented the same general features in all parts of the Presidency, except in Sind, where the harvests depend but little on the rainfall. In that province the inundation was a very unsteady and unfavourable one. Between July 22nd and August 5th, at the very time when water is much required for the rice crops, the inundation, from a height of 15 feet 10 inches, fell to 11 feet 2 inches, causing serious injury to the crops. On the Upper Sind Frontier the deficiency of the water-supply was to some extent supplied by a fall of rain in July. In Thar and Párkar, too, the harvest in the Nára valley was above the average. The extreme south of the Karáchi District was invaded by a tidal wave, which destroyed many lives and much property. In spite of these adverse circumstances there is a general concurrence of opinion in regard to the prosperous condition of the cultivators. Wages were maintained at a high rate by the demand for labour created by the railways in progress.

In the remaining portions of the Presidency there was, at the end of May, a premature fall of rain, which induced many cultivators to commence sowing operations. A long break in the rains then ensued, which was followed in July by an exceptionally heavy and long-continued fall of rain; and several of the great rivers, especially in Gujarát, rose far above the ordinary levels, and did considerable damage. In the Surat District many cultivators were driven from their villages and compelled to take refuge in trees; and in the town of Surat many of the inhabitants were left homeless, whilst the Assistant Judge's Court was destroyed. The wants of the poor were relieved by the generosity of the people of Bombay and Ahmedabad, who actually contributed more than was needed.

This heavy rainfall was succeeded by a long period, during which hardly a shower fell. Finally in October, when the kharíf crops were ripening, there was a final fall of rain, which injured the rice crops to a slight degree, and caused a partial failure of the crops of bájri and jowári. The abundant rainfall, however, stimulated the sowing of rabi crops of wheat and gram, and the yield of these was enormous.

It was thought up to the end of September, that the cotton crop would be better than in the previous year. The unseasonable rain in October, however, reduced the average out-turn to about 12 annas. But the cultivators did not suffer materially from this deficiency in the crop, as the price of cotton was higher by 12 per cent. than the average obtained in the previous ten years. On the other hand, they derived much profit from wheat and gram. Locusts appeared in Khándesh, Poona, Belgaum, Násik and several other districts; but, whether from the vigorous measures taken for their destruction with the experience gained in former years, or from the declining vitality of the insects, the damage done by them in most districts was very small. Generally the heavy rains sufficed to destroy them. But in the districts on the western slopes of the Ghats, they caused considerable injury to crops. In Kánara, where the crops of myrabolams suffered severely in 1882-83, little damage was done; but in Belgaum, during the hot season, locusts swarmed over the myrabolam tracts along the Ghats, and devoured the blossoms, causing a loss estimated at Rs. 7,500. In accordance with what has been already narrated, the prices of wheat, gram and dál fell, whilst smaller quantities of jowári, bájri and rice were obtainable for a rupee. Wages generally continued the same, but in a few districts there was a slight rise in rates. In several of the Deccan districts this was due to the great demand for labour on the East and West Deccan Railways, which were under construction.

Agriculture.

The year under report will hereafter be regarded as an epoch in the history of agricultural progress in this Presidency. The tendency of advancing civiliza-

tion is to specialize branches of the administration. In the early years of British rule the Collector was at once civil and criminal judge, revenue, survey, and forest officer, in his own district. Before many years had elapsed, the Judicial Department had been separated by a broad line from the Revenue, and separate departments had been created for the measurement of the land and the assessment of land revenue, and for the protection and extension of forests. The time has now arrived when the interests of agriculture should be placed under special and skilled supervision, and when the collection of statistics, the preparation of estimates of the harvests, the determination of agricultural profits, and other matters intimately connected with the well-being of the commercial and cultivating classes in this country should be entrusted to a more highly trained agency than the village accountants and kárkúns of the mámlatdárs' establishments, who are already over-burdened with other miscellaneous duties, and who have not made those subjects their special study. The famines, which visited the Presidency in the years 1876 and 1877, directed attention to a still more urgent reason for the creation of an agricultural department. In India a decade seldom passes away without some portions of the country being desolated by famine. It has been found that great loss of life and needless expenditure of public money are caused at the commencement of such visitations by the postponement of all consideration of the remedial measures to be adopted until the famine has become an established fact. The Famine Commission appointed by the Secretary of State in 1879 recommended, that the administration of famine relief should be placed under a special branch of the Secretariat whose peculiar duty it should be to collect and analyze the records of past famines, in order that experience dearly bought in the past might be rendered available in the future. The department was to make itself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the people in all districts and the extent of the water-supply.

The Bombay Government took the first active step to carry out these suggestions in 1881, when they nominated a member of the Covenanted Civil Service as first Director of the new department. Mr. Ozanne, the gentleman so appointed, during his stay in England on furlough, in order to fit himself for his new office, went through the course of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester and obtained diplomas from that college and the Royal Agricultural Society of England. At the end of the present year, after his return from furlough, advantage was taken of the completion of the Bombay Gazetteer to hand over to the Director an office, which from its previous duties had become thoroughly acquainted with the economic history of all parts of the Presidency.

In the opinion of the Famine Commissioners, the efficiency of the Agricultural Department in relieving the distress caused by famines will depend mainly on the completeness and accuracy with which the agricultural, vital, and economic statistics, with which it has to deal, are collected in each village and compiled in each district. It has been found by long experience, that the present agency is quite incapable of collecting statistics in the perfect manner required by the Commissioners. A committee was, therefore, convened in September 1883 in order to elaborate, on lines laid down by Government, a scheme for the creation of a new body of educated, well-paid, men to replace the táluka general-duty kárkúns in the supervision of the work of the village accountants. The committee advised that experiment should first be made in the Dhárwár District, for the following reasons:—

In order to reduce to the smallest proportions the trouble and uncertainty attending repeated revisions of the land-revenue settlements, the Government has ruled, that the measurement and classification work of the original survey shall be accepted so far as this is compatible with fiscal interests, and that in whatever

tálukás revision is necessary, it shall be undertaken at once and carried to completion in eight years. The dissolution of the Department of Survey on the completion of its work being thus in prospect, the necessity arises for some other and permanent agency, which shall take over and maintain the survey record as completed by the Department of Survey. It is proposed to entrust this duty to the Director of Agriculture with the aid of establishments, which will be formed and enlarged as those of the Survey Department are reduced. The revision settlement having been completed in Dhárwár, the survey record of that district has been transferred to the charge of the Director, and a body of officials has been carefully selected, who will, under his direction, both maintain the correctness of the survey record and furnish more correct and scientific agricultural statistics. The Director is assisted by his own inspecting staff, while the circle inspectors (from 2 to 4 in each táluka) form part of the Mámlatdár's establishment and of the district revenue staff, though they will be supplied with forms and technical instructions by the Director of Agriculture.

But reformation in the machinery for collecting and compiling statistics must be two-fold:—not only must superior agents be employed, but they must be provided with improved forms. The Divisional Commissioners and the Survey Commissioner have, therefore, entirely re-cast the forms in which agricultural statistics are recorded; have drawn up a complete list of the crops grown in the Presidency; and have prepared a set of formulæ for ascertaining, from the estimated quantity expressed in annas, the yield in pounds per acre of each crop entered in the list.

In the foregoing has been briefly indicated the policy, which Government have shaped out in regard to revisions of survey in the future. Survey.

At the time of the earliest revision of a survey settlement in this Presidency nearly thirty years ago, the Government of Bombay laid down the principle, that the assessment of land should not be enhanced on account of increased value due to improvements effected by the holder during the currency of any past term of settlement. This principle received legislative sanction in the first Bombay Survey and Settlement Act (Bombay Act I of 1865, Section 30). While this section was re-enacted with little change in the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879), Section 106, another section was added (Section 107), which, although it has never been so applied as to modify the principle that the tenant should be secured in the enjoyment of his improvements, does reserve to Government the power to consider in fixing a revised assessment the increased value derived from certain classes of improvements. As the Government has not, nor ever had, any intention of using this section to tax improvements, and as it is undesirable that any ground should be allowed to exist for misapprehensions, which may discourage the application of private enterprise and capital to agriculture, it is proposed to repeal Section 107 and to re-enact the last part of Section 106 in a new section, to be numbered Section 107, in such terms as may set forth clearly, absolutely, and without qualification, the two simple principles (1) that assessments will be revised on consideration of the value of land and the profits of agriculture; and (2) that assessments will not be increased on revision on account of increase to such value and profits due to improvements effected in any land during the currency of any previous settlement by or at the cost of the holder thereof.

In connection with this part of the subject it is necessary to speak of the arable land, which, under the name of "Pôt-kharáb", was included as unassessed in survey numbers at the early settlements. Government has been inclined ever since 1874 to leave the profit of bringing such land into cultivation to the occupant. But it was found that the area thus treated in the early settlements was so large, that to forego assessment of it would occasion an unjustifiable sacri-

fice of the claims of the public revenue. Action in this matter was, therefore, postponed. But the settlements marked by lavish indifference to pôt-kharáb have now come under revision. About the year 1854 a more careful system was introduced under the rules of the Joint Report. His Excellency the Governor in Council has therefore resolved, that the settlement officers shall in the operations for revision settlement of land originally settled after 1854, as a general principle, accept and confirm as exempt from assessment whatever area was entered as pôt-kharáb in the classification of land at the original settlement In other words, as a general rule, land which, though arable, was at the first survey included in a survey number as unarable and was left unassessed, shall also be left unassessed at the revision settlement for the benefit of the occupant.

The next point to notice is the limit which Government imposes on the percentage by which the land revenue assessments may be enhanced by the Survey Department on revision.

By Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5739 of October 29, 1874, the following regulations were laid down for certain districts in the Deccan :—

"1*st*. The increase of revenue in the case of a táluka or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry-crop rate shall not exceed 33 per cent.

"2*nd*. No increase exceeding 66 per cent. should be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government.

"3*rd*. No increase exceeding 100 per cent. shall in like manner be imposed on an individual holding.

"It is desirable here to state the principles which should be adopted in dealing with the last description of increases. Putting fraud or obvious error in the calculation of the original assessments out of the question, these excessive increases in individual cases will be found to be due to one of three causes :—

"1*st*. To the assessment of land which was deducted by the original survey as unarable and unassessed, but nevertheless included within the limits of the original assessed number.

"2*nd*. To enlargement of the original assessed number by portions of neighbouring lands unassessed at the original settlement having been with or without permission encroached upon by the rayats and cultivated together with the original assessed numbers.

"3*rd*. To the alterations that have been made (1) by the adoption of a different valuation scale and (2) by putting a higher value on the soils themselves.

"As regards the second cause, His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that lands so appropriated must be regularly valued and assessed, no matter what increase in assessment may thereby result.

"As regards the last cause, it must be borne in mind, that the officers employed in the infancy of the survey worked on varying scales of valuation, and that the systems they severally adopted were consequently more or less tentative or experimental. It was not till after the lapse of a few years that the then superintendents of survey were able to fix upon a uniform system of valuation which was subsequently embodied in the Joint Report. However much, therefore, His Excellency in Council would wish to avoid extreme increases in the assessment on individual holdings, there can be no doubt about the superiority of the Joint Report system, and of the absolute necessity for determining and upholding a classification of soils based as far as possible on correct and uniform data.

"It is understood that the Joint Report-system was generally adopted a very few years after the introduction of the early assessments, and that, consequently, no alteration will be required to be made at future revisions. Explanation on this point should, however, be clearly given in future, and also for each future revision in respect to the extent to which it has been found necessary to alter and depart from the classification value originally fixed on the different descriptions of soils. The smallest extent of variation from the old valuation

consistent with the principle laid down in the last paragraph should be permitted, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the valuation of the poorest and lighter soils low.

"If the above rules are adhered to, the cases in which the enhancement of the assessment in individual holdings will be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit will probably be very few. In order to prevent excessive individual increases, the fixed standard of valuation must not be abandoned. It will always be optional with Government to remit wholly or in part, or for a particular period, such proportion of the increase in excess of 100 per cent. as may seem necessary; but the correct value of the land must be carefully ascertained on a uniform basis, and the proper assessment thereon duly calculated and recorded."

These rules have not been formally extended beyond the districts for which they were framed. The reason of this is to be found in the imperfection of the measurement and classification done in the earliest years of the survey. The revision of the earliest original settlements has, however, been effected, and the limits above set forth can now be adopted, as in fact they have been in the revision settlements of the past two years, without injustice to the public interests. His Excellency in Council has, therefore, directed, that these limitations of enhancement shall be observed in the revision of all original settlements of which the term expires after the revenue year 1883-84.

An account of the formation of a clear well-defined policy in regard to land administration would not be complete without a statement of the views of Government in regard to the collection of the land revenue. It is often asserted, that the rigid exaction of the land revenue in good and bad seasons is incompatible with the sustained solvency of the rayat. It is, however, to be noted in the first place, that, in a revenue settlement, everything affecting the security or insecurity of agriculture in the tract under settlement is weighed, and the maximum rate of each group of villages is graduated accordingly. No consideration is more potent in the adjustment of rates than the security or insecurity of the crops in the area under settlement. A táluka is often divided into five or six groups for no other reason than the comparative certainty of the rainfall. Thus allowance is made in the assessments for the fluctuations in agricultural returns caused by variations of season by what may be called a standing remission co-extensive with the settlement in favour of the less fortunate tracts. The principle certainly is that the assessments thus carefully adjusted to the average production should be punctually paid. But when any agricultural disaster which can be called abnormal occurs, the principle of rigid exaction is unhesitatingly set aside. In recent years, land revenue instalments have in fact been frequently suspended. If it is found possible to collect these instalments in subsequent prosperous years, the advantage attributed to rents in kind is secured, *viz.* that the rayat pays when he has wherewith to pay and is excused payment when he has not. If not, the arrears are remitted. If the disaster is serious, remission is sanctioned rather than suspension, and always a careful enquiry into individual cases is held before it is decided whether the suspended land revenue should be collected or remitted. The reason why the subject of remissions is not treated in the Land Revenue Code is that each case is considered by the Government, to whom every agricultural disaster is promptly and fully reported.

Thirty-three survey parties were at work during the year in 16 districts of the Presidency, including 4 districts of Sind, and in the Native States of Janjira, Bhor, Sávantvádi, Kolhápur, and the Southern Marátha Jághírs. The total area surveyed was 2,512 square miles as compared with 2,606 square miles in the previous year.

The decrease, which was entirely in the areas measured by the Ratnágiri and the Poona and Násik branches of the department, must be attributed to the ruggedness of the tracts surveyed, and to the small sizes of the plots into which

they are divided. The department is to be congratulated on the completion of the survey and soil valuation of Sávantvádi; for, since 1872-73, when the work was commenced, the unhealthy climate of that State has caused the death or retirement of some of the best of the subordinates in the department.

In the Ratnágiri Collectorate, besides the completion of the survey of the Sangameshvar Táluka, a most important work was finished, *viz.*, the re-survey of varkas lands in surveyed tálukás.

Operations for the revision of surveys were carried on actively in 9 districts.

At the beginning of the year under report, revised rates had been introduced into 3,860 villages of the Presidency situated in 7 districts. The total cost of re-settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 27,23,254. The aggregate increase in land revenue caused by the introduction of those rates was Rs. 15,24,634, being about 32·7 per cent., on an average, more than the former rates.

During the year, revised settlements were made in 193 villages of the Poona District and in 145 villages of Kaládgi.

The rates of assessment were increased on an average by about 23 per cent., and the resulting increase in land revenue amounted to Rs. 68,627.

Indebted Estates of Tálukdárs.

The Tálukdári Settlement Department has now been in existence for 22 years. During that time some hundreds of estates, with incomes exceeding several lákhs of rupees, have come under the care of the Settlement Officer, and by immediate payment of, on an average, half of the amounts claimed, the estates have been released from debts amounting to nearly half a crore of rupees. The cost of the establishment maintained represents only $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total revenue of the estates managed by the department. Thus, for an amount much less than is usually paid to land agents, a department has been maintained which has rescued some hundreds of Tálukdárs from certain bankruptcy. But experience shows that a large proportion of these men are quite unfit to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs.

For example, in the Ahmedabad District, it has been ascertained, from the records of the registration offices, that Tálukdárs to whom their estates were once handed back absolutely free from any incumbrances, have again involved themselves in debt to the extent of 8 lákhs of rupees. This amount, however, represents only sums which have been lent on the security of real property. Some cases have been brought to notice in which debts, varying in amount from Rs. 40,000 to a lákh, had been incurred, none of which appeared on the registration records. Most of the large estates, such as Gangar, Gamph, Roika, and Bhankora, are again heavily incumbered.

Horse-breeding.

Up to the present the efforts made by Government in this Presidency to improve the breed of horses have been attended with only partial success on account of the rooted objections of the natives to the branding of mares and the castration of colts. The strict enforcement, during the year, of the rules regarding the branding of mares has not shaken the native prejudices in the slightest degree, but has merely unfavourably affected the results of the year's operations. During the year, 646 remounts were purchased for the army and police, of which only 25 were the produce of Government stallions. Cutch and Káthiáwár are the finest fields for horse-breeding in the Presidency; it is, therefore, encouraging to learn that in this matter His Highness the Ráo of Kutch and some of the leading Chiefs of Káthiáwár have ranged themselves on the side of progress. Nearly all the foals in the stables of Bhúj and Bhávnagar have been castrated. The Ráo of Cutch sent 40 horses to the horse-show at Ahmedabad; his horses carried off 28 of the 48 diplomas awarded at that show. Nine of the 30 horses exhibited by H. H. the Thákor Saheb of Bhávnagar at the Rájkot Show obtained prizes. The

operations of the department have recently been extended to Beluchistán: from the good results that have been obtained in only half a year, great things are expected from that province.

Five Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay during the year under review; one of two Bills introduced has since the close of the year received the sanction of the Governor General. Legislation.

By means of three of these Acts salutary changes have been made in the law regulating the administration of the Bombay Port Trust, and in the law regarding the places of detention of persons in custody under civil and criminal processes; by a fourth, Government has been empowered to determine the seal that shall be used by District Sessions Courts. One Act of importance remains, *viz.*, Act I of 1884, and in conjunction with it must be mentioned Bill No. IV of 1883, which recently, as Act II of 1884, has become a law of the Presidency. The range of the first extends over all the rural districts, and of the second over those towns which have been constituted municipalities. Since September, 1863, local funds for the extension of communications, the improvement of the water-supply, and the promotion of education, have been raised, principally by levying from the cultivators one anna on every rupee paid by them as land revenue. Act I of 1884 makes no change in the rate at which this cess has hitherto been levied, nor does it add to, or diminish, the sources from which local funds have been derived.

It is not disputed, that the administration of local funds under former enactments and orders had been, on the whole, highly successful. But the time had come when, in accordance with the wishes and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council as to the extension of local self-government throughout India, the law regulating the constitution and the powers and duties of the local committees required amendment so as to secure to those bodies greater independence in administering the funds placed at their disposal for local purposes.

The Bombay Local Funds' Act did not separately recognize táluka local fund committees, because their functions were to be consultative, not executive; and their condition was improved to but a small extent by the rules passed under the Act. Local fund committees were nominated by Government, one-half at least of the members being non-official persons. Then hitherto the Collector has always been the president *ex-officio* of the district local fund committee, and the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the táluka of each táluka committee. The general policy of the Act is as far as possible to abolish *ex-officio* qualifications and to give to committees a popular character.

The Act gives to táluka local boards a recognized position and certain well-defined powers. Two sets of boards are provided in each district, *viz.*, a táluka local board in every táluka, and the district local board, consisting chiefly of delegates from the táluka boards. At least one-half of the members of local boards must be elected by the people; the rest will be nominated by Government, but even of these not more than one-half may be salaried servants of Government. The list of voters will include all the principal land-holders, merchants, and owners of immoveable property. In order still further to increase the representative character of the boards, the tálukás will for purposes of election be divided into groups of villages.

Whenever practicable a private gentleman will be appointed to occupy the place of president. In this matter greater latitude has been retained, because even in districts advanced in civilization it is not always possible to find a private gentleman at once able and willing to act as president of a board.

Act II of 1884, taken along with the unrepealed portions of Bombay Act VI of 1873, now constitutes the municipal law of the whole Presidency.

The objects of this Act are precisely similar to those of the Local Funds' Act, of which it is the companion and complement. In it the old distinction between city and town municipalities has been abolished. At least one-half of the commissioners must be elected by the people, and of the remainder, who will be nominated by Government, not more than one-half may be its salaried servants. The powers of the president have been circumscribed within very narrow limits. He will ordinarily be appointed by Government, but he may, if Government so direct, be elected by the commissioners. If in either case a salaried servant of Government is chosen, the municipality will be allowed to elect a vice-president.

Police.

The total number of offences of all descriptions reported to the Police in the Presidency during 1883 was 75,158, or 2,480 less than in the previous year.

If offences be considered merely in the aggregate, the fluctuations in crime in the Northern and Southern Divisions will be regarded as very insignificant; in the Central Division, however, there was a decrease represented by 1,836 offences, or three-fourths of the total decrease in the whole Presidency.

But in all portions of the Presidency there has been a marked decrease in the number of heinous crimes. In the Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions 139 murders were committed as compared with 158 in 1882. In the Southern and Central Divisions and Sind the aggregate number of dacoities decreased from 64 to 44. There was an increase in the number of robberies of all kinds in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahâls; but, on the whole, in the Northern Division only 214 serious offences against the person were committed against 241 in 1882. Then a large allowance must be made for cases, which, on inquiry, were found to be false. For example, in the Belgaum District, 9 gang robberies were reported, but of these 3 were afterwards struck off the registers. Three of the remaining 6 dacoities were committed by the famous dacoit Káthi Chenna and his gang of 18 men. During the year, 14 of the gang were arrested; 1 of these was acquitted, 1 was converted into an approver, 8 were convicted and transported, and the rest were, at the close of the year, undergoing their trial. Their leader has since been arrested, and has died of a wound received by him when resisting capture.

Cases struck off.

On an average 1 complaint out of every 3 or 4 made is found to be groundless or malicious.

Cases, which on investigation are found to be either civil in their nature or absolutely false, are most numerous in Broach and in the districts of the Konkan, because in those portions of the Presidency disputes occur most frequently in regard to the possession of land, and the contending parties, in order to avoid the expense of filing suits in the Civil Courts, find some pretext for instituting a criminal prosecution. Moreover, amongst certain races and castes—for example, Boráhs and Agris—the most trifling disagreement often has the effect of separating the villagers into two distinct factions. Malicious prosecutions constitute a large part of the warfare carried on by the factions, and a dispute, which was at first of no moment, ripens into intense hostility.

Undetected cases.

The proportion of cases undetected to the total number of true cases varied from 17½ per cent. in the Central Division to 27 per cent. in Sind. The average percentage in the Northern Division was 22 and in the Southern 20. In Sind the percentage decreased during the year from 33 to 27.

The value of property stolen, *viz.*, Rs. 8,80,615, was less by Rs. 43,480 than in 1882; the total amount recovered was Rs. 4,07,679. Stolen property.

The total police force of the Presidency consisted of 18,104 men as compared with 18,146 in 1882. More than 6,000 of the police are Musalmáns; about 4,000 are Maráthás. The total number of Pársis and Jews in the whole Presidency, who have accepted employment in the department, is only 30. In Sind the proportion of men who are not wholly illiterate has decreased from 16 to 15 per cent., but in the rest of the Presidency about 36 men in 100 can read and write. Police strength.

The conduct of the force was, on the whole, good.

87,039 offences were reported to the Police and to Magistrates during the year as compared with 93,798 in 1882. Though the assertion appears to involve a paradox, it is yet a matter of congratulation, that the decrease in crime in the Presidency was not so great as would be inferred from the above figures, for in 1882 nearly 25,000 cases were struck off the register as false, whilst in 1883 the number of false cases was 21,901. Criminal Justice.

After making allowance for false cases, there yet remains a net decrease represented by 3,735 offences. The total number of persons imprisoned fell from 13,888 to 12,925, and the number punished by whipping from 844 to 590.

To an improvement in the condition of the lowest classes must be attributed a decrease of 1,128 in cases of theft.

There is a notable decrease of 1,804 in offences under special and local laws:—

Rules introduced by Government under the Forest Act reduced offences under that Act to the extent of 829.

In 1879-80 the number of prosecutions for offences under the salt laws was 1,732. In the following year, the control of the Portuguese salt-works having passed into the hands of the Bombay Government, the number decreased to 805. In 1882-83 prosecutions fell to 745; the number in the past year, *viz.*, 493, is considerably less than one-third of the total in 1879-80. The decrease in offences under the Salt Act during the year amounted to 252.

It would be tedious to enter into further details, but it may be generally stated, that the improvements which have lately been made in the management of all branches of the Opium and Ábkári Departments have greatly diminished the number of prosecutions by those departments.

Happily for the country the variations of heinous crimes are confined within much narrower limits; nevertheless a decrease in the number of murders committed in the Presidency from 216 to 195 must be regarded as worthy of notice.

The results of trials show an increase in the last two years in the proportion of acquittals to convictions. In 1881 about 51 out of every 100 accused persons were discharged or acquitted; in 1882 the percentage had risen above 53, and in the past year it reached 62½. This is attributed to the change in the law in regard to the compounding of offences.

The proportion borne by non-cognizable to cognizable offences has been much affected by the addition, to the former, of cases of voluntarily causing hurt, under the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code. In the great majority of cases false complaints assume the form of charges of voluntarily causing hurt; moreover, at all times charges under section 323, Indian Penal Code, constitute the most numerous class of cases. On both accounts, therefore, cases of this kind are the principal factors in lowering percentages of convictions. Therefore to the transfer of these cases from the head of cognizable offences to that of non-cogniz-

able may be attributed much of the reduction in the percentage of accused convicted by Magistrates acting without the assistance of the police. On the other hand in the new Code permission has been given to complainants to compound cases even of a serious description; and, under the provisions of the Code, accused who reap the benefit of this permission, are deemed to have been acquitted. This must, of course, reduce the number of convictions; it would unfavourably affect the apparent results of the work of the police if it were not counteracted by the gain to them caused by the removal of cases of hurt from the list of cognizable offences.

In the Central Division 56 per cent. of persons arrested, as compared with 44 per cent. in 1882, were convicted; in the Northern Division the percentage did not alter, but in the Southern it rose from 46 to 62 per cent.

Non-cognizable offences.

For reasons that have already been explained, there was a great decrease, which extended to the whole Presidency, in the percentage of accused convicted in non-cognizable cases. In the Southern Division the percentage fell from 44 to 22. In the Khándesh District the percentage fell from 42 to 19, and in Sholápur from 68 to 13.

An illustration will show the effect on percentages of cases of causing hurt:—In the Southern Division 7,302 persons were accused of committing that offence of whom only 11·76 per cent. were convicted. If these figures be deducted from the totals, it will be found, that, out of 5,374 persons accused of committing other offences, 35·3 per cent. were convicted.

In the Northern Division in 7,447 cases, in which the police were not employed, only 32 per cent. were convicted, whilst in the 254 cases investigated by them the percentage of accused convicted was 64·5. In Sind the difference was still greater.

By the new Criminal Procedure Code Courts inferior to the High Court have been deprived of the power of enhancing sentences in cases before them on appeal. This has caused an increase in the number of appeals. In two years the number has risen from 5,365 to 6,541; the increase during the past year amounted to 796 appeals.

Although only 196,451 witnesses were examined as compared with 240,803 in 1882, and although the offences were generally of a less serious description, in the Courts of Magistrates each trial is asserted to have lasted not much less than twice as long as in 1882. But altogether 61,091 cases were brought to trial; and the percentage undisposed of within the year fell from 1·56 to 1·17. So more than 60,000 cases were decided by 655 Courts, or, on an average, more than 91 cases by each Court.

Prisons.

15,524 persons were admitted into jails of the Presidency during 1883, or nearly 2,000 less than in the previous year.

The daily average numbers of persons in jail in the past five years have been as follows:—

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
12,631	11,236	9,734	8,689	7,659

It will be observed, that, after decreasing at the rate of about 1,500 per annum for the first two years, whilst the effects of the famine were being rapidly obliterated, the number continued to decrease during the next three years at the rate of about 1,000 per annum. For many years no average so small as 7,659 has been recorded.

293 prisoners, as compared with 264 in 1882, were, under the mark system, released before the expiration of the full terms of imprisonment, to which they had been sentenced. In 1882 only 1 prisoner out of 6, to whom the rules extended, availed himself of the benefits held out to him; in 1883 the proportion increased to 1 out of 4. Difficulties have been experienced in carrying out the mark rules, especially in the case of extra-mural gangs. Government, therefore, after careful consideration of the present rules, have sanctioned several important amendments, and have taken steps to insure, that the amended rules shall be strictly carried out. Remission Rules.

During the past two years Government have discountenanced the infliction of corporal punishment on convicts for breaches of prison rules, except in the case of those upon whom milder remedies have failed to produce any effect. Statements showing the number and severity of whippings inflicted in every jail in the Presidency have been submitted to Government every quarter, and special orders have been passed in cases in which it appeared, that this form of punishment had been too freely resorted to. The result of the action of the Government has been to reduce, in two years, the number of whippings from 806 to 129, whilst the reduction in the same period in the total number of prisoners has been to the extent of only 21 per cent. Corporal punishment.

Government have resolved largely to reduce the number of these jails and to re-model the establishment and arrangements of the remainder with a view to more efficient management. Subordinate Jails.

With the exception of the appointment of 5 additional Subordinate Judges of the second class, to replace those withdrawn in 1881 from the districts in which the Agriculturists' Relief Act is in operation, no change was made during the year in the number or constitution of the Civil Courts of the Presidency. In the last two years the total number of suits of all kinds instituted has fallen from 150,810 to 139,724. The decrease in litigation during 1883 is represented by 4,242 suits. The only districts, in which the numbers rose above those of 1882, were Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Shikárpur, the Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar. In the 3 Deccan districts this increase was due to the larger number of suits filed for the redemption of land from mortgages. Since the opening of the Sind Railway the work of the Civil Courts in that province has become much heavier, in consequence of the larger number of commercial transactions. During the year the number of uncontested suits increased by 271, and most of these were brought on written agreements and accounts stated. Many cases were decided by arbitration; so, on the whole, only 1 case in 7 was contested, and in 4 out of 5 contested cases decisions were in favour of the plaintiffs. Civil Justice. Sind.

The number of suits brought in Ratnágiri for the recovery of arrears of rent of land was large. Of 492 suits of that description filed in the Presidency, 1,370 were brought in the Ratnágiri District, whilst the numbers in other districts were as follows:—in Poona 128, in Sholápur 54, in Dhárwár 41, and in Ahmednagar only 12. It must be remembered, that judicial statistics relate to the calendar year 1883, in which was embraced portions of two revenue years. The Ratnágiri District, to a small extent in the past year and to a much greater degree in 1882-83, suffered from locusts and rinderpest. Then the premature heavy falls of rain, followed by long breaks, rendered it necessary to sow seeds twice, and the crops in the past year were, on an average, worse by 12 per cent. than in 1882-83. Ratnágiri.

Most of the land being held by tenants paying rent to Khot landlords, the unfavourable features of the season are reflected in the claims for rent brought into Court.

Possession suits.

Suits brought in the Mámlatdárs' Courts of the entire Presidency to recove possession of land increased by 708; and suits for an account rose from 18 to 443.

Suits for recovery of debts.

On the other hand, only 108,955 suits were brought for the recovery o debts as compared with 115,369 in 1882-83.

Arrears.

Including arrears of former years, 140,538 suits were disposed of by the Civil Courts as compared with 147,629 in 1882. In considering the work done by the Courts, allowance must be made for the decrease in the number of suits decided *ex parte*. In the Courts of the Subordinate Judges the number of suits disposed of was less by 5,734 than in 1882; but, on the other hand, *ex-parte* decisions decreased to the extent of 3,373. In the Courts of Small Causes the proportion of cases so decided has in two years decreased from 38 per cent. to 34.

Appeals.

Since 1881 the number of appeals annually filed has risen from 3,908 to 5,057. The increase during the year has occurred in all districts of the Presidency except Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach, Násik, Dhárwár, and Kánara. 4,827 appeals were decided as compared with 4,045 in 1882. In July 1882 a Special Subordinate Judge was appointed to aid in clearing off arrears on the Thána files. Although 806 appeals, as compared with 439 in 1882, were decided by the District Courts and the Special Subordinate Judge, they have been unable to keep pace with the rapid increase in appellate work. Consequently in two years arrears have risen from 3,676 to 4,277.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The first feature which attracts attention in the Special Judge's report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is the increase of 1,013 in the number of suits instituted during the year as compared with the total in the previous year.

This increase, when analyzed, will be found to indicate in a most remarkable manner the change, which has taken place in the condition of cultivators in the four districts to which the Act applies.

The number of suits filed by agriculturists for redemption of mortgaged property increased from 2,438 to 3,529; on the other hand, suits brought against them for possession, foreclosure, or sale of mortgaged property decreased from 950 to 906. 4,220 suits (under Chapter II of the Act) for recovery of debts were brought against cultivators as compared with 4,564 in 1882.

Registrations.

Then the number of instruments of all kinds registered during the year, *viz.*, 37,036, was very slightly in excess of half the number registered in 1882.

A decrease of 10,977 in the number of mortgages of land and of 24,444 in simple bonds might indicate merely unwillingness on the part of sávkárs to lend money to the rayats; but loss of credit by the rayat would not account for a simultaneous decrease of 1,059 in the number of actual sales of immoveable property.

If additional proof be needed of the improvement, which has taken place in the condition of agriculturists, it will be found in the reduction of the work of the conciliators; only 49,911 applications were presented to the conciliators as compared with 61,386 in 1882.

About 3,000 suits for redemption of mortgaged property were actually disposed of within the year. In 294 of these cases it was found, that the mortgage debt with interest had already been fully liquidated from the surplus profits of the land; so his land was forthwith restored to the rayat free from all incumbrances. In 588 cases it was found, that the debt had been so far reduced as to bring redemption within easy reach of the rayat. The greater number, however, of these suits were settled by compromise, the mortgagees either agreeing to surrender the land after some further term of enjoyment, or else surrendering the land at once

on condition that the balance of the debt should be paid by reasonable instalments. In the Sátára District great progress has been made in the redemption of mortgaged lands; in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur districts the progress is less satisfactory, but something has been done, and only time is needed for the attainment of greater results.

Conciliators.

In upwards of 30,000 cases out of 49,911, the total number received, conciliation failed, because one or other of the parties did not appear. The cases successfully dealt with by the conciliators exceeded 10,000. The total amount claimed was more than 10½ lákhs of rupees; this was reduced by the conciliators to less than 7¾ lákhs.

On the whole the system of conciliation made a decided advance during the year. The proportion of cases settled was larger than it had hitherto been; though the agreements effected were scrutinized, very few were found objectionable; and scarcely any attempts were made to repudiate agreements when the time arrived for putting them into execution.

Contested suits.

In consequence of the elimination of simple cases by the conciliators, and of the increase in suits for the redemption of land, the proportion of the total number of suits which were contested rose in four years from 24 per cent. to more than 40. If non-agriculturist cases be excluded, the percentage will be found to be much higher.

In 67 per cent. of suits brought against agriculturists for the recovery of debts, the defendants were wholly or partially successful. The effect of the provisions of the Act requiring the Courts to go into the history of the case, to take accounts, and to reduce exorbitant interest, was to reduce claims, on an average, by 29 per cent.

Insolvency.

One gratifying feature in connection with the working of the Act is the extreme dislike evinced by the rayats to being treated as insolvents. In only 2 cases during the year were declarations of insolvency made.

Registration.

The Indian Registration Act III of 1877 extends to the whole Presidency, whilst a special registration system under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, amended by Acts XXIII of 1881 and XXII of 1882, is also in force in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

During the year under review, 97,342 documents were registered under Act III of 1877 as compared with 84,903 in the previous year.

In the five years ending in 1879 the number of documents annually registered increased until it reached 97,559. The introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act caused in one year a decrease in registrations of nearly 17,000. In 1881-82 the ordinary registrations fell off slightly under the pressure of the Act; but, since that year, the general progress of the country has been such that notwithstanding the results of the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act the number of documents registered during the past year was only 217 less than the highest previously recorded.

Municipal.

The most important event in connection with municipal administration was the introduction of the elective system into city municipalities in anticipation of the new Municipal Act. In order to give a wider range to the new system, 14 town municipalities were elevated to the rank of city municipalities. Except in Broach, where the election was delayed until October on account of the refusal of the members chosen under the old system to vacate their seats, the elections were held at the beginning of the municipal year. The rules for the regulation of elections prepared by Government worked smoothly and well, and the social

status of the members chosen was in most cases as high as could reasonably have been expected.

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

The aggregate income of all the municipalities in the Presidency was Rs. 32,30,950, of which Rs. 14,74,293 were derived from the levy of octroi duties. The results of a change from indirect to direct taxation are illustrated by the little town of Modása, in which the substitution of a house-tax for octroi duties has, by increasing receipts and diminishing cost of establishment, caused a total gain of about $\frac{1}{7}$th of the former income. Evasions of the payment of octroi can be prevented only by placing a toll-gate on each of the principal roads, whilst realizations from the levy of these duties depend not on the number of roads, but on the trade of the town. Thus in two towns equal in point of population and containing the same number of toll-gates, the ratios of the cost of establishment to income may be widely different. Though Anklesvar contains nearly two thousand inhabitants less than Jambusar, and though the former municipality expends a larger sum upon establishment yet, on account of the greater trade of the town, the proportion of income spent upon establishment is only about 17 per cent., whilst in Jambusar the proportion is about 26 per cent. By the abolition of indirect taxation the cost in the latter town could be reduced to 15 per cent., but there is a very strong objection to direct taxes in all parts of the Presidency.

The most determined opposition to a house-tax has for some years been shown by the people of Dákor, a town in the Kaira District containing a shrine of Krishna visited annually by thousands of pilgrims. Such a town stood in especial need of proper sanitary arrangements, yet the inhabitants resisted first the establishment of a municipality, and then every species of taxation. In consequence of the neglect of certain legal formalities in the imposition, the house-tax introduced in 1880 was found to be illegal. The resources of the municipality have been drained in order to defray the expenses of litigation carried up to the High Court and to make refunds of the tax; from lack of funds no work of permanent utility can for the present be undertaken. The house-tax has now been re-imposed with all the necessary legal formalities. In the municipalities of the Southern Division the opposition to direct taxation has, in a great measure, died out. A great step in advance has been taken by the Municipality of Sukkur in Sind. This town is now the head-quarters of the Shikárpur District and of the Indus Valley State Railway. It lies on the direct line of traffic between the Punjab and Karáchi. Some idea of the hindrance to the grain trade caused by octroi duties may be gathered from the fact, that in the past year refunds amounting to Rs. 97,131 were granted in that town. Now, however, the Sukkur Municipality, following in the steps of Karáchi, has abolished the duty on wheat.

The construction of the Railway bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, and the enlarged volume of trade with the Punjab, have caused so great an increase in the populations of Karáchi and Sukkur, that it has been found necessary to build additional houses. The growth of these towns and the extension of their trade may be inferred from the enhancement of the revenues:—Receipts from house-taxes were greater than in 1882-83 by about Rs. 10,000, and receipts from taxes on vehicles, pack-bullocks and horses by about Rs. 13,000. The work of the office of the Engineer and Secretary of the Karáchi Municipality has now become so heavy that it has been found necessary to engage an Assistant on Rs. 350 per mensem.

In all Divisions of the Presidency the octroi schedules have either been revised or are undergoing careful revision, and in the municipalities of the Southern Division, taxes on the sale of animals have been abolished in deference to the wishes of the Government of India. One gratifying feature common to municipal incomes in the past year is the decrease in revenue derived from

municipal fines :—in the Northern and Southern Divisions the decrease amounts to nearly one-half of the total levied in 1882-83, and in Sind to one-third.

In the several divisions municipal efforts have been directed towards improvements of very different kinds varying with local wants :—

In all parts of the Presidency about one-tenth of the income is given to conservancy, but in the Northern Division attention for the present is concentrated on the extension and improvement of roads. The great arterial road through the city of Ahmedabad absorbed Rs. 67,846 during the year, and smaller sums were expended in Surat and Broach.

New markets proved a fruitful source of income in Ahmedabad. The low-lying lands surrounding the town of Dholka were drained.

In the Central and Southern Divisions efforts have been mainly directed towards securing for the towns an abundant supply of pure water. Nearly a lákh and a half of rupees were devoted to this object in Sátára, and each of the small municipalities of Junnar and Talegaon-Dábháda obtained loans of about Rs. 37,000, which were spent on water-works. Many of the towns in the Southern Division have now been placed beyond the risk of the failure of water-supply. During the past year, by the extension of mains and the laying down of branch pipes, water in Chiplún, Pen, and Ratnágiri was brought close to the doors even of the poorest inhabitants.

In Sukkur the wall, by which the town is protected from inroads of the Indus during the season of inundation, was raised and extended in length. In Hyderabad and Shikárpur large sums were spent on paving the streets and other improvements.

In Karáchi a tramway was constructed to facilitate the removal of night-soil and garbage, and the conservancy establishment was strengthened.

The portion of municipal incomes devoted to the extension of education has increased from Rs. 91,138 to Rs. 1,02,938.

The Shikárpur Municipality in particular contributed several thousand rupees towards the cost of building a high school in that town.

In a province where education is still in a backward state, it is especially desirable, that municipalities should be found willing to give liberal grants to schools. As Shikárpur and Sukkur are city municipalities, the conduct of the members in spreading education and removing hindrances to trade is a favourable omen of the future of self-government in that province.

Military.

At the close of the year the strength of the European Army was 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 of sappers, 28 batteries of artillery with 84 guns (not including the heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden defences), and 9 regiments of infantry. The Native Army comprised 8 regiments of cavalry, 1 of sappers, 26 regiments of infantry, and 2 batteries of artillery with 8 guns. The only changes made during the year were in the artillery branch of the service; in the European Army the number of batteries was nominally raised from 19 to 20, but the guns remained the same, whilst the number of guns belonging to the two native batteries was reduced from 10 to 8.

The total cost of the army was Rs. 2,48,88,578, or Rs. 57,70,783 less than in the previous year.

A rising amongst the tribes in the Bikáneer State necessitated the despatch of a force of more than a thousand men from Nasirabad to quell the disturbance on December 15th. The troops attacked Bidásur, which was surrendered at once without a shot having been fired. The rebellious Thákors submitted to British

authority. The troops, having destroyed the fort of Bidásur, returned on January 8th to Nasirabad.

Improvements in the range and power of artillery have rendered useless for purposes of defence many walled towns which formerly ranked as strongholds. During the last few years many of these antiquated forts have gradually been dismantled.

The old ramparts of Kolhápur have been removed, and the ditch filled in. It has been decided to hand over to the Civil authorities the forts of Sholápur and Sion after they have been so far dismantled as to render them useless to any hostile force.

On the other hand, the attention of the Military authorities has been concentrated on Asirgarh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and six other forts, which are to be maintained as fortified posts. Moreover, the defences, both by sea and land, of the ports of Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden have not been neglected. Nearly Rs. 40,000 were spent on works in connection with the sub-marine mining defences at Manora Point near Karáchi.

Detachments of the Bombay sappers and miners were sent to Bombay and Karáchi in connection with the sub-marine defences; each party was joined by eight non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers sent out from England.

As an experimental measure the Rájputána-Málwa Railway was used for the first time for the conveyance of troops to and from Devláli, and rest-camps were formed at Mhow, Nimach and Nasirabad.

Marine.

In connection with the work of the Bombay Shipping Office the matter which most attracts attention in each successive year is the employment, by all companies—English and Continental—, of native seamen in ever increasing numbers.

The records of the Shipping Office show, that the total number of European seamen, shipped and discharged, fell from 4,842 to 4,202 but the number of native seamen shipped and discharged through the office rose from 39,111 to 41,284. It must not be inferred from these numbers that the vessels visiting the port are, for the most part, manned with Indians; in nine cases out of ten European sailors are not engaged in India, and they are not discharged until their ships have returned to the European ports from which they started. The numbers are merely given to show, in a general way, that native sailors are replacing Europeans to an extent which increases in each successive year.

This is easily accounted for: native seamen can be obtained at cheaper rates, they are temperate in their habits, and they are more amenable to discipline than Europeans. On account of a strike, for the second time, amongst the Italian firemen and coal-trimmers at Genoa and Marseilles, the Raffael Rubattino Company were obliged to send native firemen from Bombay to those ports. During the year, several vessels of the Clan Line, as well as the new additions to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, have been manned with native sailors.

An illustration of one of the other causes, which hinders companies from employing Europeans, was furnished by the conduct of the ship-wrecked crew of the S. S. "Airy"; during their stay in the Sailors' Home some of them were a source of constant annoyance from drunkenness, and it was found necessary at last to expel one of the mates from the Home.

Bombay Port Trust

Since January, 1880, when the Prince's Dock was opened, the revenue of the Bombay Port Trust has risen from about 27⅔ lákhs of rupees to more than 39½ lákhs; the surplus left annually, after payment of all expenses, has within th

same period risen from Rs. 62,883 to Rs. 6,21,941—in other words, it has increased nearly ten-fold, although the decrease in dock and bandar rates and port dues has reduced receipts to the extent of Rs. 2,20,000 annually. Wharfage fees collected at the open bandars are less in amount than in 1880-81. Two causes have brought this about:—reductions in rates made in April, 1882, have lowered the collections to the extent of more than a lákh of rupees, and the shipping have deserted the open bandars for the dock.

The Prince's Dock.

In 1880-81, 236 square-rigged vessels entered the Prince's Dock; in the past year the number was 508. In 1881-82 receipts from dock-dues rose from 3⅔ lákhs to nearly 8 lákhs; since that time the increase has continued, but at a slower rate on account of the reductions in rates in 1882, and in the past year the total amount collected was Rs. 8,65,326.

Expenditure from capital on the dock up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 75,96,914; to this must be added Rs. 9,60,045 obtained from revenue, but spent upon capital works.

Wharfage fees collected at the dock have risen from Rs. 2,10,315 in 1880-81 to Rs. 6,03,803.

The revenue of the dock, exclusive of wharfage fees, has in three years risen from Rs. 4,60,669 to Rs. 11,37,425. Then the vicinity of the dock to the Elphinstone Land Estate has enhanced the value of that property most materially.

The expenditure recorded against the dock amounted to Rs. 6,64,629, and if to this amount be added a fair proportion—one-fourth—of taxes paid to the Municipality and general charges, the total expenditure on account of the dock during the year will be found to be Rs. 7,20,068.

The Prince's Dock has, therefore, been financially a great success, and, in view of the extension of the trade of the port, an increase in wet-dock accommodation for steamers cannot be much longer delayed. The committee appointed to consider this subject concluded their labours during the year; their suggestions were, with very slight alterations, accepted by Government:—A new dock is to be constructed with quay-side berths for 19 vessels; the dock, which will absorb the Masjid and Nicol Bandars and Basins, will have 3 jetties running from west to east each 400 feet long by 230 feet broad. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 93,68,662. The conditions, under which the Trustees will be permitted to borrow the money from private persons, have not yet been settled. In the meantime detail drawings and specifications are being prepared, and preliminary works carried out from the ordinary revenue.

The Karáchi Harbour Board

The increase in the trade of the port of Karáchi will be exhibited in a separate section, but a few words may be appropriately inserted here in regard to the Merewether Pier. This pier was formally opened for traffic in February 1883.

During the past year the pier was used by 33 steamers; of these 4 were vessels of more than 2,300 tons burden with a length from stem to stern exceeding 400 feet. The draught of one of these steamers was 24 feet 11 inches, and of two others 24 feet 10 inches. As the ordinary draught of Government troop-ships in no case exceeds 24 feet, whilst their length is not more than 350 feet, they can now without risk be brought alongside the pier.

More than 2 lákhs of rupees have been spent on dredging and other works for the improvement of the harbour.

Forests.

Out of 124,182 square miles of territory under the direct administration of the Bombay Government, 14,410 square miles, or more than 1 square mile in

every 9, are now Government forest lands. During the year the area has been increased by 407 square miles. So small a portion of this vast area lies within the province of Sind that in a general review of past administration the forests may be regarded as made up of the two great divisions of the Northern and Southern Circles. In area the Northern Circle greatly exceeds the Southern, the proportion being, roughly, about 3 to 2; but this difference is counterbalanced by the greater value of the forests of the south, which include the extensive teak forests of Kánara.

The two circles may then, on the whole, be considered as practically equal. In these two circles, especially since the passing of the Forest Act of 1878, trial has been made of two entirely different systems of management. Forests are classed under the Act as reserved or protected in proportion to the greater or less degree in which the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages are excluded from them. Now in the Northern Circle nearly 5 square miles out of every 6 have been strictly reserved, and the proportion is yearly increasing. On the other hand, in the Southern Circle little more than one-third of the whole area has been reserved. The former system is certainly more conducive to the increase of revenue, for the income of the Northern Circle, which for many years was far below that of the Southern, now considerably exceeds it; in the year under report, the net profits in the Northern Circle, Rs. 4,46,912, were in excess of those of the Southern by Rs. 34,632. But it must be taken into account that whilst Rs. 3,42,724 were spent on conservancy and works in the Southern Circle, the expenditure in the north on the same accounts amounted to only Rs. 2,69,999. The strictness, however, of the system of management in the Northern Circle led to a multiplication of forest offences. In six years more than 11,000 persons were prosecuted in that circle, whilst in the Southern the aggregate number did not reach 1,400, or $\frac{1}{8}$th of the total in the Northern Circle. This remarkable difference attracted in 1883 the attention of Government; and, to prevent prosecutions for trifling thefts and petty breaches of forest regulations, the rule already in force in the Southern Circle—that no prosecution for a forest offence should be instituted without the sanction of the forest officer of the division—was extended to the Northern Division. By means of this rule many petty cases have been eliminated, and the number reduced to little more than one-half of the total in 1882-83; nevertheless, offences in the Northern Circle are still $4\frac{1}{2}$ times more numerous than in the Southern.

The two most important forest districts in the Northern Circle are Khándesh and Thána. In the Khándesh District, in order to promote the well-being of the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes, who gain a livelihood from forests, concessions to them have been pushed to the utmost possible limits: in West Khándesh not only may they remove dead wood of all kinds, except three specially reserved, of which teak is one, but they may now take wood even of those kinds on payment of a fee of Rs. 3-8-0 per cart-load. The Bhils showed their appreciation of the last concession by removing, under its terms, nearly 3,600 cart-loads from the forests during the year. In East Khándesh also large numbers of Bhils were employed in felling timber.

Numerous complaints from the Thána District led to the assembling of a conference at Thána to settle the questions in dispute between the cultivators and the Forest Department.

In regard to the taking of brushwood for use as manure and other matters, the following proposals of the conference were provisionally approved by Government pending the final settlement of forests in the district, the right to hirda nuts (myrabolams), however, being strictly reserved:—

"(1). *Rab* should only be permitted under the following restrictions: no "cutting or lopping of trees to obtain material for rab should be allowed, but "the cultivators should be permitted to collect dead leaves, grass, and reeds in "the unclosed portions of the reserves, and the Forest Department should provide "them with facilities for procuring at conveniently situated depôts such additional "supplies of materials for rab as they may require on payment of a fixed, and "very moderate, price;

"(2) The inhabitants of forest villages should be permitted to take, free of "charge, dead and fallen wood for *firewood* from the unclosed portions of the "reserves, but the inhabitants of other villages should be required to obtain from "the wood-depôts started by the Forest Department any supply of fuel that they "may need in addition to what they can procure from their own cultivated and "varkas lands;

"(3) The inhabitants of forest villages should be allowed to take, free of "charge, leaves from the unclosed portions of reserved forests for the construction "of corn bins and for the thatching of their houses, the leaves being taken at a "fixed season, but the inhabitants of other villages should be required to obtain "from the depôts any leaves they may want for such purposes;

"(4) The villagers should be allowed to gather, free of charge, wild fruits, "roots, and other minor forest produce in the unclosed portions of the reserved "forests."

In the Northern Circle the work of demarcation and forest settlement has been completed in 35 tálukas out of a total of 89, and the forests have been legally constituted reserves; moreover, in 23 tálukás the settlement is approaching completion, thus leaving only one-third of the work to be done.

During the year, notifications under the Forest Act were published in the *Government Gazette* in regard to nearly 400 square miles of forest within the limits of the Southern Circle. It is expected that during the current year the settlement of a large proportion of these forests will be completed.

Trade of the Port of Bombay.

No portion of the history of the Presidency can be regarded with greater satisfaction than the growth of the trade of Bombay which has taken place in the past eleven years—a growth not to be attributed to any temporary causes, such as unnaturally inflated trade during the American Civil War, but to the steady progress of the country, to the extension of agriculture, and to the development of manufactures.

The railways opened in the past few years have undoubtedly done much to heighten the effect on trade of the general prosperity.

In 1867-68 the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay was 54·7 crores of rupees, in which were included the value of treasure and of Government stores. From that year trade declined, in the first four years slowly; finally in 1872-73 with a rapid descent the total fell to 41·64 crores. Then for three years it rose slowly, until 47½ crores were reached; in 1876-77 the velocity increased, and in the seven years ending with 1882-83 the average increase amounted to more than 4½ crores per annum. The total for the past year, *viz.*, 83·27 crores, is the largest ever recorded, and exceeds by more than 52 per cent. the amount reached in 1867-68 before the trade began to decline.

In order thoroughly to comprehend the changes that have been taking place it is necessary to eliminate from the above figures, representing the gross trade, the values of treasure and of Government stores.

In ten years the value of imports of merchandise has been exactly doubled, and the value of exports has increased by more than 50 per cent. The growth of the import trade has proceeded without any check. The export trade has exhibited greater variations; but the retrograde movements, which have occurred in only a few years, have been but trifling fluctuations, whilst, on the whole, the tendency of the trade has been towards a development as rapid as is consistent with healthy growth. For example, in 1882-83 the value of exports of merchandise declined from 38 crores to 37·71; in the year under report the trade not only recovered after this slight check, but passing the total of 1882-83 reached the amount of 39·46 crores.

If the increase in the import trade during the past year be analysed, it will be found that it has occurred almost entirely in the trade with Great Britain; some of the goods imported in larger quantities, *viz.*, machinery, metals, and coals, in themselves indicate increased activity in the construction and working of railways and mills. The other articles which contributed to the increase were cotton, woollen, and silk manufactured goods. In five years the value of articles imported from the United Kingdom has risen from 14⅓ crores to more than 21 crores. Belgium has begun to compete with England in the iron trade. Railway materials to the value of 2½ lákhs of rupees were imported from that country for the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The quantity of cotton exported during the past year was less by 7 per cent. than in the previous year; but it exceeded by 25 per cent. the average for the past ten years, and the prices obtained were higher than the average for the same period by 12 per cent.

In nine years the value of Indian twist, yarn, and piece-goods exported to foreign countries has increased from less than 27½ lákhs of rupees to 237¼ lákhs. More than two-thirds of the Indian cotton manufactures exported are shipped to China; the remainder is distributed amongst the markets of Japan, Arabia, Persia and East Africa. Seeds, and in particular linseeds, constitute a very important portion of the exports; the value during the year rose from 339 lákhs to 513.

The value of the coffee exported in the past year was little more than one-fourth of the value in 1879-80. Two causes have co-operated in producing this result: the coffee-crops in India and Ceylon have been poor, and prices in the Bombay market have risen, whilst the crops in Arabia have been extraordinarily abundant. On the other hand, Indian tea is rising in the estimation of the public, and has displaced China black tea to the extent of 2 lákhs of rupees.

Trade of Karáchi.

The trade of Karáchi is rapidly developing. In 1872-73 the total value of imports and exports of all kinds was only 3⅔ crores; in the past year it amounted to very nearly 9 crores. The trade with ports on the coast increased during the year by 18¾ per cent., and the foreign trade by more than 34 per cent. About half of the foreign trade is with the United Kingdom. Cotton manufactured goods, hardware, cutlery, machinery, and wrought brass were imported from England in unusually large quantities during the past year. The value of Indian products exported—which consisted chiefly of wheat, seeds, raw hides and raw wool—exceeded 3½ crores.

Trade of Aden.

The Settlement of Aden, from its position at the gate of the Indian Ocean, forms a valuable indicator of the growth of the trade of Bombay with the countries of Europe and East Africa. The speed at which steamers are now propelled obliges them to call more frequently at coal depôts. One steamer out of every two passing through the Straits of Babel Mandeb enters Aden in order to take in coals. Within two years the number of merchant vessels entering the port has increased from 1,214 to 1,657. Great Britain well maintained her naval supre-

macy: her ships were nearly three times more numerous than those of all the other nations combined. Sailing vessels have almost disappeared from Aden; only 6 entered the port during the year. The value of the trade of the port has steadily increased in nine years from 3⅓ crores of rupees to more than 4⅓ crores. Aden now forms an emporium for the produce of the east coast of Africa and of Arabia Felix. From the Somáli coast come thousands of sheep and horned cattle to be consumed by passengers on board the numerous steamers and by the inhabitants of Aden. Through Aden pass to the United States and Great Britain the coffee of Arabia and raw skins from the east of Africa; and to the same port are conveyed from Bombay, in ever increasing quantities, cotton piece-goods, which are intended for sale in the markets of Arabia, Abyssinia, and the east coast of Africa. The trade in cotton goods has increased in two years by 47 per cent. Whilst the demand for European and American grey piece-goods has declined, Bombay piece-goods have so risen in the estimation of the Africans and Arabs that within a year the value of Bombay goods imported into Aden has increased by 7 lákhs of rupees. In October, 1883, a coal depôt was opened at Perim; it will be interesting to observe how this will affect Aden.

The total amount spent on public works during the year exceeded 73 lákhs of rupees, of which 30½ were devoted to new works. Military works absorbed 10¾ lákhs. New lines for Native troops were completed at Jacobabad, and at Steamer Point, Aden; the building of an ordnance depôt and of a hospital for British troops was in progress at Ahmedabad; and at the Crater, Aden, two new machines, capable of condensing 15,000 gallons of water per diem, were set up in a new condenser house. Public Works.

The total outlay on communications amounted to more than 33 lákhs of rupees, of which 11 lákhs were spent on original works. A large number of roads were under construction during the year, the lines selected being, for the most part, designed to serve as feeder roads to the railways constructed or in course of construction. Of the lines possessing features of special interest may be mentioned that extending from Kalyán on the G. I. P. Railway to the foot of the Malsej Ghat, which opens out the Murbád Táluka of Thána—a district until lately almost cut off from communication with the outer world from the utter absence of made roads. When the Malsej Ghát is undertaken it will connect this road and the Thána system of roads with those in Poona and Ahmednagar. Another important line is that extending from the Dáhánu Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Jawhár, which will hereafter be extended to join the road system of the Násik District; this line will open out the Jawhár State and the south-east portion of the Dáhánu Táluka—a tract in which there are at present no made roads. Rs. 22,983 were expended during the year on a road from Dákor and Kapadvanj towards Baad and Modása, which will form the first section of a system connecting Modása and Harsol with the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and when completed will open up a very backward tract of country about Samláji, Kherwara and Dungarpur in Mahi Kántha. In Ratnágiri the Amba Ghát road, connecting Kolhápur and Ratnágiri, was finished during the year.

Of the numerous works in progress for the improvement of water-supply special mention may be made of the reservoir at Kás for the supply of Sátára, which was continued and finished.

Considerable progress has been made in the conversion of many of the ancient buildings of Bijápur into offices and residences, in order to admit of the transfer of the head-quarters of what is at present known as the Kaládgi Collectorate from Kaládgi to Bijápur. The buildings will be ready for occupation by the end of 1884-85.

At Sátára the central portions of the old palace are already used for the high school. In order to provide accommodation for the Anglo-Vernacular and girls' schools, alterations have been made in other portions of the building, and dilapidated walls have been removed. At the Presidency the construction of a laboratory for the Elphinstone College was undertaken. The clock and chiming machinery of the University Clock Tower arrived in January, and were placed in the tower during the year. The Deccan College was found to be too small to accommodate students desirous of residing in it; the wings were, therefore, enlarged during the past year.

The foundation stone of a new hospital for women and children, to be called the "Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital," was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in November 1883; shortly afterwards the work was commenced. A lunatic asylum, the construction of which had been under contemplation for some years, was commenced. All lunatics from the Konkan, Goa, and Kánara will be sent to this asylum instead of to the Colába Asylum, which is already overcrowded. The cost of the land and buildings has been estimated at Rs. 92,345. Besides a very large number of bungalows for officers of the revenue and salt departments, police lines, school-houses, dispensaries, and quarters for inspectors, dároghas, &c., 3 táluka kacheris were completed, and progress was made in the construction of 5 others; additional accommodation for records was also provided in 8 tálukás. The construction of court-houses for subordinate judges was commenced in Bassein and Satána; in Anklesvar, Bársi, and Sátára buildings to be used for this purpose were finished, and in Hubli the work was nearly completed.

New churches at Parel and Poona were commenced, and the Roman Catholic chapel at Ahmedabad was enlarged.

The Government Central Press is at present accommodated in the Old Secretariat in the Fort—a building quite unsuited to the present requirements of the press. A committee appointed in 1881 decided that a new building should be constructed in the immediate vicinity of the New Secretariat. The building was commenced during the year.

Irrigation.

The number of irrigation works in operation was the same as in the previous year. The area irrigated was 32,864 acres, or 4,127 acres more than in 1882-83; in consequence, however, of a reduction of the rates levied, the amount realized in the aggregate from water-rate assessments decreased from Rs. 1,63,243 to Rs. 1,44,043.

The entire expenditure was slightly in excess of 33 lákhs of rupees. No new works of any importance were commenced during the year. The principal works under construction were the Níra Canal in Poona; the Mhaswad Tank in Sátára on the borders of Sholápur; and the Gokák Canal in Belgaum.

The numerous lines of railway, which were being constructed during the year, by absorbing most of the skilled labourers, greatly retarded the progress of public works of all other descriptions. In particular the construction of the Níra Canal was much delayed by the commencement of work on the line from Poona to Belgaum.

The earthwork of the dam of the Mhaswad Tank has, except in a few places, been raised to the sanctioned level.

With the exception of the distributaries and outlets of the Wadarhatti branch, the first section of the Gokák Canal has been finished. This section, which is complete in itself, consists of a masonry weir, 2,187 feet long, across the Ghat-

prabha, and a canal, 2⅝ miles in length with a branch 11 miles long. It commands an area of 14,091 acres, which can now be irrigated by the natural flow of the river, assisted by the accumulation of water caused by the main weir.

Amongst other works in progress may be mentioned the Wághad Tank in the Násik Collectorate designed to supplement the supply of water afforded by the Kádwa River works. The completion of this tank was retarded by unusually high floods and by heavy rains, which continued until the latter end of October.

The Parsul Tank in Khándesh was commenced in 1882-83 to afford relief to poor cultivators whose crops had been damaged by locusts. The amount sanctioned for the construction of this tank was Rs. 1,20,602; of this, Rs. 45,165 had been expended at the close of the year.

Railways.

The railways, by which, within the past few years, the North of India has been connected with this Presidency, have produced an immense effect on the trade of Bombay and Karáchi and the traffic on the railroads leading to those ports. By the opening of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway in January, 1881, the stream of traffic from the North-West Provinces was partially diverted to the Western Presidency. The effect on the Bombay and Baroda Railway was at once perceptible; in one year the net profits rose from 50 lákhs of rupees to nearly 57, and in the year under report they reached the large amount of Rs. 67,83,906. In each successive year the volume of traffic from Northern India grows rapidly larger; the increase during the year was represented by Rs. 8,70,969.

In a precisely similar manner the produce of the Punjab has, since the completion of the Indus Valley State Railway in 1878, naturally found its way by that route to the coast.

When the railway bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, the construction of which is rapidly progressing, is finished, the last obstacle to traffic between the Punjab and Karáchi will be removed, and the revenue of the line, no longer diminished by the expenses of transhipment and ferrying, will be seen in its full proportions. 114,503 tons of goods were in 1881 conveyed across the Indus at Sukkur; in 1882 the quantity had risen to 159,467 tons; and in the last year it reached the astonishing amount of 308,277 tons.

In one year the net earnings of the Indus Valley Railway have increased from Rs. 15,76,113 to Rs. 32,18,634.

In order to gain a full idea of the extension of the Sind trade, the increase in the net earnings of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway must also be taken into account; profits on that railway rose within the year from Rs. 34,10,800 to Rs. 49,07,593.

In 1881 the lines from Hotgi to Gadag and from Bellary to the Portuguese frontier, forming part of the Southern Marátha Railway system, were commenced. But the contractors failed to carry out their undertakings; the work was, therefore, removed from their hands, and taken up departmentally. The line, 40½ miles in length, from Bellary to Hasp was opened for traffic in March 1884. The construction of the line from Poona to Belgaum was commenced in January 1884. On the line from Hotgi to Gadag, on which from the beginning the work has been carried out entirely by departmental agency, the progress has been highly satisfactory. The total length of the line will be 173½ miles; at the close of the year, rails had been laid on 156 miles. It has since the date of report been opened throughout for traffic.

Post Office

During the past few years India has shared with England in the great benefits conferred on that country by the reforms introduced by her late Post Master General. The Savings Bank is becoming as popular an institution in India

as in England. On May 1st, 1883, savings banks were opened in connection with post offices.

After an existence of only eleven months there were 11,175 accounts open, and the amount remaining in deposit was nearly 13½ lákhs of rupees. More than two-thirds of the depositors were Hindus, whilst only 1 in 28 was a Muhammadan.

In order, however, to judge of the progress of the system, savings banks in connection with civil treasuries must also be taken into account. The balance in them at the close of 1882-83 was Rs. 1,73,76,190; but during the past year, though a large sum was deposited, the amount withdrawn exceeded it by 2·96 lákhs, so the balance was reduced to Rs. 1,70,79,484. Thus in banks of both descriptions the balance remaining in deposit was Rs. 1,84,25,714, or Rs. 10,49,524 more than at the close of the previous year. In 1882-83 deposits exceeded the amount withdrawn by Rs. 10,09,761. Thus, on the whole, savings increased somewhat more rapidly than in the previous year, but the depositors showed a very decided preference for Post-office savings banks.

The total amount deposited was larger by one-third than in 1882-83.

Simultaneously with the establishment of Post-office savings banks the department undertook the business of purchasing and selling Government securities; in eleven months Government securities to the value of Rs. 11,200 were purchased, and securities of the value of Rs. 5,200 deposited in safe custody through the medium of the Post Office.

Since December 1st, 1883, post-masters have been authorized to receive telegrams for transmission to the nearest telegraph office; and 8 offices were during the year constituted combined post and telegraph offices.

On February 1st, 1884, "reply post cards" were introduced; before the financial year ended, 51,904 reply cards had been received for delivery.

The total number of articles of all kinds received for delivery increased by nearly 10 per cent. Eighty-nine new post offices were opened during the year, and the number of letter-boxes was increased by 50.

In August, 1880, the value-payable system of transmitting parcels was introduced, and during the first two years it appeared to be advancing in popularity. But in 1882-83 the number of tradesmen who availed themselves of this method of securing prompt payment was so small, that it was thought that the system was not adapted to this country. The extraordinary increase, however, in transactions which has taken place during the past year has proved that this was a conclusion too hastily arrived at. The number of parcels conveyed rose from 8,165 to 50,744, and the commission, which exceeded Rs. 10,000, was more than six times the amount realized in 1882-83.

Telegraphs

During the year the total length of the telegraph wires in the Presidency was increased from 1,949 miles to 2,148. By the construction of a line, 115 miles in length, Hutgi-Junction has been placed in telegraphic communication with Bijápur and Gadag. In Káthiáwár the Songad Railway Station has been connected with Pálitána by a new line 16 miles in length. By means of new branch lines the Miyágám Station on the Bombay and Baroda main line of railway has been connected with Bhádarpur, the most easterly point on H. H. the Gáikwár's Railway, and communications have been opened between Dabhoi and Chándor and between Dabhoi Junction and Vishwámintri.

In eight years the net earnings of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department have been nearly doubled; they now exceed 9 lákhs of rupees. During the year there has been a great increase in speed on the Teheran line. In 1882-83 the

average time required for the transmission of a message from London to Karáchi *vid* Teherán was 1 hour and 37 minutes; in the year under report messages were transmitted from London to Calcutta *vid* Karáchi in 1 hour and 34 minutes, whilst the time required by the Eastern Telegraph Company was 3 hours and 5 minutes.

Finance Imperial.

The total receipts of the year in all departments amounted to Rs. 11,48,44,633 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,72,61,195, giving a surplus, after defraying all expenses, of Rs. 1,75,83,438. The net increase in receipts above those of the previous year was represented by Rs. 56,04,989, and, on the other hand, in spite of very unfavourable rates of exchange, there was a decrease in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 35,52,827.

In land revenue there was an increase of nearly 25½ lákhs of rupees, and amongst the chief causes of this increase may be mentioned the collection for the first time of revised rates in portions of several districts, numerous sales of land in the Presidency town, and of occupancy rights in the Mofussil, and large collections of revenue due on account of past years. Cultivators generally obtained better prices for the produce of their fields, which enabled them to discharge the debts owed to Government. As has been noticed in other portions of this Summary specially devoted to those departments, there was a considerable increase in the receipts of the Registration, Stamp, Opium, Salt, and Customs Departments. The income of the Forest Department was larger by Rs. 4,15,671 than in 1882-83. The maintenance of a strict system of forest conservancy over a more extended area greatly increased realizations from the sale of grass and forest produce. High prices were obtained for timber to be used in the construction of new railways and other important public works.

Expenses were increased by remissions of land revenue granted in the districts that suffered most from the famine; by compensation paid to the Portuguese Government for loss of Customs revenue, and by large sums paid to certain Native States for the surrender of the management of the A'bkári Department. The increase of Rs. 32,295 under the head of "Famine Relief" represents larger outlay on works intended to afford relief to cultivators in districts in which crops had suffered from the attacks of locusts.

Provincial.

Provincial receipts amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 3,76,25,599 and disbursements to Rs. 3,76,04,830. The opening provincial balance was Rs. 41,68,931 and the closing balance Rs. 41,89,700.

Receipts exceeded those in 1882-83 by Rs. 36,08,337, but the expenditure was greater than in that year to the extent of Rs. 20,88,629, the result being a net increase of Rs. 15,19,708. The improvement occurred principally in the Provincial shares of land revenue, and of the revenues derived from forests and excise. Of these the first two have already been mentioned. The Provincial moiety of excise revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 38,86,442 exceeded by Rs. 3,81,668 the amount realized from that branch of the revenue in 1882-83.

Local Funds. Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts of the incorporated Local Funds were greater than in the previous year by more than 1½ lákhs of rupees. Over 1¼ lákhs of this amount were derived from the Local Fund one-anna cess, which reflected the rise in the land revenue. Expenditure from these funds on public works was less than in 1882-83; but the increase of Rs. 28,867 in Educational Funds did not cover one-half of the salaries paid to masters and teachers in new schools for primary education opened during the year.

Charges defrayed from Port Funds were less by more than Rs. 43,000 than in 1882-83, whilst the increase in port dues and pilotage receipts exceeded Rs. 30,000. There was a decline of about Rs. 5,000 in the receipts of Cantonment

Funds. The expenditure from those funds on public works and conservancy exceeded by more than a lákh of rupees the expenditure in the previous year.

License Tax. The net revenue derived from license-tax, after steadily declining for three years, has within the year under review risen from Rs. 11,94,294 to Rs. 11,99,139. The increase, though very trifling in amount, is satisfactory as showing, that the revenue reached its lowest point in 1882-83, and that, in the future, it may be expected to expand. But few complaints are now made by the people regarding the tax, and it is levied without any difficulty; but the absence of a satisfactory basis of assessment and the inequality in the incidence of the tax are still felt.

Stamps. Some interesting facts may be gleaned from a study of the net revenues derived from stamps in the past eleven years. In 1872-73 the total revenue from this source was 50¾ lákhs of rupees; in the following year it decreased to a little more than 48 lákhs. In 1874-75 the revenue made a rapid descent to 42¾ lákhs, and in 1877-78, probably on account of the famine and the disturbance of trade caused by the Russo-Turkish war, it reached its lowest point of 39⅗ lakhs. In the next four years it exhibited hardly any improvement. Since 1882-83, however, it has begun to rise steadily, and in the past year it has reached the amount of 40½ lákhs. Examination of the details will show, that the greater part of the decrease from the total of 1872-73 is in revenue derived from court-fee stamps.

During the past year the gross income under the Indian Stamp Act was Rs. 19,46,529, or only Rs. 1,82,040 less than in 1872-73; on the other hand, the income under the Court Fees Act, *viz.*, Rs. 23,29,130, was less by Rs. 8,22,678 than the gross income derived from that class of stamps in 1872-73. More therefore than four-fifths of the decline in the revenue is to be attributed to a decrease in litigation. In the years 1872 and 1873 an extraordinary number of suits was instituted for the recovery of debts, and the income derived from court-fee stamps in those years may consequently be regarded as abnormally large; but even in 1876-77 this portion of the stamp revenue still amounted to more than 26 lákhs. One effect of the famine was to reduce the number of suits in 1877-78 to exactly three-quarters of the number instituted in the previous year. In the following year a reaction occurred, and from 23⅓ lákhs the revenue rose to 25½. But in 1879-80 a great blow was dealt at litigation by the passing of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Since that Act has been in operation the revenue under the Court Fees Act has declined with tolerable steadiness to 23¼ lákhs. The decrease in shops and petty farms caused by the introduction of the new ábkári system, and the additional exemptions from payment of stamp duty granted by Government in 1882, have tended still further to decrease the total revenue. It must, therefore, be regarded as a conclusive proof of the steady increase that is yearly taking place in mercantile business, that the stamp revenue has been able not only to resist these adverse influences, but in the past two years even to make a forward movement. In the past seven years the revenue derived from the sale of all stamps used in commercial transactions has steadily increased from about 18 lákhs to nearly 19½ lakhs.

Opium. The number of chests of opium imported into Bombay was 40,929 as compared with 38,828 in the previous year. Realizations from pass-fees were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 12,68,325.

The reductions made in June, 1882, in the rates of pass duties have greatly stimulated the export trade. In 1882-83 the number of chests exported to China increased by 705, and, during the past year, there was a further increase of 2,417 chests. Whilst the quantity of licit opium consumed in the Presidency exceeds by 11¼ per cent. the weight sold in 1882-83, the revenue derived from th

article has increased by about 17½ per cent., showing that consumption has not been stimulated by the lowering of prices, but that the enhancement of revenue has been entirely due to the measures taken for the prevention of smuggling, which have compelled purchasers of the drug, even though the price has been raised, to purchase it from licensed vendors.

An increase in the consumption of licit opium has taken place in all the Native States of Gujarát, except Pálanpur. Besides Pálanpur in only one out-lying dependency of the Presidency, *viz.*, Aden, is a decrease observed, and there the decline in consumption is to an insignificant extent.

Imports of salt into this Presidency are very trifling, consisting of small consignments of table-salt in bottles and a little Ginda salt from Bandar Abbas. The sources of supply within the Presidency are divided into four groups. The first group consists of works on the Ran of Cutch, where what is known as Baragara, or salt in large crystals, is extracted from brine wells. Gujarát is almost entirely dependent on this source of supply, and large quantities of the Baragara salt are consumed in the Central Provinces, Rájputána and Málwa. Since 1881-82, when additional works were opened at Udu, about one-quarter of the salt produced in the Presidency has been manufactured at the Ran works. Salt.

At the Government works near Bulsár sea salt is manufactured by Agris. The produce of these works represents only one-fortieth of the total manufactured in the Presidency; a small proportion is consumed in Surat, and the rest is exported to the Thána, Násik and Khándesh Collectorates. The extension of these works is under contemplation, as the supply from them is far below the demand. The third group consists of works on the sea-coast, or on the banks of creeks, in the Thána, Bombay, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara districts, where salt is manufactured by proprietors or licensees on their own account. This group is chiefly concentrated on the shores of the Bombay harbour and the creeks communicating with it from Bassein in the north to Pen in the south. Of the whole number of 406 works comprised in it, 20 belong to Government, but are let on leases for five years, and managed by the lessees on the same system as those which are private property. Two-thirds of the salt produced in the Presidency are manufactured at these works. The residue left after supplying the local markets is exported to Bengal, the Central Provinces, Berár, the Nizám's territory, and the Malabár Coast. Notwithstanding competition the manufacture of salt finds considerable favour as a lucrative investment of capital. The prices realized for leases of Government salt works are higher each time the terms of old leases expire. One new salt work has been opened during the year under report in the neighbourhood of Bassein, and numerous applications have been received for the extension of existing salt works. The last group consists of works in Portuguese territory, which are managed under special arrangements with the proprietors and the Portuguese Government. Since January, 1883, the works at Daman and Diu have been closed. In the province of Goa a sufficient number of works was selected to meet the requirements of local trade, and the rest were suppressed. During 1883 manufacture was permitted only in those selected works in which the proprietors were willing to conform to the regulations enforced in works in British territory. The total number was reduced during the year from 128 to 90. The quantity of salt manufactured in British territory during 1883, *viz.*, 7,912,246 Indian maunds, exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 1,615,827 maunds. Production has, therefore, increased by more than one-fourth. A considerable improvement is discernible in the quantity on which full duty was paid; the quantity has risen in five years from 5,505,489 maunds to 6,190,273, representing an increase of about 12½ per cent., or one-eighth of the whole amount. The average quantity manufactured in British territory, on which duty was

annually paid in the four years ending with 1881-82, was 5,522,765 maunds, so almost the whole of the increase must be attributed to the reduction of the duty which was made in March 1882.

In 1881-82 the lowest price at which Khárághoda salt was sold wholesale was Rs. 3, the average exceeding Rs. 3-4-0; the average wholesale rate for sea salt was Rs. 4-4-0 per Indian maund. On the reduction of duty the rates rapidly fell; nevertheless in the past year there was a reduction of from 1½ to 3½ annas in the price per maund. A maund of Baragara salt can now be obtained for Rs. 2-11-4, and a maund of sea salt for Rs. 3-0-6.

In the nine years preceding 1882 on an average 10·43 pounds of salt were annually consumed by each person in the Presidency. The amount consumed in the past year, *viz.*, 12·73 pounds, exceeded the average for those years by more than one-fifth.

The increase in consumption is steadily diminishing the loss caused by the reduction of the duty. That loss amounted, in the first year after the change was made, to about 14 lákhs of rupees. In the past year the gross salt revenue increased to the extent of Rs. 1,35,086, and, on the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,89,436 in expenditure.

The trade of the Brinjaras as salt-carriers in Málwa and Central India appears to be doomed.

In 1881-82 the Brinjaras conveyed to the markets of Central India 256,401 maunds of salt; in the past year the quantity so carried was only 56,125 maunds.

In one year the quantity exported by rail to stations on the Nasirabad-Khandwa branch of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway increased by 25,000 maunds. At present the railways absorb about three-quarters of the traffic and the Brinjaras one-quarter.

Since the opening of the Western Rájputána Railway no salt has been conveyed from Khárághoda to Málwa by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *vid* Dádar Junction. On the other hand, 179,235 maunds passed through Sábarmati Junction during the year.

Excise. The total excise revenue from all sources in the whole Presidency, including Sind, was Rs. 83,51,762 as compared with Rs. 75,24,663 in 1882-83.

The portion of this revenue derived from licenses for the sale of drugs was Rs. 4,61,799, and the net increase in revenue derived from intoxicating liquors of various kinds was Rs. 7,82,421. In 1882-83 there were, in the Presidency, 12 sadar distilleries, of which 2 were in the city and island of Bombay, 1 in Sind, 1 at Belgaum in the Southern Division, and 4 each in the Northern and Central Divisions.

During the year a sadar distillery was opened at Dhárwár, and arrangements were made for opening another at Bijápur.

The number of licenses issued for the manufacture and sale of country spirits decreased from 2,622 to 2,249. There was a large increase, principally in the Thána District, in the number of licenses for the retail sale of toddy. Arrangements in regard to the sale of this description of liquor vary greatly in different districts, in successive years in the same district, and sometimes in the same year in different parts of the same district. For example, in Surat, in the past year, three systems of management were in operation at the same time in different groups of tálukás. The manufacture and sale of toddy in part of Mándvi were in the hands of the contractor, who had purchased the country-spirit farm of the whole district; in 3 tálukás the privilege of selling toddy had been sold to several farmers; in the remaining tálukás persons were allowed to take out licenses for

not less than 10 trees, and to sell the fermented juice at the foot of the trees, and licenses were also issued to shopkeepers for the tapping of groups of not less than 25 trees and the retail sale of the toddy drawn from them. For these variations it is easy to assign reasons. Districts differ from one another as much in the races dwelling in them and in their habits, as in climate. In some portions of the country the rayats have never been accustomed to drink toddy, and the trees producing it are not grown. In some parts of the Konkan, and in other hilly tracts near the sea, the people cannot be induced to drink mowra spirit. Wherever it has been found feasible, as in parts of the Kolába District, the tapping of trees has been reduced within narrow limits by the imposition of high rates of tree-tax and by setting bounds to the total numbers of trees that may be tapped. For toddy in those places has been substituted mowra spirit distilled at a sadar distillery, because it is very much easier to regulate the consumption of mowra and to prevent smuggling. But, in those places where the people are not inclined to forego the use of toddy, experiments have been made to ascertain the system best suited to the district. Often, changes introduced tentatively in one year have to be rescinded in the following year, for by experience alone is the worth of new systems tested. Thus the management of the toddy revenue is still in a transitional state.

On the other hand, in districts in which mowra spirit is consumed, the advantages of the sadar distillery system have been fully proved; therefore to additional districts in each successive year it is being extended.

In those districts, in which the system is in force, the revenue derived from still-head duties is increasing at a very rapid rate. In Ahmedabad the minimum revenue guaranteed for three years in 1881 was Rs. 73,525, but the receipts in those years amounted annually on an average to Rs. 92,852. The contractors are now prepared to offer for the next three years more than double the amount guaranteed in 1881.

In Broach the increase has been equally rapid.

In Poona the actual receipts during the year exceeded the guaranteed minimum by more than Rs. 65,000.

In the past few years large additions have been made to the combined establishments for the prevention of smuggling, both of opium and liquor. By the system at present in force the interests of farmers have in this matter been made identical with those of Government. So clearly do the farmers perceive, that they must at all costs prevent smuggling, that, although they are now, under their contracts, compelled to contribute monthly from Rs. 150 to Rs. 800 of the cost of preventive establishments, they also in many cases maintain expensive private establishments, and give rewards to their men in every case in which they succeed in bringing smugglers to justice.

As long as native territories, in which the ábkári arrangements are defective and in which liquor is sold at cheap rates, remain in contiguity with British districts, smuggling can never be prevented, and any attempt to check consumption of liquor by raising duties will only aggravate the evil. Therefore, in the past few years, Government have gradually acquired control over the ábkári management of many of the States adjoining British territories. During the past year, agreements were executed by the Chiefs of Kurundvád, Jamkhandi, Mudhol and other States in the Southern Marátha Country; and the Chiefs of Phaltan, Bhor, Aundh and Jath, and the Bái Sáheb of Daphlápur consented to renew the ábkári leases of their jágírs.

Factories.

In the Bombay Presidency there are 53 cotton mills, of which 38 are in Bombay and 15 in the Mofussil. In the Bombay mills 1,038,880 spindles are

worked, and in those in the districts 240,766. The number of looms in Bombay is 11,591, and in other portions of the Presidency 2,028. The cotton mills of Bombay afford employment to 43,031 persons, and those in the Mofussil to 14,826 persons. The total number of children employed in factories within the Presidency is 964, of whom 651 work in the Bombay factories.

During the year, though 223 factories under the Act and 82, which at present have not been brought under its provisions, were inspected and many irregularities and departures from the rules detected, in only two cases was it found necessary to do more than caution the managers in fault.

The Sha Manordas Harakchand Mill at Nadiád has, however, acquired an unenviable notoriety. Out of 281 accidents which occurred in the whole Presidency, 28 were reported from this mill; and as it was found, that accidents happening in this mill are not always reported, this number, though large, must be considered as under the truth.

The manager was prosecuted for four offences during the year, and in three cases out of four he was convicted and heavily fined. On the first occasion he was punished for not entering the names of children employed in the mill; the second time for not reporting three accidents which had occurred; he was prosecuted for the third time for depriving the little boys and girls of a holiday, to which they were legally entitled. The fourth prosecution broke down.

Fortunately, however, none of the accidents in the Nadiád Mill were attended with serious consequences. In the whole Presidency 6 deaths were caused by accidents in mills; of these 5 occurred in Bombay.

A Commission has been appointed to enquire into the working in this Presidency of the Indian Factories Act, which has been frequently reported by the Inspectors and by Government to be deficient in the protection it affords to the young and to the safety of the workpeople generally.

Vital Statistics.

The season was somewhat unhealthy; the rains of October were succeeded by biting east winds, which filled the hospitals with sufferers from fever and ague. Deaths from these diseases increased from 243,454 to 266,741.

Many districts and municipal towns were visited by severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox.

The total number of deaths from cholera and small-pox rose from 7,904 and 1,630 in 1882 to 37,954 and 13,404 in 1883, and there was an increase of more than 2,000 in deaths from diseases bordering closely on cholera.

Altogether 420,198 deaths were registered as compared with 343,418 in 1882. Births, however, increased from 491,346 to 501,801.

Medical Relief.

The number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries was 1,372,249, or 52,064 more than in the previous year. 199 dispensaries were open at the beginning of the year and 202 at the close.

Vaccination.

In the ten years ending on March 31st, 1884, the average annual number of persons vaccinated increased from 625,818 to 826,965; the increase during the past year was 34,759. Only 56,874 persons, however, were re-vaccinated as compared with 66,505 in 1882-83.

Education.

One of the most gratifying features in connection with the rapid extension of education in this Presidency is, that it is becoming more and more self-supporting. In five years the total number of schools has increased from 4,875 to 6,335 and of scholars from 275,133 to 413,341; in other words, 4 schools are now

open in places where there were only 3 in 1879, and the attendance has increased in the proportion of 3 to 2. Yet the additional expense entailed on Government, *viz.*, Rs. 86,438, represents only about $\frac{1}{13}$th of the total contributed from provincial revenues in 1879, *viz.*, Rs. 11,02,630.

The grant-in-aid system has done much in fostering the growth of private institutions, as may be seen from the steady increase in the amount of the grants: in 1881-82 the total awarded was Rs. 85,000; in 1882-83 it had risen to Rs. 96,000; and in the past year it amounted to Rs. 1,08,102. These sums represent nearly 20 per cent. of the net expenses of private schools.

2nd grade middle schools.

The people of the country now fully understand, that some knowledge of English is a necessary condition of success in trade, at the bar, and especially in the public service. But in the smaller towns private persons cannot be found willing to undertake the risk of opening schools, in which the teaching is carried to so high a standard. A system has, therefore, been devised, which forms an admirable preparation for private education, whilst at the same time it imposes no additional burden on the public funds. When the inhabitants of a town undertake to bear all the expenses, the department opens a 2nd grade middle school, in which instruction in English is imparted to all the pupils. The 2nd grade schools of the North-Eastern Division may be cited as examples of the way in which funds are provided:—in those schools fees during the year amounted to nearly 19 per cent. of the expenses, 68½ per cent. were contributed by municipalities, and the rest were raised by public subscription. That the system is thoroughly acceptable to the people may be inferred from the steady increase in the number of such schools and of the pupils attending them; the entire increase during the past year in middle schools under Government management in the Central and North-Eastern Divisions has been in schools of this class.

Of course these schools are more liable to fluctuate with the changing fortunes of the districts than those that are supported by public funds; in the Southern Division many of them were closed in 1882-83 for lack of contributions, but during the past year they have been again opened.

Vernacular Schools.

The increase in vernacular schools represents nearly three-fourths of the total increase during the year.

The records of the past year show, that private persons are now competing on a large scale with Government in extending primary education. The number of pupils attending vernacular schools has risen during the year from 338,430 to 355,507; and of 17,077 children, who have been newly enrolled as scholars, 6,310 have entered private schools. Several purely temporary causes have retarded the progress of primary education in the past year. Some districts were visited by severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox; in others education had to be suspended for a time whilst masters, assistants, and pupils went forth to wage war against the locusts; in all, teaching was interrupted by the unusually large number of marriages which took place, as no marriages can be celebrated in the present year on account of the unpropitious conjunctions of certain planets.

Education of Muhammadans.

Although much time will yet be required for the general diffusion of knowledge amongst the Muhammadans of the Presidency there are several circumstances noted in the reports for the past year which show, that the religious exclusiveness, which was formerly the chief hindrance to the progress of education amongst them, is disappearing. The Muhammadans of Ahmednagar and Násik now perceive, that it is more advantageous for their sons, who attend Anglo-Vernacular schools, to learn Maráthi than to continue the study of Urdu; the result of

this change of opinion has been the gradual decline, ending in complete extinction, of Anglo-Hindustáni classes in the towns of those districts. In other districts also Muhammadans are abandoning their exclusiveness and attending Maráthi schools in increased numbers: in Sátára, for example, the number of Musalmán boys attending Maráthi schools increased during the year from 622 to 769.

Altogether 51,839 Musalmáns are now receiving instruction as compared with 46,381 in 1882-83.

The most pressing want in connection with the education of Muhammadans is a supply of trained schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for Urdu schools. In the 27 Urdu schools and 66 classes of the Southern Division there are only 13 qualified teachers; in the North-Eastern Division, in which the special schools and classes are attended by 5,569 young Musalmáns, there are only 2 trained teachers, and the want is felt, but in a less degree, in the other divisions. This scarcity of trained teachers arises partly from the unwillingness of young Muhammadans to leave their districts and enter a training college, but much more from their inability to master the difficulties of the 6th standard. In order, then, to smooth the way for them, the standard of admission to the Poona Training College has been lowered for Muhammadans from the 6th to the 5th standard. Six students entered the Poona College under this rule during the year; 17 Musalmáns are being trained in the Dhárwár College.

Female education.

In the year 1877-78 there were in the Presidency 243 schools attended by 13,091 girls; there are now 382 schools, and the number of girls receiving instruction has risen to 35,605. In the Northern Division alone 32 girls succeeded at the annual examinations in passing in the 6th standard and 79 in the 5th standard. By a regulation introduced by the Senate during the past year the barriers, which excluded women from the University, have been withdrawn, and they can now compete with men under equal conditions at examinations for degrees in arts, medicine, law, and civil engineering.

At the matriculation examination held during the year, 8 of the successful candidates were girls. In order to bridge the chasm between primary schools and the University, a number of influential gentlemen in Poona have set on foot a movement for founding Anglo-Maráthi schools for girls.

Then in Bombay Mr. S. S. Bengáli has given Rs. 62,000 for the building of a school-house in the Fort; Sir Manguldás Nathubhái has endowed another girls' school with a sum of Rs. 20,000; and Mr. Jairázbhái Pirbhái has presented Rs. 15,000 to a third school.

The Navváb of Junágad has founded in one of these schools a scholarship which will bear the name of Lady Frere.

A fund for the medical education of women in India has been formed, and with a portion of it scholarships have been founded. Government has given warm encouragement and assistance to these private efforts.

In the Grant Medical College a class for females has been opened, which is now attended by 12 students, of whom 5 are Pársis.

The medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad have also been thrown open to women desirous of studying medicine.

Schools in Native States.

In five years the annual expenditure on schools in Native States has risen from less than 5 lákhs of rupees to more than 7½ lákhs. In the same period the number of schools has increased from 1,170 to 1,586, and of pupils from 52,889 to 90,026.

The level of education in Native States is rapidly being approximated to the level in British territories; whilst schools in the latter are more than thre

times as numerous as in native territories, the increase during the year has, to the extent of 1 school, been greater in native schools than in British. Nevertheless the Native States have still much ground to traverse: whilst 1·96 per cent. of the population in British territory attend schools, the percentage in Native States is only 1·34.

Vernacular Press and Literature.

The past year was one of more than ordinary literary activity. Twenty-six newspapers were added to 112 previously in circulation. Fifteen new presses were opened, and from the presses of the Presidency issued 253 more publications than in 1882-83.

In ten years the number of works annually published has been more than doubled, and newspapers have increased in a still larger proportion. Three years ago there were only 74 printing presses from which publications issued; there are now 100. In each of the three leading languages of the Presidency, *viz.*, Maráthi, Gujaráti, and Urdu, one daily paper is published. Of these the *Bombay Samáchár*, which is the leading Gujaráti newspaper, has been in existence for sixty-five years.

Amongst the vernaculars the chief competition is between Maráthi and Gujaráti. Maráthi up to the present has maintained the lead in literature proper, but Gujaráti newspapers and magazines outnumber those in Maráthi in the proportion of 3 to 1.

These two languages between them absorbed nearly two-thirds of the whole number of publications. Eighty-three books were published in Urdu. Kánarese and Sindi gave but feeble signs of life; there is no newspaper in the Sindi language, and only 5 works in the Kánarese language appeared during the year.

The movements of the Duke of Connaught excited the keenest interest in the country from the time he first expressed a wish to command an Indian division until the moment when he left Bombay for Meerut with the hearty good wishes of all classes of the native population.

The Budget for 1883-84 was discussed at length in the native papers, and the changes made in taxation were highly commended. Of the legislative measures of the year the Ilbert Bill and the Local Self-government Bills attracted the greatest attention. The Ilbert Bill was hailed with joy by the native press all over India. Although the European population were, with very few exceptions, opposed to it, discussions of the Bill were not carried on with such acrimony of feeling as in Calcutta. In noticing the meeting held by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to protest against the Bill, it was observed by the native papers, that the proceedings were, on the whole, characterized by admirable moderation and decorum.

The Local Self-government Bills have failed to satisfy the native editors; their chief demand is for an increase in the number of elected members of boards. They also complain, that too much authority has been left in the hands of the Collector and the Governor in Council. With the Municipal Amendment Act little fault has been found. The press object, however, to the power retained by Government of supervising municipal affairs, but think, that, under the circumstances, it can be best utilized in maintaining a severe check on the Collector, whose authority they hold to be excessive.

Literature.

The total number of publications catalogued during the year was 1,434, in which is included 1,121 books and 313 periodicals. Of these 813 were original works, 318 were republications of old works, and 172 were translations.

Syad Hussain Belgrami, B.A., has published, in English, a short, but well-written, biography of Sir Salar Jung, in which are narrated the difficulties experienced by India's greatest statesman in carrying out reforms amongst a people intensely opposed to all innovations. Biographical literature has also been en-

riched by lives, in Maráthi, of Socrates, Shakespeare and General Garibaldi; a life of Alexander the Great, compiled from some English works and the "Sikandar Namun", has also appeared in Gujaráti. Of late, operas performed on the stage have become the favourite amusement of the better classes. Several operas have been written in Maráthi founded on well-known legends, such as the story of "Shakuntala or the Lost Ring" and the elopement of the Princess Subhadra, sister of Krishna, with the Pándava Prince Arjún. Attempts have been made by educated Maráthás to enrich their literature by dramas borrowed from Shakespeare; during the year two versions of "Hamlet" (one of which was a literal translation), one version of "Julius Cæsar", and one of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre" have been produced on the stage.

In the department of fiction hardly any advance has been made. A translation of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" into Maráthi, portions of which were brought out some years ago, has been completed.

A fourth edition has appeared, in Maráthi, of a translation of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Dalpatrám Dayabhái, the poet of Gujarát, has written two books of songs. One of these, which contains songs on educational and moral subjects, was written at the request of the late Dowager Ráni of Cutch. The songs are now sung by the girls in the Cutch schools.

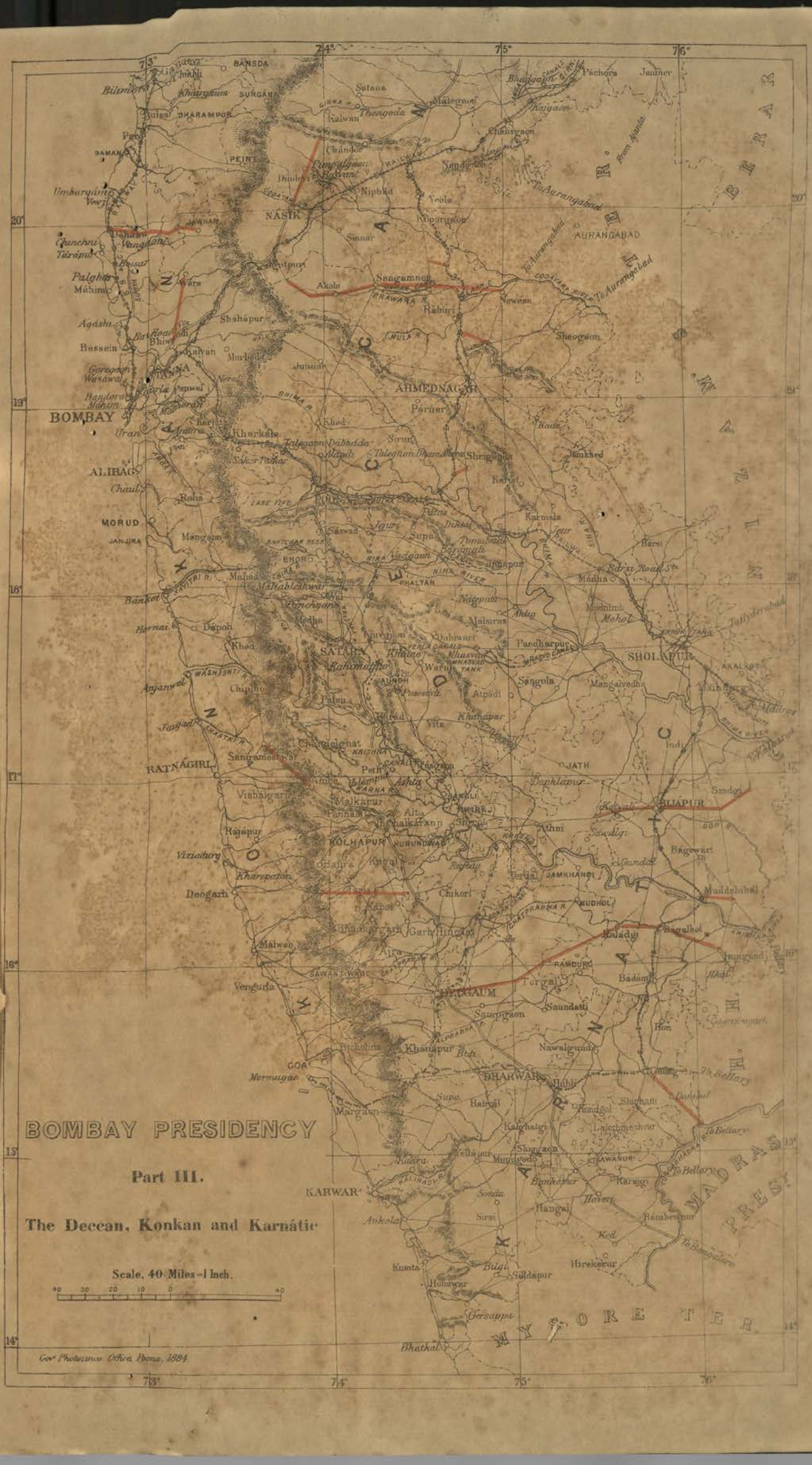
"The Travels of Pandita Ramábái", written by a learned Bráhmin lady, have been eagerly sought after, especially by native ladies. That a Bráhmin lady should cross the sea without any male escort and travel in foreign lands was an event without parallel in native experience.

One work treating of politics has appeared in the Gujaráti language and one other in Maráthi. The work in Gujaráti—"The Advice of Widur to his cousin Dhritaráshtra on polity and morality"—is a reprint of an extract from the Mahábhárata which has passed through numerous editions in every language of India. In the Maráthi work entitled "The British Constitution, or how the British Empire reached its present condition", which is based on DeLolme's work on the subject, the reader is made acquainted with the British form of government, and the principles on which British rule in India is conducted.

PART II.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part 1.
Sind and Cutch
Scale, 40 Miles = 1 Inch.
40 30 20 10 0 40
GANDAVA
From Gandava
JACOBABAD
Thul
Kashmor
To Mitankot
DESERT CANAL
INDUS R.
Chauro
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
Mirpur
Chotki
Pano Akil
SHIKARPUR
Garhi Khairah
Shahdadpur
Garhi Yasin
Ratodero
Sukkur
Rohri
Kambar
Warah
Larkana
KHAIRPUR
Bakrani
Mehar
Tharari
Kandiaro
Kakar
Tharu Shah
Dadu
Naushahro
Moro
Sehwan
MANCHHAR LAKE
NARA RIVER
To Jesalmir
JESALMIR
To Jodhpur
Sakrand
Sanghar
Ramán
Manjhand
Hala
Shahdadpur
Tando Adam
Khipra
BALMIR
Mirpur Khás
Tando Alahyar
Gadra
Tháno Bula Khán
Kotri
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
Tando Muhammad Khan
Jerruck
Dero Mohbat
Dighri
Chachra
KURRACHEE
Manora
SIND RAILWAY
Jangshahi
Tatta
Belo
Mirpur Batoro
Bago Tando
Mitti
Islámkot
Badin
Virawah
Mirpur Sakro
Diple
Nagar
Kotri Allahrakhyo
Mugalbhin
Rahim ki Bazar
Shahbandar
Keti Bandar
Suigam
RUN OF CUTCH
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
Basta Bandar
Lakhpat
Khaoda
Gadhra
Jatawada
Luná
Narayan Sarowar
Adesar
Nakhatrana
Bhuchao
Naliya
BHUJ
Padilhar
Jakhawu
Anjar
Rapur
Sabrai
Vira
Mandvi
Bhadresar
Mundra
GULF OF CUTCH
Morvi
Jorya
Wankaner
Dhrol
NAWANAGAR
RAJKOT
Dwarka
Gondal
Jetpur
Dhoraji
Govt Photozinco Office Poona 1884

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II.
Gujárat and the Tápti Valley
Scale, 40 Miles=1 Inch.
40 30 20 10 0 40
RUN OF CUTCH
CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
KATHIAWAR
GULF OF CAMBAY
GUJARAT
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
KHANDESH
CENTRAL PROV.
Mitti
Islámkot
Dipla
Virámgám
Nagar
Rahm-ka-Bázár
Mount Abu
Dhanera
Panthawara
Dántiwara
To Ajmir
UDEYPUR
Tharád
Wao
Diodar
Deesa
PALANPUR
Dánta
To Nasirabad
Suigam
Bhabhar
Terwara
BANAS R.
Varáli
Morwara
Thara
Sidhapur
Satlásna
DONGARPUR
EDAR
RADHANPUR
SARASWATI R.
Pattan
Khaoda
Gadhrao
Játawada
Luna
Warahi
Sami
Maisana
Ahmednagar
Nakhatrána
Adesar
Munjpur
Mansa
Piránti
Mohanpur
BANSWARA
BHUJ
Paddhar
Bhachau
Karí
Mandal
Malpur
Anjár
Patri
Kharaghodá
Amalsára
SUNTH
Sáhrái
Raipur
AHMEDABAD
LUNAWARA
Jhalod
Bajana
Sánand
DHRANGADRA
BALASINOR
Mandvi
Bhadresár
Kapadwanj
Mahudha
Thasra
Lakhtar
Mundra
Morvi
Wadhwan
Mehmadabad
KAIRA
GODHRA
Dohad
JABUA
Dholka
Matar
Nariad
Umeta
Kálol
BARIA
INDORE
To Agra
Jorya
Muli
Limri
Wánkaner
Sayla
Chura
Dhrol
Anand
Hálol
AMJHERA
DHAR
MHOW
NAWANAGAR
NARUKOT
Dwárka
Bursad
CAMBAY
BARODA
CHOTA UDEPUR
RÁJKOT
Dhandhuka
Dholera
Khim
Dabhoi
Bahadarpur
Jasdan
Jambúsar
Gondal
Baulíari
Tankára
Amod
NERBUDDA R.
BARWANI
Wagra
BROACH
Pálej
NANOOD
Wala
Jetpur
Jethi
BHAVNAGAR
Kaipiia
KARGUN
Porbandar
Dhoraji
Gogo
Ankleswar
Bántwa
JUNAGARH
Amreli
Hansot
Panoli
Shahada
Nav Bandar
Pálitana
Vastravi
Tápti R.
Nandurbar
Olpád
Mandvi
Sindkhera
Sávar
Rander
SURAT
Chopra
Nizampur
Dáthao
Mahuwa
Bardoli
Amalner
Jalgaon
Sauda
Sachin
Navápur
Jalálpur
Pimpalner
Jafarabad
Gandevi
BANSDA
DHULIA
Parola
Erandol
Bilimora
Chikhli
Satana
Dio
Khairgam
SURGANA
Manudevi
Pachora
Jamner
To Indore
To Burhanpur
To Nagpur
To Malkapur
Govt. Photozincic Office, Poona, 1884


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III.
The Deccan, Konkan and Karnátic
Scale, 40 Miles = 1 Inch.
40 30 20 10 0 40
Gov^t Photozinco Office, Poona, 1884.
BOMBAY
ALIBAG
MORUD
BANSDA
DHARAMPOR
SURGANA
PEINT
DAMAN
NÁSIK
AURANGABAD
AHMEDNAGAR
SATARA
SHOLAPUR
RATNAGIRI
KOLHAPUR
BIJAPUR
DHARWAR
KARWAR
GOA
Mormugao
Malegaon
Chandor
Nándgaon
Niphad
Yeola
Sinnar
Sangamner
Akola
Rahuri
Parner
Khed
Junnar
Shrigonda
Karjat
Karmala
Barsi
Madha
Mahableshwar
Pánchgani
Wai
Satara
Phaltan
Pandharpur
Mangalvedha
Sangola
Atpadi
Vita
Tásgaon
Kavathe Mahánkal
Jath
Daphlapur
Athni
Chikori
Gokak
Mudhol
Badami
Bágalkot
Hubli
Kalghatgi
Shiggaon
Ranibennur
Haveri
Hangal
Sirsi
Ankola
Kumta
Honawar
Bhatkal
Gersappa
Sidápur
Ibrekeri
Kod
Karajgi
Bankapur
Kundgol
Lakkmeshwar
Shirhatti
Gadag
Ron
Nawalgund
Saundatti
Ramdurg
Kaládgi
Bágalkot
Jamkhandi
Bágewadi
Muddebihal
Indi
Sindgi
Jath
Jat
Kavathe
Vita
Tásgaon
Khanapur
Bija
Supa
Hairyál
Margaon
Vengurla
Malwan
Deogarh
Viziadurg
Rajapur
Vishalgarh
Sangameshwar
Chiplun
Anjanwel
Dápoli
Harnai
Bankot
Roha
Chauk
Uran
Panvel
Kharghar
Kalyan
Bhiwndi
Bassein
Agashi
Palghar
Mahim
Umbargaon
Dahanu
Jawhar
Peint
Bilimora
Khergam
Bulsar
Vánsda
Sutana
Kalwan
Thengoda
Chándor
Pimpalgaon
Basvant
Dindori
Ojhar
Chándwad
Rájgam
Pachora
Jamner
Bhadgaon
Chalisgaon
Nándgaon
Yeola
Kopargaon
Newasa
Sheogaon
Rahuri
Akola
Sangamner
Shahapur
Murbad
Ambarnath
Kalyan
Thana
Bhiwndi
Vasai
Dahanu
Jawhar
Mokhada
Trimbak
Igatpuri
Sinnar
Yeola
Nándgaon
Chándor
Malegaon
Sátana
Kalwan
Thengoda

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

A list of the Native States under the political supervision of the Bombay Government is given below with statistics of area, population and revenue. It is usual to group them according to their geographical position, and in this chapter their administration will be reviewed in the following order :—

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
I.—GUJARA'T—			
A.—North—			
Cutch	6,500	512,084	20,17,962
Pálanpur	7,775	576,478	13,80,606
Mahi Kántha	5,000	517,485	10,34,439
Káthiáwár	20,879	2,343,899	1,46,00,000
Cambay	350	86,074	5,50,818
Rèwa Kántha	4,814	543,452	16,00,000
Nárukot	143	6,440	8,104
B.—South—			
Dharampur	794	101,289	3,00,000
Bánsda	215	31,807	1,36,553
Sachin	42	18,036	1,79,864
Total ...	46,512	4,737,044	2,18,08,346
II.—MARA'THA STATES—			
A.—North—			
The Dángs	3,840	60,270	76,000
Jawhár	534	48,556	94,359
B.—Konkan—			
Janjira	324	76,361	3,74,506
Sávantvádi	900	174,433	3,34,880
C.—Deccan—			
Sátára Feudatories	3,026	318,687	17,81,872
Akalkot	498	58,040	2,77,562
Kolháp ur	2,778	800,189	15,56,224
D.—Southern Marátha Country—			
Southern Marátha Jágírs	1,836	326,921	15,41,702
Sángli	1,049	196,832	9,81,341
Savanúr	70	14,763	58,861
Total ...	14,855	2,075,052	70,77,307
III.—SIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	129,153	7,07,550
IV.—Aden	70	34,890	1,25,745
Grand Total ...	67,546	6,976,139	2,97,18,948

GUJARA'T STATES.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles ; Population (1881), 512,084 ; Revenue, Rs. 20,17,962.

Cutch. Political.

Since September, 1882, His Highness the Ráo, who is now about nineteen years of age, has had a share in the administration. The Diván reports that His Highness sat at work every day, and was most eager to learn the principles of good government. He has made most creditable progress during the year. In March 1883, he made a tour in Northern India as far as Simla, where he had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy. Returning through Rájputána and Gujarát he visited Mahábaleshvar ; he there in May received the sad tidings of the serious illness of his mother, and at once set out for Bhúj, but before he could reach home the illness had terminated fatally. This event naturally cast a gloom over the young prince for some months, but at the beginning of this year it was felt that his marriage should no longer be delayed. So in February, 1884, he was married to Motiba, daughter of

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cutch.

the Thákor Sáheb of Sáyla, and Gangaba, daughter of Rána Jalumsingji. The fathers of both the brides are Káthiáwár Chiefs belonging to the Rajput tribe of Zihálá. Advantage was taken of the gathering together of such a vast crowd of about one hundred thousand persons, including many distinguished European visitors and Native Chiefs, to hold an exhibition, principally of local products. The undertaking ended most successfully, and at the close a sufficient number of curious articles was retained to form a museum.

About 3 lákhs were spent on the wedding festivities.

On the north-western frontier of Cutch lie the British districts of Sind; on the north-east are the States under the Pálanpur Agency; and on the south, separated from Cutch by the Gulf and Ran of Cutch, are the States of Káthiáwar. Relations with the Sind districts and with the Pálanpur States continued as friendly as could be desired.

There are disputes of very long standing between Cutch and the Káthiáwár States on the sea-board of the Gulf. The natural line of communication between Cutch and Bombay and the postal line pass through the territories of the Káthiáwár Chiefs. Cutch has endeavoured to push her interests in the ports of Jhinjhuda in Navánagar and Wawánia in Morvi, both of which are situated on those lines. During the year the Navánagar Darbár forcibly ejected from Jinjhuda a Cutch mehta and two peons, who had been stationed there with the approval of the Political Agents of Cutch and Káthiáwár. After some correspondence between the political authorities the mehta and his attendants were reinstated.

The dispute with Morvi is of far more ancient date, and arises from each State possessing land within the territories of the other; moreover, their exact shares in the port of Wawánia have not been defined. It has long been admitted, that only by Cutch altogether withdrawing from Morvi and Morvi from Cutch can an end be put to these disputes, which have continued for generations. An exchange cannot be made on equal terms, because the possessions of Cutch in Káthiáwár are not equal in value to those of the Thákor of Morvi in Cutch. Up to the present Cutch has not recognized this fact, and hence it has been impossible to arrive at any agreement.

Bhayád.

The relations of the Darbár with the Jádeja Bhayáds continued cordial.

In the matter of education they have retrograded. Although His Highness the Ráo did all in his power to encourage education by visiting schools and distributing handsome prizes of arms and books, the number of boys receiving instruction fell from 148 to 140 out of a total Jádeja male population of 10,364. In two years the number of Jádeja girls under instruction has risen from 8 to 10.

Estates under management.

Eight Girássia estates were more or less under State management, *viz.*, Roha, Pálanswa, Náliya, Lákadiya, Kánthkot, Gedi, Vingan and Lakhánia. Gedi, Lakhániá and Kánthkot are under State management during the minority of the Chiefs.

Kánthkot.

The estate of Kánthkot consists of the fort and 5 small villages. The Chief, who is nineteen years of age, is very illiterate; he has refused to learn, and he now leads an idle life. The debts of the State were reduced during the year from Rs. 8,295 to Rs. 5,656.

Lakhánia.

Lakhánia is a small Girássia estate; it is entirely free from debt. The minor Chief, Bhojrája, who is twelve years of age, is learning the 4th Book.

Gedi.

The Chief of Gedi is the recognized head of the Wághela clan of Rajputs. He is being carefully educated at Bhúj at the expense of the Cutch State.

Roha.

The Chief of Roha has arranged for the payment of his debts.

Vingan.

The Chief of Vingan is not now required to submit annual budgets for approval, as his case is considered hopeless.

Lákadiya.

The estate of Lákadiya consists of two villages, *viz.*, Lákadiya in Cutch and Gála in Machhu Kántha. It was for a long time under Darbár management owing to the imbecility of the Chief Sumráji. Lately the Chief has been admitted to a share in the revenue management. The Chief's wife, in spite of the remonstrances of her husband, has forcibly taken possession of the village of Gála, which, though forming part of the estate, belongs to the Chief's brother, Dosáji. The lady's allowances have been stopped.

The cotton produce of Lákadiya is very valuable, and the town is an important centre of trade. During the latter part of the year arrangements were made for opening a girls' school there.

Náliya.

Náliya is an important commercial town; it is owned by a number of Girássiás, but the civil and criminal business is conducted by a State Thandár, who disposed of 125 civil and 61 criminal cases during the year. Within the last few years a municipality has been established at Náliya, schools for boys and girls opened, a dispensary built, a garden planted, and a library formed.

Pálanswa.

The late Chief Punjáji of the Waghela clan died, leaving no direct heir. A number of claimants contended for the gádi; finally, with the approval of Government, Meghráji, a cousin of the late Chief, was selected. The estate is managed jointly by the new Chief and a Kámdár chosen by the Cutch Darbár.

Dharmáda Jágír.

Only one religious endowment, *viz.*, the shrine of Sha Murád, was under the management of the Darbár. Much progress was made in the collection of sums due to the jágír and

in the payment of debts. It is expected that the debts will be nearly cleared off during the current year. The minor Khalifa has made great strides in learning. He is now studying Arabic. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.* Revenue.

The receipts and disbursements for the year Samvat 1939 were as under :—

	Rs.
Recipts	20,17,962
Disbursements	15,52,791
Surplus ...	4,65.171

The receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 2,13,912.

His Highness's tour and expenses connected with the funeral ceremonies of his mother caused an increase of Rs. 1,30,548 in expenditure during the year.

Two lákhs were invested in Government paper, raising the total invested to Rs. 9,02,600. There were also Rs. 14,00,660 in cash in the treasury at the close of the year.

Rs. 4,58,449 were spent on public works. In twelve years the total revenue has steadily increased from Rs. 13,71,477 to Rs. 20,17,962, and in eight years the land revenue has risen from less than 4 lákhs to nearly 6 lákhs.

Great progress has been made in irrigation from wells. 170 new wells were constructed and 17 old ones repaired during the year. The increase in land revenue is attributed to the substitution of the departmental for the farming system of collection, to increase in cultivation, and to irrigation. The bhágbatai or metayer system still prevails; the State share of the crops is sold by auction

During the year, 3,176 acres have been brought under cultivation. The total increase in six years has been 58,808 acres. Wsate Lands.

In six years 15 new villages have sprung up,—2 in the year of report.

Twelve villages were completely and 9 partially surveyed during the year. Survey.

A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was at work in the Khidir district and the Ran. The Darbár rendered assistance in the shape of escorts and supplies of water at a cost to the State of Rs. 2,299.

There are 17 forest reserves, of which the principal produce is grass. The receipts from sale of grass amounted to Rs. 8,298 against Rs. 5,968 of the previous year. Forests.

4,461 new trees were planted out, of which 2,679 survived. The indiscriminate felling of trees has been restrained by a prohibition in the Gazette. A Cutchi matriculated student has been sent to the Poona College to study forestry.

The strength of the police is 604. There has been an increase of 1 in mounted police, who now number 203. The cost of the force was Rs. 93,185-12-0. Police.

1,127 offences were reported to the police, or 19 less than in the previous year. All the persons arrested, *viz.*, 1,558, were sent up for trial, and 913, or 58·6 per cent., were convicted; the percentage last year was 65·6.

There were 2 murders against 5 in the previous year. The remaining serious cases consisted of 5 highway robberies; in 3 of these convictions have been obtained, and the other 2 are still under investigation.

The number of minor offences against property rose from 874 to 961. In 529 cases convictions were obtained, but in 212 the offenders could not be traced. The increase in petty thefts is attributed to scanty rainfall in some parts of the country and consequent impoverishment of the people.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 37,535, of which Rs. 20,342 were recovered. The total value of property stolen exceeds the amount reported last year by 40 per cent.

The dress, arms and accoutrements of the police were improved, and Cawnpore saddles provided for the savárs; the men were carefully drilled.

The total number of criminal cases filed was 2,408 against 2,606 of the previous year; again 3 remained undecided at the end of the year. 1,937 persons were convicted, but of these only 55, or a little more than 2 per cent., were imprisoned for more than six months; There were 166 appeals, of which all but 3 were disposed of; in 108 cases sentences were confirmed and in 8 reversed, the remainder being modified or sent back for re-trial. Criminal Justice.

The average number of convicts in the Bhúj Central Jail was 135, or 5 less than in the previous year.

The total number of prisoners in all the jails was 2,188, and the cost of maintaining them Rs. 9,751. The figures last year were 1,848 and Rs. 10,400. Prisons.

Articles valued at Rs. 2,200 were manufactured in the Central Jail.

The number of civil suits remaining at the end of last year was 290, and 2,827 new cases were filed, making a total of 3,117 against 3,449 of the previous year. 2,863 were decided, leaving a balance of 254. The average value of the suits was Rs. 224; the average in the previous year was Rs. 193. Civil Justice.

The judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 56,013, and the expenditure to Rs. 46,212.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

The 5 Small Cause Courts disposed of 1,643 cases and left no arrears.

Cutch.

966 appeals were decided in the Courts of the Diván and in the Varisht Court; 156 appeals were in arrears at the end of the year, but the number has been reduced since to 87.

Stamps and Registration.

There was a falling off of Rs. 1,131 in stamp revenue, the receipts amounting to only Rs. 49,569.

There is steady rise from year to year in the number of documents registered and the fees realized. 1,433 douments were registered and Rs. 10,165 paid as fees during the year.

174 sales of land, valued altogether at Rs. 1,09,316, were effected.

Municipalities.

There are 6 municipalities; the two largest are Bhúj and Mándvi, of which the incomes are Rs. 11, 521 and Rs. 8,211 respectively. Although Jakháu and Naliya are towns with a population of about 5,000 each, the income of Jakháu was only Rs. 480 and of Naliya only Rs. 916. So it is a matter of surprise that Naliya, besides paying for lighting, watering and cleaning the roads, was able to give a contribution to schools.

In Mándvi new lamps were provided, roads constructed, and additional scavengers engaged. In Anjár an addition was made to the already existing latrines, and a fire-engine purchased.

Season.

The average rainfall was 15·87 inches, or half an inch less than in the previous year. In Mándvi 25·7 inches were recorded, but only 6·91 fell at Lakhpat, and in Rápur also the fall was inadequate.

The usual malarious fever prevailed at the close of the monsoon. Small-pox and measles caused a few deaths in Bhúj, Mándvi and Anjár, but the province was free from any epidemic of cholera.

Trade.

The collection of custom duties at Mándvi, Anjár, Mundra and Jakháu was farmed, and the rest of the customs revenue was collected departmentally.

The amount of duties levied at all the bandars was Rs. 8,55,244 against Rs. 7,72,708 in the preceding year. The value of the imports was Rs. 59,60,298 and of the exports Rs. 37,74,166. The imports show an increase of 6½ lákhs, but there is a decrease of more than a lákh in exports. The value of cotton exported was Rs. 30,89,996, or Rs. 2,171 less than in the previous year.

The attempts of the Darbár to introduce Bombay weights and measures have so far not been successful owing to the dislike of the Bhayád zamíndárs to the innovation.

The sea customs duties at Mándvi, which in 1875-76 produced Rs. 1,87,909, have now risen to Rs. 2,68,136.

2,768 vessels arrived at the bandars and 3,283 left them.

Mines and Manufactures.

The States of Bhávnagar and Baroda are indenting on Cutch for building stones, which are famous all over Gujarát. Cutch also produces excellent clay for pottery. Rs. 4,874 were realized from the sale of 10,600 maunds of manufactured alum.

The Council have this year reduced the duties on imported silk and exported blue-dyed cloth, as the increase made last year had injuriously affected the silk industry at Mándvi and the export trade in blue cloth between that port and Zanzibar. 466 bales were exported against 402 exported last year.

Public Works.

The large sum of Rs. 4,58,449 was expended this year on public works; these were so numerous and varied, that it is impossible to do more than mention a few of the most important. Rs. 1,38,747 were spent on the improvement of harbours. It has been found necessary to extend by 500 feet the Mándvi Breakwater, of which the length was 1,350 feet. This work was commenced and the pier was completed and connected with the breakwater. There are now about 1,000 feet of quay, alongside of which vessels can lie and discharge or receive cargoes. About a lákh was spent on communications. With the exception of a little metalling, the roads from Bhúj to Anjár and from Anjár to Rohar, on the coast opposite Káthiáwár, have been completed. To complete the communication with Káthiáwár it was arranged that a steam launch should ply between Rohár and Wawánia; but these places being on tidal creeks are not approachable at low water. This difficulty has been overcome by removing the Rohár bandar to a point, called the Jaffirwali Nal, on the opposite side of the tidal creek, and bridging the creek, and by substituting on the Káthiáwár coast for Wawánia the neighbouring port of Jinjhuda. Boats can ply between Jinjhuda and Jaffirwali Nal at all times of the day. The Postal Department have adopted the new route in place of sending letters *vid* Wawánia and Jinji; the postal line has thus been shortened in distance by 30 miles and in time by 5 hours.

Of new buildings the most important are the Alfred High School at Bhúj and the custom-house at Mándvi, which has been provided with a clock-tower. The Cutch Art Exhibition was held in the new high school on the occasion of His Highness' marriage. Six new school-houses were completed during the year, and 12 commenced. Fourteen police stations and lock-ups were constructed. A vegetable and grain market was opened at Mándvi. A wing was added to the Bhúj Hospital, and the Mundra Dispensary is nearly finished.

Vital Statistics.

6,242 births and 4,241 deaths were registered during the year; the numbers last year were 5,185 births and 4,735 deaths. The decrease in deaths is attributed to the absence of any epidemic.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.*

There are 5 dispensaries and a hospital which were attended on an average by 934 persons. Of 61,557 persons treated, 53,888 were discharged cured, and only 122 died. The cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 25,661.

Five new patients were admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, raising the total number of inmates to 11, of whom 1 died and 3 were discharged cured. The cost was Rs. 498.

19,149 persons, or 1,963 less than in last year, were vaccinated; numerous marriages of children interfered with vaccinations.

Education.

There were altogether 116 schools attended by 6,314 scholars. During the year 25 new schools have been opened, *viz.*, 16 schools for boys, 6 for girls, and 3 night schools. There has been an increase of 561 in the number of pupils; 129 of the new scholars are girls. On account of the larger number of schools, the construction of school buildings, and the payment of accumulated pension contribution to the Educational Inspector, the educational expenditure rose from Rs. 64,676 of the previous year to Rs. 90,040. The school fees amounted to Rs. 4,116. A sanitary primer is now taught in the high school.

One boy out of 3 sent up was successful at the last matriculation examination.

The Council intend, as soon as practicable, to substitute trained female teachers for the present male teachers in some of the girls' schools; a trained female teacher has been secured for the Bhúj School.

Of the 6 Cutch students studying in the Ahmedabad Medical School 1 passed the final examination; he has been appointed hospital assistant in the Bhúj Civil Hospital.

His Highness, to commemorate his marriage, founded scholarships attached to the Bhúj Girls' School, and placed to the credit of the Mándvi schools a fund for the annual purchase of prizes.

Libraries and Literature.

There are libraries and reading-rooms at seven of the principal towns.

Great encouragement is given to Gujaráti literature. Songs containing moral lessons, composed by the poet Dalpatrám, are in use in the girls' schools. Two prizes are given annually for Gujaráti essays. An essay on agriculture, with particular reference to Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát, has just been brought out under State patronage. The amount spent by the State in encouraging authors was Rs. 960; there is also the Gibbs' Fund, the interest on which is devoted to the same purpose.

Art and Science.

The number of pupils in the School of Art has fallen from 47 to 38. Of 12 who presented themselves for the Presidency 1st grade art examination 9 passed in all heads; 8 of these carriedoff prizes. Twenty-three of the pupils are the sons of artisans.

Mint.

Some time was lost in constructing new steel rollers and in waiting for a favourable time to replenish the exhausted stock of silver, so the mint was worked for only five and a half months. The net profits amounted to Rs. 67,124.

Stud.

There were 513 animals of all descriptions in the Darbár stables against 413 of the previous year; the net expenses amounted to Rs. 72,678.

There were 4 horse stallions and a donkey stallion. 125 mares were covered—31 successfully. Rs. 1,308 were spent on the keep and feed of stallions.

Forty horses from the Darbár stables were sent to the Ahmedabad Horse-show; 20 diplomas were awarded.

Infanticide.

2,901 Jádeja girls were under observation; of these 213 died, 1 emigrated, and 216 married. Rs. 10,132 (against Rs. 8,126 of the previous year) were paid from the fund towards the wedding expenses of 96 poor Girássia girls. There was an increase of 56 in deaths amongst them. No case of infanticide was reported.

Post.

Including 5 offices opened on April 1st, 1881, 9 new post offices were opened during the year, raising the total to 53. Thirty-two offices exchange mails daily and 21 on alternate days.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population (1881), 576,478; Revenue, Rs. 13,80,606.

Pálanpur.

Under the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur is a group of 15 States, of which the largest are Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv. The Chiefs of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur have unlimited authority in their own States. Five other Chiefs have been invested with limited powers, and the remaining petty States have been placed under 6 Thándárs. The country, for the most part, is a sandy, treeless plain, except in the north and east, where the hills are covered with dense jungle.

Chief events.

On July 7th, 1883, a son and heir was born to His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur. Later on in November the Rána of Váv died at the early age of thirty-six years, leaving no child. He was succeeded by a kinsman, Chavan Chandansing Desáji. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught made a brief stay at Pálanpur on their way to the north of India. In

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur.* December a detachment of the Pálanpur Levy assisted the troops of Jodhpur in searching for a famous outlaw, the Rána of Lohiána, who was reported to be concealed in the jungles between Pálanpur and Sirohi. The Rána has not been captured, but of 200 Bhils and Rajputs, who went out with him, only half-a-dozen now remain together. Recently 50 sabres of the Gáikwár's Contingent and 50 of the Navváb of Rádhanpur's horse have been stationed at Amrápur and Kuar, in the south-western frontier, to co-operate with the Káthiáwár special police force in hunting down the outlaw Mavár Sadhváni and his band.

Rádhanpur. This Darbár furnishes no abstracts of annual receipts and expenditure; but, it is stated, that Rs. 17,385 have been spent during the year on public improvements.

Tharád. The Thákor of Tharád has enlisted some men as town police; he has also rebuilt the jail.

Váv. For seven months the gádi was vacant; during the interregnum the government was, with the approval of Government, carried on by the late Rána's Kárbhári.

The six Thándárates. In the Diodar Thándárate the joint Kámdár of the shareholders of Cerváda has been dismissed, and the táluka again placed under the Diodar Thándár until the shareholders appoint a competent Kámdár on sufficient pay. In the Káukrej Thandárate Rs. 7,224 of outstandings have been collected by the special kárkún appointed in December 1882. In Várábi, of which the Chief is a minor, the Japtidár has been invested by Government with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, and empowered to hear civil suits up Rs. 250 in ten villages.

Estates under management. Twenty-two estates were under management at the beginning of the year; the number was not added to during the year, but 7 estates were released, leaving a balance of 15.

A reduction of Rs. 2,481 was made in the debts of the Chief of Várábi, who is a minor. A much greater reduction could have been made, if it had not been necessary to borrow Rs. 10,000 to defray the wedding expenses of the Chief's two sisters. His debts, which in 1881-82 exceeded a lákh, have by direct repayment, rejection of false claims, and composition with creditors, been reduced to Rs. 45,702.

Police. The police duties of the Superintendency are carried on by 569 savárs, 274 regular police, and 4,930 village police distributed over 1,106 villages. Of the savárs 314 are troopers of His Highness the Gáikwár's Contingent.

Criminal Justice. 1,357 offences were reported to the police against 1,506 in 1882-83.

Including 15 from the previous year and 1,701 arrested in the year of report, 1,716 persons were sent up for trial against 2,431 in 1882-83.

750 accused were convicted, 957 acquitted or discharged, and 9 were still under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions was 43·6.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 50,995, and of this amount Rs. 14,761 were recovered; in 1882-83 the value stolen amounted to Rs. 65,715, and the amount recovered was Rs. 16,859.

The total number of criminal cases was 804; of these 249 were disposed of by the Superintendent and his 2 Assistants, and 555 by the 6 Thándárs.

The list of heinous offences included 1 murder, 1 dacoity, 5 robberies, 3 cases of rape, 9 of grievous hurt, 2 of kidnapping, and 1 of causing miscarriage. These numbers, when compared with those of the past two years, show a decrease in grave crimes, and a still larger decrease is observable in minor offences.

Appeals. Sixty-six criminal appeals were heard by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Judge; in 36 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 4 modified, and in 26 reversed.

Appeals from 10 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons. 110 prisoners were in the Superintendency jail on March 31st, 1883, and 349 were admitted during the year. 370 men were released, 1 escaped, and 2 were transported, leaving 86 in jail at the close of the year. The daily average of prisoners was 104, and the cost of maintaining the jail Rs. 2,630; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 11 and Rs. 2,895.

The total number in the Darbár jails was 1,210; of these 918 were released during the year, 15 died and 7 escaped, leaving 270 in jail on April 1st, 1884. In July cholera broke out in the Pálanpur Darbár Jail, and in three weeks caused 6 deaths; the total number attacked was 22. The prisoners were removed to temporary sheds outside the town.

Civil Justice. 823 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,880 were disposed of by the Political Officer during the year, and 676 remained undecided. Twenty-four appeals remained over from 1882-83, and 96 were filed during the year; of these 94 were decided, leaving a balance of 26. Eighteen out of 45 boundary disputes have been settled, and 91 out of 240 police cases decided. The Superintendent disposed of 11 appeals.

Darbár Courts. 4,180 persons were tried, of whom 1,897 were convicted and 2,283 acquitted or discharged.

In the Civil Courts 2,309 original suits involving Rs. 89,672 and 117 appeals involving Rs. 10,162 were disposed of. 371 political cases and 21 appeals were also decided.

Eight civil and 9 political appeals were disposed of in the Pálanpur Court of special appeal. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur.* Special appeals.

The season was unfavourable; only 14·59 inches of rain fell, or less than half the rainfall of 1881-82. The kharíf crops were poor, and there was a scarcity of grass, which led to disease amongst the cattle, from which 6,935 died; but the rábi crops were fair. A considerable extension of wheat cultivation is reported in several parts of the Superintendency. Weather and Crops.

Rs. 24,299 have been expended on public works during the year. A new road from the Pálanpur Railway Station to the Residency is being made by means of convict labour, and several thána buildings are under construction. Rs. 2,775 were spent in improving water-supply, and latrines were constructed at Pálanpur at a cost of Rs. 981. No other work worthy of remark was undertaken during the year. Public Works.

There are 3 head offices at Pálanpur, Rádhanpur and Deesa Camp, and branch offices at Kanodar and Deesa Town, Suigám, Váv, Tharád, and Várábi; letters can also be posted on the railway at Chapsi, Pálanpur, Chelrasni, Sarohi and Roh Stations. Rural messengers are attached to the 3 head offices. For the branch offices recently opened the services of the local school-masters have been secured at low rates paid by the Postal Department. Post Offices.

There are 6 funds in the charge of the Superintendent. The receipts in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 1,22,285, expenses to Rs. 1,21,349, and closing balance to Rs. 49,664. Revenue.

The receipts include fines, court-fees, Pálanpur levy, contributions paid by Tálukdárs, &c.; and amongst the items of disbursement are expenses of dieting of prisoners, cost of maintaining thána establishments, compensations for robberies, pay of the levy, &c.

The financial position of Pálanpur remains sound.

The total income, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 4,81,642, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,72,749. The State has not yet accepted the compensation of Rs. 28,000 per annum offered by Government since 1878 on account of opium arrangements introduced in that year.

Accounts are not furnished by the other States.

During the year in Pálanpur the measurement of 9 villages was completed, and that of 4 others was in progress. Survey.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 20,153 against 16,240 in the previous year. Vital.

During the monsoon cholera prevailed in all parts of the Superintendency except the Várábi Thándárate; in the Pálanpur State, which suffered most, there were 684 cases and 250 deaths. The total number of persons attacked was 1,321, of whom 522 died. The Superintendency was visited by a severe epidemic of small-pox, which attacked 9,639 persons and caused 1,763 deaths. 13,737 persons altogether were treated in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur Dispensaries; the results of treatment are not given.

New schools were opened during the year at Un, in Kánkrej Thándárate, and at Morváda, in Santalpur. The number of schools is now 31, and the number of pupils has risen from 1,940 to 2,126. There has also been a decided improvement in the average daily attendance. The new school-house at Diodar is approaching completion. During his tour the Superintendent obtained from Thákors of the Tharád Thándárate promises for the opening of schools at Bhoral and Dua. Education.

The 2 Government stallions located in Deesa Cantonment served 52 branded mares during the year. Horse-breeding.

No changes are reported in the military force maintained by the States, which consists of about five hundred horse and eleven hundred foot soldiers. The strength of the Gáikwár's Contingent is 686 sabres. Military Force.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 5,000 square miles; Population (1881), 517,485; Revenue, Rs. 10,34,439.

Under the Mahi Kántha Agency are 62 States; of these the largest, I'dar, covers more than half of the entire tract which is situated on the north-east of the Presidency. Fifty-one States pay tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár. Besides I'dar 11 other States are of consequence; the average population of each of the rest does not exceed 5,000, and in one case numbers only 221. A large number of the petty States are grouped in 6 circles, in each of which civil and criminal business is conducted by a Thándár. *Mahi Kántha.*

The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor, who made a tour extending over several days through the Mahi Kántha districts. The young Mahárája of I'dar received and entertained him at his capital. A darbár was held on January 21st at His Excellency's camp, which was attended by 17 of the principal Chiefs. Chief events.

The young Mahárája of I'dar is now in the second year of independent administration of his State. Encouragement has been freely given to the taking up of waste lands and the sinking of wells. The indebtedness of the rayats has engaged the attention of the Mahárája; in order to relieve them he proposes to open a State agricultural bank with branch offices in different parts of his territory. Seven new hamlets have been established, and a scheme is on foot for better police organization. I'dar

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mahi Kántha.
Ilol.

The young Thákor of Ilol was placed in charge of his táluka in June 1883. This little State had been under management for seventeen years. During that time the Thákor has received a sound education at the Rájkumár College; schools and a dispensary have sprung up; the prosperity of the táluka has been increased by the construction of numerous public works; debts equivalent to three years' revenue have been paid off, and the Thákor has started on his career with a year's revenue in hand.

Ámliyára.

In consequence of the misconduct and misrule of the Chief of A'mliyára his táluka was attached three years ago. His Excellency the Governor visited Ámliyára, and, on a promise from the Chief of good conduct in the future, the management was ordered to be restored to him.

Khadál.

The Mir of Khadál, Sirdársangji, died just after the close of the year. His management of the State was not pleasing to his people; but great hopes are entertained of his son and successor, Sursingji, who is intelligent and well educated.

Border Courts.

Two border Courts were held, at which disputes with the Rájputána States of Mewár Dangarpur and Kotra were disposed of. The system of employing Bhil *panchâits* was found to work well. It is hoped that, before long, the demarcation of the frontier will be completed.

Estates under management.

In April, 1883, there were 16 estates under management, of which 3, *viz.*, Ilol, A'mliyára and Tintoi, have since been released from attachment. Mohanpur and Ghodásar are the most important of these charges. Mohanpur has a troublesome population; on this account, and to protect it from the forays of frontier Bhils, a large police force has to be kept up, which is a drain on its finances. The debts amount to a year's revenue.

Ghodásar is prosperous and free from debt. The young Thákor joined the Rájkumár College in June 1883.

Pethápur is encumbered with debt. More than a third of its revenue is paid annually as tribute to Baroda, which, not content with this, is now levying customs and transit duties at increased rates, and thereby destroying the trade of the country. In all but Vásna and Gubut, in which large sums were spent on public works, expenditure was kept well within the income.

Police.

2,336 offences, against 2,210 in 1882-83, were reported to the police. 1,846 persons, or 409 more than in the previous year, were arrested. Of 1,777 sent up for trial, 1,259, or 70·85 per cent., were convicted; the percentage in 1882-83 was only 60·41. The increase in offences, which is confined to the I'dar State, is not necessarily indicative of more actual crime in the country, but may be attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the police, due to improved arrangements in that State. There has been a steady decrease in crimes accompanied with violence, the number in the present year (68) representing not much more than half of the number in 1881-82. There were 57 dacoities, but of these many were trifling offences falling nominally within the legal definition.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 58,207, or Rs. 27,139 less than in the previous year. Rs. 18,525 were recovered.

Criminal Justice.

3,989 persons were tried by the Criminal Courts; 2,407 were convicted, 57 persons remained untried at the close of the year, 1,861 persons were merely fined, 8 whipped, and 390 imprisoned for less than six months. Seven Sessions cases involving 8 accused were tried by the Political Agent; 6 men were convicted, of whom 1 was sentenced to death and the rest to rigorous imprisonment for terms varying from one to nine years.

There was a large increase in the cases tried by the Subordinate Courts; but the number of Sessions cases fell from 24 to 7.

Fourteen appeals were heard by the Agent and 18 by the Mahárája of I'dar. Twenty sentences were confirmed, 4 modified, and 8 reversed.

Prisons.

There are altogether 27 prisons, of which all but the Residency jail and the jail at I'dar are mere lock-ups. In each of the smaller prisons, on an average, 13 prisoners were confined during the year. The numbers in the Residency and I'dar jails were, respectively, 179 and 329.

The total cost was Rs. 17,323; charges under this head show a large increase due to the increase in the number of prisoners.

Civil Justice.

1,583 civil suits for Rs. 1,11,596 were disposed of by the 15 Agency Courts, the I'dar Court, and the Courts of the Tálukdárs. Arrears in the Agency Courts have been reduced from 110 to 76, but in the other Courts they have increased by 14.

To 16 civil appeals in arrears at the opening of the year in the Political Agent's Court 18 were added. Twenty-nine cases were heard and settled, leaving only 5 for settlement. In the Assitant's Court there were 14 appeals, all of which were decided. In I'dar State 27 appeals were decided out of 31. 334 political cases were disposed of against 220 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The amount expended on public works, *viz.*, Rs. 27,772, exceeded by five thousand rupees the amount in the previous year. Rs. 10,838 of the total were spent by the I dar State on construction and repairs of roads, houses for school-masters, additions to the dispensary, wells, tanks, &c.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.*

Rs. 6,029 have been spent on the construction of school-houses at Mánsa, Ilol and Amliyára and Rs. 1,000 on a well at Ilol. Amongst important works in progress are a library and clock-tower at I'dar; dispensaries at Halderwas and Katosan; 4 school-houses, including one for girls, at Sádra, Vásna and in the Mohanpur State; and the I'dar-Ahmednagar road.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenues for the year amounted to Rs. 10,34,439 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,07,333. These figures show a net increase of Rs. 92,691 in revenue and a decrease of Rs. 45,569 in expenditure. Expenditure in the previous year was much in excess of revenue, whilst it will be seen that in the year of report there was a considerable balance. The finances of I'dar, Rola, Dánta, Mánsa, Punádra, Khadál, Ghodásar, Ilol and Vásna are on a most satisfactory footing. The petty Tálukdárs are all more or less involved in debt, representing from one to three or more years' revenue.

There are 13 local funds, including the school, dispensary, vaccination, jail, and library funds. The receipts amounted to Rs. 23,023, expenses to Rs. 19,274, and closing balance to Rs. 41,586.

Weather and Crops

The season was a very variable one; a good opening fall of rain was succeeded by a protracted drought. The crops commenced to wither, but plenteous rain came at last in September in time to avert a famine. The kharíf crops were fair, except in Katosan; the rábi crops were above the average, and made up for deficiencies in the kharíf. Rice suffered, but the season was extraordinarily favourable to wheat. The Mahi Kántha would be a fine wheat-growing country, if it were not without means of reaching the market and if the trade was not hampered by heavy transit duties.

Thirty-five new masonry wells and 61 kachha wells were sunk during the year.

Fairs.

Two large fairs are held annually in the I'dar State at Sámláji and Brahmákhed. The value of property brought to the fairs, Rs. 7,32,793, was in excess of the previous year's amount by 1½ lákhs, but the increase in sales was only to the extent of Rs. 12,000. A great deal of traffic in cattle is carried on at these fairs. At Sámláji, of 5,598 bullocks brought, every one was sold at an average price of Rs. 30, and the demand for them was not satisfied.

Girás and Vánta claims.

The inquiry into girás and vánta claims against Baroda has been practically completed; 1,973 claims have been disposed of. The reports submitted to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda indicate, that, through a long series of years, there has been a steady encroachment on the original rights of the Mahi Kántha Girássiás. They cannot recover what has been lost, but what remains may be protected by an efficient guarantee.

Trade.

The Native States furnish no trade returns. The only trade, therefore, on which report can be made, is that passing through the two nákás on the Mewár and Márwár routes. On the Mewár route the imports have fallen from Rs. 37,28,506 to Rs. 18,74,730; this is in consequence of the closing of this road for opium. The exports are greater by 3¾ lákhs, to which piece-goods, European and Indian, contribute nearly 1 lákh. Increases on the Márwár line have been registered in both inward and outward traffic; in the former there is a rise of Rs. 21,829 and in the latter of Rs. 17,128. The total annual traffic is only to the extent of Rs. 1,14,389, and some of it would be absorbed by the railway if the roads leading to the line were safe and in good order.

Vital Statistics.

12,383 births and 7,899 deaths were registered against 11,078 and 7,752 in 1882-83. In February and March, 1884, there were 35 cases of small-pox in Sádra and the adjoining suburb of Vásna; 6 died, all of whom were children. There was no epidemic during the year.

Dispensaries.

There are 4 dispensaries at Sádra, I'dar, Ilol and Khed-brahma; 2 new dispensaries are being built at Katosan and Halderwas, both large and populous places.

The total number of patients treated at all the dispensaries was 10,733.

Vaccination.

In the 5 circles, into which the province is divided, the number of vaccinations was 12,038 against 11,402 in the previous year. The cost of establishments in this branch was Rs. 1,392.

Instruction.

Four new schools have been opened during the year, and there has been an increase of 715 in pupils. There are now 69 schools attended by 4,483 children. Of 63 primary schools 60 are superior, and teach up to the 6th standard, while 3 teach up to the 4th Standard.

Indigenous schools number some 26, and in these 613 boys are taught. Female education does not make much headway; yet even in this there has been a slight improvement, the number of girls attending the 3 schools having risen from 95 to 106. A really good school-house for girls is now being built at Sádra, and will soon be opened, and efforts are being made to find a trained schoolmistress. Speaking generally, education is backward in the Mahi Kántha; the indigence of most of the Tálukdárs accounts for this. But some, like the Chiefs of Dánta and Pol, are indifferent, or even hostile, partly from penuriousness, but much more from dislike of all innovations. The Thákor of Vadgám has gone to the length of intimidating the people in order to drive them from the school. From a new generation of educated Chiefs, following in the footsteps of the young Mahárája of I'dar, much may be expected.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

KA'THIA'WA'R.

Káthiáwár.

Area, 20,879 square miles; Population (1881), 2,343,899; Revenue about Rs. 1,46,00,000.

Káthiáwár is divided into 188 separate States; but, while some of these stretch over areas of more than 3,000 square miles, there are many whose territories do not cover 100 square miles, and several little tálukás consist of single villages. The leading States are Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrángadra, Morvi and Gondal. The ancient divisions into 4 pránts, *viz.*, Jhálávád on the north, Sorath to the south, Gohelvád on the east, and Hálár on the west, are still retained for administrative purposes. The Chiefs are divided into classes in accordance with the civil and criminal powers which they are allowed to retain. Chiefs of the 1st and 2nd classes have full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. There are 16 thána circles, comprising 155 tálukás with a total area of 2,440 square miles; these are under the management of Agency officials.

Chief events.

During the year under review agreements relating to salt were signed by the Chiefs, and further arrangements for checking salt-smuggling on the British frontier were under consideration. Engagements were also entered into by the Chiefs for providing punishments for offences connected with opium similar to those specified in the Opium Act.

Navánagar.

The long-standing dispute regarding the boundary in the Ran between Okhámandal and Navánagar was jointly investigated by the Assistant Agent in charge of the Hálár Pránt and the Assistant Agent, Baroda. These officers came to an unanimous decision, and the final settlement of the dispute only awaited Baroda's acceptance of the line fixed.

The revenue of Navánagar amounts to 25 lákhs, and the State under an improved administration would probably be found to be the richest in Káthiáwár. It is still, however, burdened with debt. It was anticipated that in July, when the Hálári year ended, the debt would be reduced to 10 lákhs.

Junágad.

The unfortunate occurrences in connection with the Máiyás, noted in the last report, led to the removal of the Diván and Naib Kárbhári from office. The new Diván, Mr. Haridás Viharidás, has abolished the pernicious system of farming out districts; he has reduced import duties on goods landed at Verával and has put a stop to the practice, so destructive to all trade, of levying a further duty of 3 per cent. at every town where bulk was broken.

Bhávnagar.

His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar has maintained his high character as a ruler. A great deal is being done to improve the capabilities of the port of Bhávnagar: a powerful dredger is being constructed; fixed moorings are being laid down which will enable three steamers at a time to lie in safety in the creek without keeping steam up; and it is in contemplation to construct a dock.

Morvi.

The Chief of Morvi was on a tour in Europe for eight months. He has brought back a large number of English horses, a complete telephonic apparatus, and the complete plant for a steam tramway to run between Rájkot and Wadhwán. Arrangements are being made for the survey of the line. The Thákor Sáheb's brother is still at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he is doing well.

Wadhwán,

The Chief of Wadhwán returned from Europe in December in time to visit the Calcutta Exhibition.

Porbandar.

The Rána of Porbandar has continued his obstructive policy, and has shown himself regardless alike of the wishes of Government and the advice of the Agency. No arrangements have been made by him for the proper education of his grandson, the heir-apparent. The relations between him and the Mehvs were so strained, that, on more than one occasion, a breach of the peace seemed imminent, and the interference of the Agency became necessary. The Memons are also profoundly disgusted at the treatment of one of their leading merchants who was thrown into jail on a groundless charge of planning the assassination of the Rána and was only released after two months under the express orders of Government.

Gondal.

The Thákor Sáheb of Gondal after his return from his tour in Europe was associated with Major Nutt as Joint Administrator preparatory to his being placed in independent charge. It is to be hoped, that he will be as distinguished in the capacity of ruling Chief as he was when a student of the Rájkumár College.

Vala.

The Chief of Vala during the year left the Rájkumár College, of which he had been a pupil since 1872; throughout his career there he was studious, steady and good. In December he started on a six-months' tour through India. An agricultural bank has been started at Vala by some well-to-do cultivators with slight assistance from the State. Advances are made, principally in grain, on the security of the current year's crops and those of the following year; the interest charged is 12 per cent. During the year Rs. 2,221 were advanced to 117 persons.

Vánkáner.

The estate of Vánkáner is managed by a Kárbhári during the minority of the Chief. The improvements effected since the late Chief's death have been so great that, from being one of the most backward, it is fast becoming one of the most advanced States in the province. Half of the revenue was spent on public works. Great attention is paid to agricultural improvement. A number of irrigation works are in progress, and a boring machine, steam-pumps and piping have been ordered from England in connection with a scheme for supplying the capital with pure drinking water.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.* Tálukdárs.

The jurisdiction of the Tálukdár of Rae Sankli, in the Jhálávád Pránt, was withdrawn by Government owing to his permanent absence from his táluka and his having failed to arrange satisfactorily for the discharge of his duties. Circumstances came to light during the year which showed so much maladministration in the petty State of Mengni, in the Hálár Pránt, that it was found necessary to deprive the Thákor for the second time of his 5th class powers. The indebtedness of this Chief had been growing year by year, so, to save the State from bankruptcy, it was placed under direct management. The Manavdár Estate, which had been under Agency management owing to the minority of the Chief, was handed over to Bábi Gayaffarkhán with jurisdictional powers of the 3rd class in June 1883.

States under management.

The States under management were Gondal, Kotda-Sagani, Mengni, Gadhka and Shápur in the Hálár Pránt; Vala, Láthi and 13 minor States in Gohelvád; Vádia, Luni and Bagasra (estate of Vala Giga) in Sorath; and Vánkáner, Jhinjhuváda, the estate of Jorávarkhán, and 11 petty tálukás in the Jhálávád Pránt.

Rájásthánik Court.

The Rájásthánik Court was established in 1873 with the assent and at the cost of the Chiefs for the decision of disputes as to girás, or hereditary landed estate, between them and the Mulgirássiás. The number of cases of all sorts decided during the year was 210, the largest number settled since 1876-77; besides these 18 were settled amicably by Darbárs with Girássiás without the intervention of the Court. The number of cases remaining on the file at the close of the year was 488.

There was but 1 appeal, and in that Government declined to interfere with the decision of the Court.

Since the establishment of the Court, besides a large number of miscellaneous decisions, the relative rights of Darbárs and Bháyáds or Mulgirássiás have been in 904 cases after elaborate investigation defined in such minute detail as to prevent any likelihood of further dispute between the parties. When the Court was started no one had any idea of the amount of labour that would devolve on it; it was, therefore, anticipated that the work would have been completed ere now. But much remains to be done that can be accomplished only by this Court, and the period allowed expires at the end of the year. The States will, therefore, be asked to prolong the term still further.

Survey.

Survey operations are steadily progressing. The number of villages surveyed under the supervision of the Court was 81 against 52 in the preceding year, though the actual number of acres—177,054—was less than that of 1882-83.

Police.

The police of the province consist of Imperial Police, Railway Police, Thána Police and men maintained by the various States, including hereditary Village Police.

The total force in the province numbered 6,636, of whom 1,022 were mounted and 5,614 foot; the total cost on this account was Rs. 8,34,363.

The strength of the Agency Imperial Police is the same as last year, *viz.*, 136.

The Railway Police number 17 officers and 533 men, and has been fairly efficient; the total cost was Rs. 10,013, or Rs. 51-9-9 per mile of railway.

The total number of offences reported to the police was 11,194 against 11,693 in the previous year. 11,406 persons were arrested; the number brought to trial was 10,723, of whom 5,692 were convicted. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was 49·9.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 2,84,460, or Rs. 10,069 more than that recorded in 1882-83. The percentage of recoveries was 31 against 34·09 in the preceding year.

The number of robberies and dacoities during the year were, respectively, 84 and 54 against 93 and 46 in the previous year. 454 persons are said to have been concerned in these crimes, of whom 114 were captured and 61 convicted and sentenced. The amount of damage done was valued at Rs. 26,539.

There are 6 registered outlaws in the province, of whom 3 are Vantiás of Ghanád in the Jhálávád Pránt, the other 3 being in the Hálár Pránt. Of the latter, Mavár Sadhváni, a Miána of Mália, has given much trouble during the year, and special arrangements for the capture or destruction of him and his band have been made.

There were 3 mail robberies during the year: one near Dhoráji on June 5th, 1883, in which the runner was wounded; another near the village of Agatrai, in the Sorath Pránt, on October 15th, in which the runner was killed; and the third between Dwárka and Khambálya within the limits of the Navánagar State, in which also a runner was killed. Four persons were concerned in the last robbery, and 1 of them having been convicted was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted.

The numbers of criminal cases, original and on appeal, were, respectively, 1,235 and 45 against 1,331 and 42 in 1882-38.

The number of Sessions cases tried during the year was 32 against 42 in the previous year.

Prisons.

The total number of prisons was 150, in which there were 1,542 prisoners at the end of the year. The number of convicts in the Agency Jail at Rájkot at the close of the year was 45. The daily average of prisoners was 47·8 and the total cost Rs. 5,341.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

New rules for the conduct of civil prisoners in the Agency Courts were issued by Government, and came into force from January 1st, 1884. Those for the conduct of criminal business were not issued before the close of the year.

Tálukdári jurisdiction.

The civil and criminal work of the jurisdictional Tálukdárs shows increases of 13 and 602 cases respectively.

The number of cases which came to the Agency in the exercise of its residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers, was 143.

Opium and Salt cases.

The number of opium and salt cases tried by the Agency officers during the year was 17.

No cases of breach of the salt rules were tried in any of the Agency Courts, but 13 were tried by the State Courts; in none of these was salt smuggled into British territory.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil and political cases decided by the Courts of the Agency during the year was 3,015, and their value Rs. 24,01,710, showing an increase of 262 cases and Rs. 3,62,881 over the figures of the preceding year.

Registration.

During the year 304 deeds were registered as compared with 220 in 1882-83. The value of the deeds registered was Rs. 4,86,432, and the total amount of fees realized on them Rs. 1,390.

Trade.

The export trade of the Káthiáwár ports and railway for 1883-84 is valued at Rs. 2,94,15,972 against Rs. 3,13,65,381 in the previous year. Cotton forms by far the largest part of the exports, the value of cotton exported being Rs. 2,53,39,080. The export of grain is valued at Rs. 3,52,317 against Rs. 4,41,997 in 1882-83. Much of the trade in grain is merely the transport of grain from port to port within the province. The other principal articles of export are wool and bullion.

On examination of the figures in detail it will be found, that, whilst the exports by sea have been diminished to the extent of about 34½ lákhs, there has been an increase of 15 lákhs in the value of goods exported by means of the extension of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Both the railway and ports have suffered from a diminution in the imports, —the former to the extent of 12¾ lákhs in goods imported, and the latter to the extent of 23¼ lákhs.

The decrease in exports was chiefly in cotton. Owing to a deficiency of the rainfall towards the close of the monsoon the cotton crops did not come to maturity as early as usual; much cotton, therefore, came into the market too late to be despatched to Bombay before the close of the year. As usual the imports were much less in value than the exports, the excess value being Rs. 1,12,22,273.

The figures show a falling off in imports to the extent of nearly 36 lákhs. More than 5 lákhs of the decrease are in bullion, the imports of which in 1882-83 were abnormally large. There has been a decline of more than 10 lákhs in imports of rice and grain and of nearly 4 lákhs in imports of sugar.

Wheat.

Attention has been given to the subject of wheat, and samples from various parts of the province were sent to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, who reported that the qualities, as regards size and condition, were very satisfactory. No opportunity has been lost of impressing on the States and cultivators the importance of getting good seed and avoiding mixing. The wheat grown in the province during the year was unusually free from rust and blight.

Machinery.

The use of machinery in Káthiáwár is extending. The factory at Bhávnagar turns out cotton, yarn and coarse cloths. There are cotton presses and gins at Bhávnagar and Dhoráji, a cotton press at Wadhwán, and gins at Vala, Morvi and Khambhaliya.

A ginning factory was opened at Lakhtar in March, containing 20 gins and worked by an engine of 40 horse-power.

Railways.

The traffic on the Káthiáwár extension of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was not below the average. The Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway worked very successfully under the able management of Captain Gardiner, R.E. The bridging of the line was completed by the opening of the Wadhwán-Bhogava Bridge. It contains 9 spans of 100 feet girders, and was completed in 13 months at a cost of Rs. 2,88,889. The measurement of the open mileage was re-checked, and the distance corrected from 193 to 193·21 miles.

The total capital outlay on the railway up to the end of the year of report was Rs. 91,68,997; the average cost per mile open was Rs. 45,454.

The net revenue for the year, Rs. 3,60,339, represented a percentage of 3·93 on the outlay.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,09,763.

Owing to the increase in traffic a further supply of 20 third class carriages had to be added to the rolling stock.

Junágad has again made proposals for the extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal line from a point near Jetpur to its port of Verával; these are under consideration by Government.

Public Works.

The sums expended on public works by the various States amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 17,68,333; an additional sum of Rs. 1,47,372 was spent under the supervision of the Agency Engineer on roads, road-repairs and various buildings, bringing up the total for

the whole province to Rs. 19,15,705. In Morvi the fine Fergusson Bridge, which spans the Machhu River, was completed, the State market widened, a school built for the Bháyáds' children, and Rs. 10,310 consumed in repairs of roads. In Navánagar 2 lákhs were spent on public improvements, including a light-house erected on the Karumbhar Island at the Saláya Bandar, Rs. 10,523 were expended on the high school, and a sum three times as large on roads. As usual Bhávnagar has spent liberally on public works, nearly 4½ lákhs having been devoted to that purpose. 1½ lákhs went to increase and improve communications; Rs. 21,047 were spent on the new hospital; and new latrines were constructed. The tile factory has been enlarged, and new machinery purchased for it. The factory turns out tiles of the Mangalore pattern and as good as those of Mangalore; the first use to which they have been applied is the roofing of a new church. In Junágad the very considerable sum of 3½ lákhs was expended on public works, but of these 1¼ lákhs were spent on useless walls to the forts at Navágad and Bogdu and on a costly mausoleum over the late Naváb; Rs. 6,312 were spent on new paddock buildings, and Rs. 21,767 on Darbári residences. Bridges over the Ojab and Venu rivers have been commenced, and new police lines and a new jail have been completed.

Wadhwán with a revenue of 4 lákhs has spent only Rs. 15,967 on public works, of which Rs. 4,667 were devoted to repairs of roads. The Chief has been much occupied in designs for a new palace; a very extensive lake is being excavated in front of it. It is intended to light the town of Wadhwán with gas, and the works are approaching completion.

Under a succession of able Joint Administrators Gondal has for some years spent liberally on public works; the sum expended during the year was Rs. 1,36,203. Amongst important completed works may be mentioned the telegraph office and vegetable market at Gondal, and the market, rest-house, Urdu school, and public garden at Dhoráji. A bridge over the Moj River at Upleta, a library, municipal hall and Sanskrit and Branch School at Gondal, and a hospital at Dhoráji are in progress.

Forests.

Navánagar has taken the lead in this direction by engaging the services of a skilled forest officer, a graduate of the Madras Agricultural College. This gentleman has shown that forest conservancy soon produces direct results, as the income brought in by his department amounted to Rs. 15,656, the expenses being only Rs. 8,963.

Junágad has excellent forests in the Gir, but, instead of preserving them, is allowing them to be destroyed by degrees. Gondal during the year obtained the services of a trained forest officer from Government, who has recommended the reservation of 83,177 acres. The State has 1,960 acres under bábul, and about 7,000 other trees have been planted. Bhávnagar has some fine plantations of cocoanuts at its port of Mahuva and other places.

There are considerable plantations of bábul in the Morvi State, and arrangements have been made to conserve forests in 41 villages. In Vánkáner 31 square miles have been reserved for the purpose. There are also some small forests in the States of Wadhwan, Limbdi and Chuda.

Road-side planting.

The subject of road-side planting is receiving far more attention than formerly. On the Wadhwán-Rájkot road there are now 3,313 young trees. Vánkáner has now a most thriving line on both sides of the new road towards Thán. Much has been done by Gondal and other States in the way of road-side planting, and a few years will probably see all the principal roads lined with trees.

Post Offices.

There are now 148 post offices in the province, or 16 more than in last year; of these 124 are under the Superintendent of Post Offices, Káthiáwár Sub-division, and 24 under the Superintendent, Cutch Division. There are 185 letter-boxes, all under the Superintendent of Post Offices, Káthiáwár Division.

Horse-breeding.

The Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations made a tour in the province last cold season, and branded a good number of mares, but the prejudices of the owners against branding do not appear to have been entirely overcome. The Chiefs rather than have their mares branded prefer to keep stallions of their own. Government are not opposed to this, provided that the stallions are examined and passed by the Superintendent. The total number of mares covered by the Government stallions was 146. There appear no signs of any general introduction of a system of castration, but Bhávnagar has set a good example by having nearly all the foals castrated in its fine paddock, which contains 43 mares. The young stock number 64, among which are 3 mules. Fifteen mares were covered by the donkey stallion during the year.

Horse and Agricultural Shows.

A horse-show was held at Rájkot in October last, which was considered by Government to be more satisfactory than those of previous years. The number of animals exhibited was 364 (exclusive of 38 foals at foot) as compared with 280 in 1882 and 202 in 1881. Improvement was also noticed in the condition and quality of the animals.

The Bhávnagar State carried off prizes in no less than 8 classes. Dhrángadra, Pálitána and Jasdán also carried off first prizes, and Gondal obtained second prizes in several classes.

In December an agricultural show was held at Gondal; this, the seventh which has been held under Major Nutt's management, surpassed all that had preceded it. The show was

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

visited by about 25,000 persons; the Principal of the Rájkumár College brought over from Rájkot all the young princes and their masters; and students from the agricultural classes at Surat and Nadiád attended, and took part in the ploughing matches.

The show of horses proved that the famous breed of Káthiáwár is by no means on the decline. The splendid bulls, cows, and oxen sent from Junágad, Bhávnagar, Dhrángádra, Morvi and Jetpur were much admired; Bhávnagar also sent its famous buffaloes. There was a good show of agricultural implements. The grain exhibits amounted to 1,368, and were sent from every part of Káthiáwár.

Local Funds.

The Káthiáwár Local Funds are, generally speaking, in a flourishing state, with the exception of the Mohosali Fund. The total receipts on account of all the funds were Rs. 10,79,571, while the charges aggregated Rs. 9,87,988.

There are altogether 15 funds, the most important of which are the Road Fund, Mohosáli Fund, Civil Stations Fund, Rájasthánik Court Fund, Education Fund and District Dispensary Fund.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was not below the average, but it was not well distributed. The monsoon commenced very well, and hopes were raised to the highest; but a long break from the third week in July to the very end of August caused fears to be entertained for the kharif crops. However, there was a good fall of rain in September and October; the crops in the Jhálávád and Gohelvád Pránts suffered somewhat, but those in Hálár and Sorath were unusually fine. The cotton crops were good, except in the south-eastern districts.

Dispensaries.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the province at the close of the year was 68, or 6 more than in the preceding year. Of these 64 are supported entirely by Chiefs, whilst the dispensaries at the civil stations of Wadhwán, Mánekváda and Songa are supported partly by Chiefs and partly by Government.

The only institution maintained entirely by Government is the civil hospital at Rájk The Sáyla and Muli dispensaries have been completed. The promised dispensary has been opened at Halvád (Dhrángadra), and Vánkáner has opened one at Mahika. The new hospital at Bhávnagar has already been mentioned.

During the year arrangements were made for the inspection of the dispensaries under the thána circles by the Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Gujarát Circle, and much good has already resulted therefrom. The Limbdi State has secured the services of a trained accoucheuse from the Jamsetji Jijibhai Obstetric Institution in Bombay, who attends female patients at the hospital and also practises at private houses. At the last Kárbhári meeting the State representatives agreed to keep registers of births and deaths in the larger towns; little, however, has as yet been done in this direction.

Vaccination.

The total number of primary vaccinations was 85,866 against 83,065 in the previous year; whilst the increase in re-vaccinations was much larger, the figures being 6,694 against 2,151 in 1882-83.

The total expenditure was Rs. 26,882 against Rs. 27,407 in the previous year.

Public Health.

Small-pox was very prevalent throughout the year, and in Junágad and Rájkot it was of a very virulent type. In the absence of a proper system of registration it is impossible to form an estimate of the number of deaths from this disease, but it must have been very large. There was no outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, but there were a few sporadic cases.

Education.

Education has made wonderful strides in the province. In 1858 there were only 7 schools attended by 1,909 scholars; there are now 703 schools and 39,440 scholars. There is 1 school in every 29·7 square miles, and 1 person out of every 60 of the population is receiving instruction. The total amount spent on education by the Chiefs, exclusive of the expenses of the Rájkumár College and Girássia School, was Rs. 2,58,314. His Highness the Jám of Navánagar has shown much liberality where education is concerned; he has expended during the year Rs. 10,523 on the high school, and 3 new schools have been opened in his State. The Naváb of Junágad has been most generous in his support of educational institutions. He has given Rs. 10,000 for additions to the Alfred High School at Rájkot which was built by his father, and has also made over a sum of more than Rs. 5,000 to the Byculla Schools.

Gondal has done much towards extending education by means of night schools. During the year the Joint Administrators have added 5 more schools of this kind, the number of which is now 23 attended by 588 scholars. Gondal has also secured the services of a qualified mistress for its girls' school. There are now 28 girls' schools attended by 2,071 girls. The number of schools has not altered, but there has been a decrease of 2 in the number of girls, which may be attributed to the unusual number of marriages. In order to perpetuate the memory of Colonel Barton the Chiefs have determined to found a training college for female teachers, to be called the Barton Institute; the money has been subscribed and details will shortly be arranged.

Fifty-six boys were sent up for the matriculation examination from the 4 high schools of whom 25 passed. 289 boys and girls passed the highest vernacular standard examina-

Seven students joined the college and 6 left during the year, so that the number on the roll is 36 against 35 in the previous year. Among those who left the college were the Rája of Bánsda and the Thákors of Gondal and Vala, and among the new arrivals are found a brother of the Ráo of Cutch and the eldest son of the Rája of Rájpipla. An examination of the students was held at the end of last monsoon term at which the Kuvars acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the examiners; the two boys at the head of the college, Rámsingji of Sihor and Nasrulla Khán of Sachín, were specially noticed by the examiners. The conduct of the students has been, with one exception, satisfactory. The attendance throughout the year has been regular, and the general health of the students good. The young Chiefs learn cavalry drill under the guidance of a trooper of the 2nd Cavalry, and infantry drill and gymnastics under a man of the 13th Native Infantry. Lawn-tennis and cricket are played with great vigour and spirit, and in every way habits of healthy activity are encouraged and developed. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.* Rájkumár College.

The Girássia school at Wadhwán is on the model of the Rájkumár College, and is intended to provide for the educational wants of a somewhat lower stratum in society. In its way it is doing almost as much good as the higher and elder institution, and its pupils are supplied not merely by Káthiáwár, but by States outside the province. At the end of the year there were 41 names on the roll against 34 in 1882-83, and there was, consequently, a difficulty in finding the requisite accommodation. Additional buildings are urgently required. The school is admirably managed by Mr. Strip. Girássia School.

The total demands on account of British and Gáikwári tribute and Junágad Zortalbi were Rs. 11,27,950, including Rs. 47,527 on account of former years. Tribute.

The outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 54,592, but of these all but Rs. 115 have since been collected.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1881), 86,074; Revenue, Rs. 5,50,818 (Cambay currency).

Cambay is a small State on the shores of the Gulf of Cambay. The Naváb, who is a Muhammadan of the Shiáh sect, is practically independent, though the Government is carried on under the general supervision of the Collector of Kaira as Political Agent. In 1883 Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád was deposed from his office on account of a popular demonstration against him. He was succeeded in his office by the Naváb's brother-in-law, Mr. Mahammed Nabi Khán. But it was found that he was not personally qualified for the duty, and, moreover, he was not on good terms with the Naváb. Under these circumstances His Highness dismissed Mahammed Nabi, and reinstated Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád. *Cambay.*

The misunderstanding which has existed for years between the Naváb and his next brother, the heir-presumptive, Mirza Nazam Khán, has at last been settled by the grant to Mirza of a life interest in the two villages which he claimed. Disputes have for some years been going on between the State and the Girássias holding lands in Cambay villages. The parties have placed the matter in the hands of a panchávat of native gentlemen, who, it is expected, will shortly pronounce their decision. His Highness, before the close of the year, accepted and signed the customs agreement, under which the customs tariff has been assimilated with that prevailing in British territory, and all transit duties have been abolished.

In 1882-83 the total number of police was 899, but of these 130 only were regular police and 769 were an undisciplined rabble of irregulars, chaukidárs, &c. Reductions have been made, not in the irregulars, but in the small body of regular police, which now numbers only 109 men. Police.

Including 52, which remained over from 1882-83, there were 686 cases for disposal by the Criminal Courts; of these 655 were decided within the year. In 275 cases punishments were inflicted. The serious cases comprised 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3 of kidnapping, and 2 of rape. Out of 28 appeals 26 were decided within the year. Criminal Justice.

The number of original suits for disposal, including 163 from last year, was 1,743, of which 1,304 were decided. Though the suits filed were less by 161 than in the previous year, the arrears increased from 163 to 439. 119 appeals were decided against 67 in 1882-83; but, on account of a large increase in the number filed, 92 remained undisposed of. Civil Justice.

The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 5,50,818 (Cambay currency), whilst that for the preceding year was Rs. 5,78,658, thus showing a falling off to the extent of Rs. 27,840. The State debts, which originally amounted to 5 lakhs, have now been reduced to 2½ lakhs. Finance.

The rainfall, though scanty, was seasonable. The kharif crops averaged 13 annas in the rupee, and there was a bumper crop of wheat. Cotton cultivation is increasing. Weather and Crops

Education is making rapid progress. By the opening of 2 new schools the number has risen to 40, and the attendance has increased from 1,579 to 1,990. A most gratifying feature in the improvement is the increase in girl scholars, of whom the number has exactly doubled in a year. A new school-house for girls was completed, and a large school for boys, of which the total cost will be Rs. 14,000, is in progress. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay.* Vital.

744 births and 783 deaths were recorded. The deaths show an increase of 26, which cannot be attributed to the unhealthiness of the year. The State was not visited by cholera or any other epidemic. The daily average attendance at the dispensary was 175·75 against 150 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

For some reason unexplained, only 1,308 persons, or 341 less than in 1882-83, were vaccinated.

Horse-breeding.

Only 4 mares were covered by the 2 State stallions.

Military.

The military force of the State consists of 153 horsemen and 1,009 footmen; most of the latter are undisciplined.

REWA KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,814 square miles; Population, 543,452; Revenue about Rs. 16,00,000.

Rewa Kántha.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises 6 large and 55 small States, some of which occupy positions on the east of the Broach District, whilst the more northerly separate into two portions, lying far apart, the Panch Maháls. The largest of these States is Rájpipla. Amongst the remaining States, Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Sunth, Lúnávada and Bálásinor are the most important.

Rájpipla.

Chhatrasingji, the eldest son of the Rája of Rájpipla, was sent to the Rájkumár College last November; he has by his good conduct earned the commendations of the Principal. In December a special officer was appointed to inquire into the alleged maladministration of the State and the grievances of its subjects. The inquiry was completed on January 31st; but, at the close of the year, Government were still considering the measures to be adopted for the reform of the administration. The income and expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 5,60,907 and Rs. 5,13,514, respectively. Rs. 29,224 were expended during the year on public works; in this amount, however, the cost of establishment is included. Rs. 1,555 were spent in providing additional accommodation for the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nándod.

The administration of Chhota Udepur was up to the close of the year conducted by the Rája and Joint Administrator appointed by Government. The Joint Administrator died on March 19th, and since his death the entire management of the State has been again entrusted to the Rája. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,984 as compared with Rs. 1,25,284 in 1882-83. There was an increase of Rs. 14,000 in land revenue and of Rs. 9,000 in miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 2,19,904, or Rs. 34,920 in excess of the receipts. Rs. 30,500 were paid to creditors in liquidation of debts, including a guaranteed instalment of Rs. 9,000. Rs. 11,314 were spent on public works. Of this sum Rs. 1,580 were assigned to roads, Rs. 901 to repairs, Rs. 120 to water-works, and Rs. 2,085 to rest-houses; Rs. 4,894 were spent on improvements to the palace, and a new dispensary was built at a cost of Rs. 1,734.

Báriya.

The Government of Báriya is carried on by the Rája with the assistance of a Kárbhári. In January His Excellency the Governor visited Báriya, where he was entertained by the Rája.

The income of the State amounted to Rs. 2,33,876, or Rs. 14,924 more than in the previous year; of this, Rs. 73,531 were derived from land. There was an increase of Rs. 2,563 in land revenue due to the larger area of land brought under cultivation. Rs. 16,856 more than in the previous year were realized in fees for the cutting of timber and firewood. The Rája has abolished import duties, but he has increased the rates of all export duties, with the exception of the duty on mowra, which he has lowered. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,90,310. Rs. 9,750 were assigned for public works, but the whole amount was spent in repairs of existing buildings and roads and on permanent establishment.

Sunth.

The Rája of Sunth, assisted by an able Kárbhári, manages his State in a very creditable manner. In former years transit duties, varying, according to the commodity, from Rs 1-8-0 to Rs. 7 per cart-load, were levied in this State. In November, 1882, uniform rates, not depending on the nature of the goods carried, were introduced; 8 annas are now levied for each cart drawn by 2 bullocks, 12 annas each for carts drawn by 2 pairs of bullocks, and 1 rupee for each cart drawn by any greater number. Even in the past year, when the inhabitants of distant villages had not become acquainted with the change, the loss amounted to only 20 per cent. But since November, 1883, the receipts have been greater by 5 per cent. than in the years in which the old system prevailed.

Strong measures have been taken for the repression of disturbances amongst the Bhils on the frontier, and a great improvement in their conduct is observable.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,01,070 and disbursements to Rs. 1,21,492. An increase of Rs. 9,015 in the expenditure was caused by the visit of the Rája to the Ahmedabad Horse-show. Rs. 16,560 were spent on public works. A road from Rámpur towards Godhra, the head-quarters of the Agency, is under construction, and will be completed during the current year; a fair-weather road has also been made from Rámpur to Galiakot in Rájputána.

Lúnávada

The State of Lúnávada is managed in a praiseworthy manner by the Rája, who takes a close and personal interest in all branches of the administration. During the year a further reduction has been made in the rates of transit duties on grain.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha.*

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,63,747, of which Rs. 94,270 were derived from land. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,56,658, or Rs. 1,500 less than in the previous year.

Rs. 5,600 were spent on public buildings, Rs. 6,800 on roads, and Rs. 1,000 on wells and tanks. A road to connect Lúnávada with Godhra is under construction. During the year the Political Agent used his influence successfully in terminating, by an amicable arrangement agreeable to both sides, numerous and complicated disputes of long standing between the States of Vádásinor and Lúnávada.

Vádásinor.

The State of Vádásinor is administered by the Naváb with the assistance of a Kárbhári.

Formerly transit duties were levied both in the Virpur and Bálásinor Parganas; but these separate duties have been abolished, and only one duty is now levied for the whole State.

The income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,842, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,20,256. Rs. 23,294 were spent on public works; in this sum are included Rs. 10,000 spent on a huzúr kacheri and Rs. 5,000 on jail buildings. A large number of wells and tanks were repaired, and other works of public utility were constructed during the year.

Minor States—Kadána.

Receipts in Kadána during the year amounted to Rs. 16,746 and disbursements to Rs. 16,970. The excess of expenditure over income was due to a pilgrimage to Ambáj made during the year by the Thákor.

Sánjeli.

The State of Sánjeli covers an area of 33 square miles; the revenue is estimated at Rs. 7,000. Rs. 2,125 were spent during the year on public works. The Thákor has sent his son to Ahmedabad to be educated.

Umetha.

The greater part of Umetha is under the political supervision of the Collector of Kaira. Only 6½ square miles lie within the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Bhádarwa.

Bhádarwa is a little State with an area of 27 square miles adjoining the Kaira District.

Sankheda Mehvas.

The Sankheda Mehvas consist of two groups of estates governed by Moleslam and Rájput chieftains. The Moleslam Thákors are remarkable for their thriftlessness and love of empty show; both attributes combine in involving them in debt, and their estates are grossly mismanaged by their kámdárs. The Rájput Tálukdárs are distinguished from their Moleslam neighbours by greater thrift and better management of their estates; they are generally free from debt. The most important of the Moleslam States are Vajiria, Vohora, Agar, Vasan, Virpur and Uchad. The chief Rájput Tálukdárs are those of Mandva, Shánor, Nasvádi, Gadh and Bhilodia. The income of Mandva during the year amounted to Rs. 31,450 and the disbursements to Rs. 28,901.

These estates in the aggregate extend over 311¼ square miles inhabited by 53,214 people; the total revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,92,000.

Out of 26 estates 8 are under the management of the Political Agent. The estate of Palasni was during the year handed over to the Thákor on his attaining his majority. The debts of the Thákor of Jiral Kamsoli having been paid, the management of his estate was restored to him.

Pandu Mehvas.

The Pandu Mehvas comprises 22 estates, of which 3 are under the management of the Political Agent; the total area is 74½ square miles inhabited by 20,312 people. The principal Tálukdárs are the Thákors of Chahar and Sihora. During the year the disputes between the shareholders of Nahara were settled, and they paid their debts, so the management of the estate was restored to them.

Dodka Mehvas.

The Dodka Mehvas consists of 3 estates, of which 2⅔ are managed by a Thándár with 3rd class powers, who is paid out of the revenues of the Mehvas.

Mehvasi Estates under management.

Including the State of Vádi, in Rájpipla, 18 Mehvási estates were under the management of the Agency at the beginning of the year; but before it ended, the management of 5 of these estates had been relinquished. On the other hand, in consequence of the Thákors of Nasváde and Agar having died during the year, leaving infant heirs, their estates were taken under British management. Agar will remain under management until the young Chief attains his majority three years hence. His father has left him the legacy of a heavy debt amounting to Rs. 15,000, or more than a year's revenue. The Thákor of Nasváde died in January, leaving as his heir a grandson three years old. The estate is free from debt. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,841. The largest estate under management is Vajiria. The revenue in the past year amounted to Rs. 32,914, and expenditure to Rs. 27,706, of which a large portion was devoted to public works. During the year, 4 per cent. Government paper of the value of Rs. 4,000 was purchased, making a total of Rs. 1,29,500 invested in Government securities. The young Thákor, who is nine years old, attends the vernacular school at Vajiria.

Police.

The police duties in the Mehvases are performed by savárs of the Gáikwár's Contingent; they convey the post, and escort prisoners. Besides these 26 men of the Bhil Corps guard the treasury at Vadía, the head-quarters of the Sankheda Mehvas.

The strength of the police employed by the other States was 1,023, of whom 116 were mounted and 907 footmen.

During the year an increase of 30 men was made in the police force of Rájpipla.

The aggregate cost of the police of the States and tálukás amounted to Rs. 99,550 against Rs. 97,518 in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha.*

1,378 offences were reported to the police against 1,494 in 1882-83. 1,903 persons were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 1,412 persons, or 74 per cent., were convicted. In the States of Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Kadána and Umetha the number of offences decreased, whilst in other States and tálukás the numbers were greater than in the previous year.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 40,496, of which Rs. 13,026 were recovered.

Criminal Justice.

Including 181 persons, who were under trial at the beginning of the year, 2,861 accused were brought before the Criminal Courts as compared with 2,928 in the previous year. Of this number 1,732 were convicted, 881 were discharged, and 248 were still untried at the end of the year.

Out of the total number of 1,604 cases, 73 were disposed of by British officials. Three cases, in which 4 persons were accused, were tried by the Political Agent as Sessions Judge; only 1 accused was convicted. Fourteen cases were tried by the Political Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate. There were 14 cases of murder, 17 of culpable homicide, and 35 of robbery, against 8 murders, 13 cases of culpable homicide and 26 robberies in 1882-83. Thefts increased in number from 369 to 390, and cases of house-breaking from 136 to 166. But only 11 dacoities were reported against 18 in the previous year.

One accused was transported, 11 sentenced to imprisonment for terms exceeding seven years, 36 imprisoned for more than two years, and 58 for more than six months.

No appeals were preferred.

Prisons.

The number of jails was 27, which were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 17,205. 1,999 prisoners ware confined in them during the year. The daily average number of inmates of jails was 313, or 27 less than in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

The Civil Courts consist of those of the Political Agent and his Native Assistant, and of the Thandárs of the Sankheda, Pandu and Dodka Mehvas.

159 suits were filed during the year against 153 in 1882-83; to these must be added 54 which had remained unadjudicated at the close of the previous year. 204 cases were disposed of, leaving only 9 in arrears. The average value of suits increased from Rs. 52-2-4 to Rs. 67-9-9. The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 26 days.

Thirty-one decrees were issued during the year, of which 28 were executed. One appeal was lodged in the Court of the Political Agent; this he disposed of. Including 4 appeals belonging to the previous year there were 14 appeals on the files of the Assistant Agent; 13 of these he disposed of within the year.

No special appeal was made to the Agent.

Weather and Crops.

The season was a fair one. The average rainfall amounted to 44·3 inches. In July the rains were heavy, but no serious damage was done to the kharif crops. A dense swarm of locusts passed over some of the States, but happily without alighting. The prices of food-grains remained generally the same as in the previous year, but the prices of bájri and gram rose considerably. As usual the export of grain was large.

Tribute to the British Government.

The tribute due to the British Government by the States of Báriya, Lúnávada, Sunth and Vádásinor for the year amounted to Rs. 36,995; to this must be added Rs. 24,203 representing arrears owed on April 1st, 1883. During the year, Rs. 33,941 were collected, leaving a balance due of Rs. 27,257; Rs. 4,819 of this balance will be adjusted against allowance payable by the British Government to the States of Lúnávada, Sunth and Vadásinor for Samvat 1940.

Dispensaries.

There is a dispensary at the head-quarters of each of the 6 large States and at Vajiria. These 7 dispensaries were attended on an average by 387 persons daily. The total cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 12,685.

No epidemic appeared in any of the States of the Agency during the year, and the public health was good.

Vaccination.

During the year, 18,541 primary vaccinations and 219 re-vaccinations were performed, giving a grand total of 18,760 persons vaccinated, or 2,814 more than in the previous year.

The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 3,179.

Instruction.

By the opening of 2 new schools in the State of Rájpipla the total number of boys' schools was raised to 71.

5,278 pupils attended these schools against 5,041 in the preceding year. Besides the schools just mentioned, there are 5 set apart for girls in which 222 girls are receiving instruction; in addition to these, 13 girls attend classes in the boys' schools.

A scholarship in the Training College, Ahmedabad, has been founded by the Rája of Rájpipla; he has also during the year opened a library at Nándod.

The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 20,451 as compared with Rs. 19,992 in 1882-83.

In all, there are now 4 libraries in the States of the Agency.

A printing press has been established at Nándod for State purposes only.

NA'RUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1881), 6,440; Revenue, Rs. 8,104.

As heretofore this State was administered by the Collector of the Panch Mahâls as Political Agent, and half of the revenues handed over to the Chief in accordance with the agreement of 1839. The Chief has no share in the administration. The year was not marked by the occurrence of any great event. Political relations with neighbouring States continued satisfactory, and the Náikrás were quiet and peaceful.

Land. No change has been made in the system of land-revenue administration. The people are at present too few in number and too backward to admit of the introduction of a survey settlement. There was a slight increase of Rs. 13 in revenue from land; Rs. 5,429 were collected, and Rs. 32 were outstanding at the end of the year.

Police. There are 38 foot and 3 mounted police; their cost amounted to Rs. 4,473.

Criminal Justice. Twenty-seven offences were reported and 35 persons brought to trial, of whom 24 were convicted; there was an increase of 2 in offences reported.

The only serious case was one of rape; 2 men were accused, both of whom were acquitted.

There were 7 cases of hurt and 12 offences against property. Only 10 persons were sentenced to imprisonment; of these 3 were confined for less than 15 days, and in no case was a convict imprisoned for more than six months.

Only 6 offences, and those trivial, were committed by the once turbulent Náikrás. The value of property stolen was Rs. 15, of which Rs. 12 were recovered.

Two appeals from decisions of the Mahálkari (2nd Class Magistrate) of Jámbughoda were heard by the Political Agent; the sentence in one case was confirmed and in the other reversed.

Prisons. Three prisoners were confined on the Jámbughoda Jail, 5 in the Godhra Subordinate Jail and 2 in the Dohad Jail, their location depending on their terms of imprisonment. Rs. 11-4-0 were paid for their dieting and that of 9 under-trial prisoners.

Civil Justice. The people do not as yet stand in need of any Civil Court.

Revenue. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,104 against Rs. 7,759 in the preceding year. The total cost of officials and police of all kinds was Rs. 5,889. Rs. 275 were spent on public works, and Rs. 300 in maintaining the Jámbughoda School.

Forests. There was an increase of Rs. 492 under this head due to the introduction of the pass-fee system and improved supervision. Deducting charges for establishment, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 945.

Public Works. Rs. 329 were spent on repairs of roads and dharmshálás and on conservancy establishment.

Weather and Crops. The rainfall was abundant. The season was a favourable one, and the health of the people was good. The prices of labour remained unchanged, with the exception of maize, in which there was a rise of 4 annas per maund. There were no alterations in the prices of food-grains.

Agricultural Stock. 399 bullocks and cows and 4 horses were added to the agricultural stock of the State.

Vital. 293 births and 137 deaths were registered; these figures show an increase of 44 in births and a decrease of 6 in deaths, which may be attributed to more careful registration and a healthy season.

Vaccination. 435 children were vaccinated against 285 in 1882-83. Out of this number 3 were re-vaccinations.

Medical Relief. Of 845 patients treated in the Bhil Corps Dispensary at Jámbughoda only 1 died, 689 recovered, 136 absented themselves, and 19 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 782, of which Rs. 120 were contributed by the State.

Education. The only school in the State is at Jámbughoda. The number on the register was 70, and the average attendance was 58·6 against 39 in 1882-83.

SOUTHERN GUJARA'T.

DHARAMPUR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population, 101,289; Gross Revenue about 3 lákhs.

Dharampur. This is a small forest State on the east of Surat governed by the Rája under the political supervision of the Collector of Surat.

Revenue. The revenue is estimated at 3 lákhs. The introduction of the distillery system caused an increase within the year of Rs. 50,000.

Survey. A surveyor has been engaged, and survey instruments purchased.

Criminal Justice. Of 171 cases 162 were disposed of within the year: in 130 cases convictions were obtained, 14 were compounded, and 18 accused were either acquitted or discharged.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Dharampur.

Twenty-nine civil suits were instituted during the year, of which 21 were decided.

Civil Justice. Public Works.

Rs. 15,000 were allotted in the budget for the construction of public works. A jail, an Anglo-Vernacular school, a post office and a dispensary were completed within the year, and a school for girls and 6 police stations are in progress.

Education.

There are 6 schools in which 230 children receive instruction; the numbers have not altered.

Vaccination.

Only 2,157 persons were vaccinated against 3,765 in the previous year.

Military.

The troops of the Rája consist of 40 horse and 163 foot: 90 of the foot soldiers are Rajputs. He has also 4 pieces of artillery.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population (1881), 31,807; Revenue, Rs. 1,36,553.

Bánsda.

The State of Bánsda consists of 87 villages, for the most part covered with forests, lying between the Dángs on the east and the Chikhli sub-division of the Surat District on the west. Eleven of the villages are owned by Jágírdárs. The survey of the State has been finished. Until the present year the area has been roughly estimated at 384 square miles but the preparation of survey maps has revealed the fact, that the area is only 215 square miles. Since August 15th, 1883, the young Rája has been associated with a Joint Administrator in the management of his State.

The Season.

The season, though on the whole not a bad one, was less favourable than that of the previous year. The State was visited by swarms of locusts. Rs. 159-9-0 were paid by the State for the destruction of locusts, which were found to weigh more than 17 tons, and the number destroyed by the cultivators themselves, for which nothing was paid, was still larger.

In the month of September there was an outbreak of cholera which caused 112 deaths.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of cholera appeared a disease amongst cattle which carried off 500 head, most of which were buffaloes. The number of buffaloes, therefore, decreased in the year from 2,747 to 2,428. But the number of bullocks and cows increased from 20,194, to 20,707.

Land Revenue.

The total revenue derived from land during the past year was Rs. 87,538, or Rs. 1,91 less than in 1882-83. Since 1880-81 the land revenue has steadily declined; the total decrease amounts to nearly Rs. 20,000. In the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 2,300 in miscellaneous items.

The decrease of Rs. 4,218 in fixed items is not to be attributed to the relinquishment of lands during the past year, but to relinquishments in 1882-83.

The net culturable area is 69,322 acres; of this 41,279 acres, or not much less than two-thirds, are unoccupied. During the year the Joint Administrators, with the consent of the Political Agent, determined that, pending the classification of the lands of the State and the introduction of revised rates of assessment, the rents of all waste lands should be reduced by one-half. The result of this alteration in rates has been that lands assessed at Rs. 7,1[illegible] have been taken up for cultivation. On the other hand, lands assessed under the old rate at Rs. 7,878 have been relinquished. But land is now being rapidly taken up, so no decrease of revenue is likely to occur in the current year. Lands taken up at the beginning of the last cultivating season reduced the loss caused by relinquishments in 1882-83 from Rs. 5,4[illegible] to Rs. 4,218.

Criminal Justice.

175 cases, as compared with 155 in the previous year, were disposed of by the Criminal Courts. Of 316 accused persons 282 were convicted; of these 202 were merely fined, [illegible] sentenced to imprisonment for less than three months, and 5 imprisoned for less than a year. The only serious case was one of murder. 214 persons were prosecuted for smuggling liquor from the neighbouring Gáikwári, Dáng and Solgána shops. 207 of these accused were convicted. The number of ábkári cases increased during the year from 37 to 102.

Civil Justice

Fifty-four civil suits were filed during the year as compared with 31 in the previous year. Court-fees rose from Rs. 80-4-0 to Rs. 147-8-0. Fifty suits were disposed of within the year, leaving 4 in arrears.

There was 1 civil appeal, which was disposed of.

Revenue and Finance.

In 1882-83 the receipts of the State were raised to very much above the average amount by sales of teakwood, from which Rs. 30,000 were realized. This will account for most of the apparent decrease in the revenue from Rs. 1,69,329 to Rs. 1,36,553.

The disbursements were in excess of receipts by Rs. 37,377. Rs. 1,575 were expended on conservancy, watering and lighting in the town of Bánsda. The State balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,48,873, of which Rs. 2,93,800 were invested in Government securities.

Public Works.

Rs. 32,060 were assigned for public works. Rs. 8,000 were expended on the construction of the road from Bánsda to Káthrot; the total cost of this road has been estimated at Rs. 89,000, of which Rs. 64,406 have already been paid. It was commenced in 1877, and it is expected that it will be finished at the end of 1884. Rs. 6,126 were spent on the construction of wells and on repairs to wells and tanks already existing, and Rs. 1,11[illegible] on the planting of road-side trees.

During the year an English branch school was opened at Bánsda. Including this there are now 13 schools, of which 1 is for girls. The attendance at all these schools rose from 462 to 492. TRIBUTARY STATES.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1881), 18,036; Revenue, Rs. 1,79,864.

Roughly speaking, the State of Sachin may be said to lie within the limits of the Surat District; but the villages are much separated, some of them being surrounded by portions of the Baroda State. During the minority of the Navab, who is at present a student of the Rájkumár College, the State is managed by the First Assistant Collector of Surat as Assistant Political Agent under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent. *Sachin.*

The survey of the State and settlement of the land revenue were completed in 1882-83. On the whole the rates are considerably higher than those in the neighbouring British villages, but they are much lower than those which the rayats have hitherto shown themselves able to pay.

The number of criminal cases, that were brought to trial during the year, was 85 as compared with 86 in the previous year; the Tahsildár disposed of 48 of these, the Diván of 27, and the Assistant Agent of 9. The remaining case, which was of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was the only serious case that was reported during the year; the accused in it was committed for trial to the Court of the Agent, and was convicted. Criminal Justice.

In connection with the other cases, 129 accused were brought before the Courts; of them 47 were convicted. Six criminal appeals were heard by the Assistant Agent; in 2 cases the findings and sentences of the lower Courts were reversed and in the rest they were upheld.

Two suits remained unadjudicated at the close of 1882-83, and 117 were filed during the year; of these 115 were decided, leaving 4 in arrears at the close of the year. Out of 162 miscellaneous applications, 158 were disposed of. Four civil appeals were heard by the Assistant Agent; in 3 cases the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, and in the fourth it was amended. Civil Justice.

The actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,79,864 and the disbursements to Rs. 2,14,634. The deficiency was made good from the cash balance. There was an increase of Rs. 2,508 in land revenue, which, however, was nearly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 2,323 in sáyar revenue. On the whole, on account of an increase in miscellaneous items, the revenue rose from Rs. 1,75,022 to Rs. 1,79,864. Revenue and Finance.

During the year a large sum was, under the orders of Government, withdrawn from the State balances and expended on works of permanent utility.

Rs. 82,386 were spent on public works. Of this sum Rs. 35,551 were expended on the construction of buildings, including 4 school-houses, 3 rest-houses and 10 sets of quarters for village police and haváldárs. Public Works.

About Rs. 12,000 were spent on the construction of new wells and on repairs and improvements to existing wells and tanks. More than Rs. 14,000 were devoted to the improvement of communications and the planting of road-side trees.

The rainfall during the year was 35·76 inches, or 11·5 inches less than the average rainfall of the previous five years. Rainfall.

535 births and 512 deaths were registered during the year. Vital Statistics.

Cholera visited the State for a short time, and caused 15 deaths. On the whole, however, the public health was good.

The number of children under instruction rose from 894 to 944. A new branch school has been opened at Ganer. Rs. 3,599 were spent by the State on education as compared with Rs. 3,273 in 1882-83. Instruction.

MARATHA STATES.

THE KHANDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population (1881), 60,270; Revenue, Rs. 76,000.

The States, which have been placed under the political supervision of the Collector of Khándesh, consist of two groups, known as the Mevás States and the Dángs, of which the former lie on the north-west of the Khándesh Collectorate, spanning the interval between the Narbada and Tápti rivers, and the latter are separated from the Surat Collectorate by the small States of Bánsda and Dharampur. The Dángs consist of 16 petty States governed by Bhil Chieftains; they derive their chief value from forests of teak. The whole country is very rugged and unhealthy, and the people are ignorant and superstitious. The Political Agent has not, by efforts long continued, been able entirely to put a stop to the practice of killing persons supposed to be witches. Two cases of witch-killing were inquired into by the Criminal Courts during the year.

At darbárs held—one on the 2nd of April for the Mevás Chiefs and the other on the 16th May for the Dáng Rájás—the Political Agent took the opportunity of impressing on the Chiefs present the contents of his circular directed against the killing of witches.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

MEVA'S STATES.

Mevas States.

Chikhli. Nothing of importance has occurred in Chikhli during the year.

Nál, Nál is a petty State not worthy of special mention.

Singpur. Bápu Pádvi, the young Chief of Singpur, is very careful in his expenditure, and manages his affairs in a manner not usual with Chieftains of these States.

States under management—Navalpur, The small State of Navalpur is still managed by Bápu Pádvi, uncle of the Chief, under the supervision of the Mámlatdár of Táloda. The Chief, Tulji Laskári, who is a minor, attends the school at Táloda.

Gawholi *alias* Ráya Singpur. The State of Gawholi is still under the management of the Political Agent,—the Mámlatdár of Táloda and the Mevás Diván being the immediate supervisors. The young Chief, Surupsing, attends the school at Dhulia, where he has made fair progress.

At the beginning of 1882, when the direct management of the State was assumed by the Political Agent, there were outstanding claims amounting to Rs. 15,500. The creditors of the State have since accepted Rs. 6,500 as payment in full, and at the end of the year the balance in the treasury amounted to Rs. 15,789, of which Rs. 15,000 will be invested in promissory notes. During the past year less than one-third of the receipts was expended, and the cash balance was increased by more than Rs. 10,000.

Káthi. The young Chief of Káthi and his younger brother are at school at Dhulia.

The young Chief Chandrasing, when he was first sent to Dhulia, appeared tractable, of a good disposition, and anxious to learn; he has lately given indications of those restless, untamable instincts which appear to be inseparable from these Chieftains of the hills.

In 1882, when the management of this State was first undertaken by the Political Agent, the debts amounted to Rs. 40,000. Since that time every claim has been satisfied, and there is now a small balance in hand. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 17,487, and expenditure to Rs. 8,687.

THE DA'NGS.

The Dangs. The only State of any importance in this group is Surgána, which is managed by the Chief Shánkarráo Deshmukh, a man of fair intellect.

Criminal Justice. Thirteen criminal cases were decided during the year by the Political Agent and his Assistants. In 4 cases the accused were discharged. There was 1 case of murder, in which 2 men were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Three men were sentenced each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten years for voluntarily causing hurt with dangerous weapons. Two accused were imprisoned for personating public servants. The remaining cases comprised 2 thefts, 1 assault, 1 case of receiving stolen property, 1 of extortion, and 1 of breach of ábkári rules.

Ábkári. Rs. 6,100 were obtained by the sale of liquor farms. The ábkári management is in the hands of the British Government.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1881), 48,556; Revenue, Rs. 94,359.

Jawhár. Jawhár is a little State, lying on the north-east of the Thána District, which has maintained its independence for more than five centuries; the administration is carried on under the supervision of the Collector of Thána.

No event of importance occurred during the year.

Survey. The survey of this State has now been in progress for more than three years. The area measured was 49,128 acres. The survey operations have revealed the fact, that the cultivators have in past years encroached to a very large extent on adjoining lands entered in the records as waste. In consequence of this discovery, the land revenue, without any enhancement of rates, has been nearly doubled. In order to accustom the rayats to the change, the rates have for the present been made very light, but after fifteen years they will be revised. A settlement guaranteed for fifteen years is about to be introduced into the Malwáda Mahál.

During the year a topographical survey of the State, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Police. The police force of the State consisted of 24 men, who were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,208. The number of offences reported during the year was 170, or 7 less than in the previous year; 79 of these were cognizable. Of 138 persons arrested by the police, 135 were convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 631, of which Rs. 546 were recovered.

Criminal Justice. The Criminal Courts of the State consist of one Supreme Court, over which the Rája presides; 1 Court of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class; and 3 of Magistrates of the 3rd Class. Out of a total of 183 cases, including those remaining over from the previous year, 178 were inquired into, and 5 remained undecided at the end of the year. Of 280 accused persons before the Courts 140 were convicted.

Forty-four persons were sentenced to imprisonment for less than one month, 14 were imprisoned for terms varying from one month to one year, and 82 persons were fined.

There are 3 Civil Courts presided over by the Nyáyádhish, the Sir Nyáyádhish, and the Rája. Ninety-nine suits were filed against 50 in 1882-83; 85 were decided within the year. The arrears at the beginning of the year were 30 and at its close 44. Only 1 appeal was filed in addition to 1 pending at the end of the previous year; 1 was disposed of. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Jawhár.* Civil Justice.

Including 14 remaining from the previous year, the number of prisoners in the jail was 58 against 55 in 1882-83; of these 42 were released after undergoing their sentences, 1 was released, on appeal, and 1 died. The total amount expended on account of the jail was Rs. 401. Prison.

Fifty-eight documents were registered as compared with 42 in the previous year; Rs. 48-12-0 were realized in fees. Registration.

The financial condition of the State has been veiled by an item added to receipts of Rs. 42,000 shown as "interest on Government deposits". The amount to the credit of the State in the Bank of Bombay, and which is invested in Government promissory notes, exceeds 3 lákhs of rupees. The interest amounts to Rs. 12,092. It would appear, that in former years the interest was allowed to accumulate, but in 1882-83 Rs. 25,000 of the accumulated interest were withdrawn, and in the year under report Rs. 42,000. Deducting the amount drawn in excess of the annual interest, the receipts amounted to Rs. 94,359. In 1876, when the Rája was placed on the gádi, the average expenditure amounted to about Rs. 42,000, and the average receipts, including about Rs. 18,000 derived from forest, amounted to Rs. 70,000. Until 1878-79 there was hárdly any change, but from that year the expenditure rapidly increased until 1881-82, when it reached the maximum of Rs. 1,51,200. In the past two years reductions have been made; in the past year Rs. 1,26,325 were spent, of which Rs. 25,147 were devoted to the building of a temple and other works of a religious and charitable nature. Revenue and Finance.

The large increase in expenditure was at first met by fellings on a larger scale; in 1880-81 Rs. 39,058 were derived from this source and in 1881-82 Rs. 82,900. In deference to the wishes of Government the Rája has abandoned this system of raising money, which must eventually have destroyed his forests; in the past year no timber has been felled, and the receipts, amounting to Rs. 23,473, represent only the proceeds of the sale of timber, which had not been removed by the contractors during the previous year.

The sum spent on public works, Rs. 14,536, was less than two-thirds of the amount expended in the previous year. The construction of the road from Jawhár to Talowli is progressing, but at a very slow rate; the entire cost has been estimated at Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 6,233 have been spent in two years. The residents in the town of Jawhár suffer much from scarcity of water, especially in the hot weather. In order to provide a supply of water, the construction of a new tank was undertaken in 1882-83, and some progress was made in enlarging the Surya Tank near the palace. These works have been continued during the year, and Rs. 8,120 out of Rs. 12,000, the total of the estimates, have been expended. Public Works.

A charitable hospital was opened at Jawhár in 1878. In the past year, 2,830 patients were treated; in five years the number has steadily increased from 600 to 2,880. For a portion of the year the State was visited by a severe epidemic of small-pox. Medical Relief.

1,291 births and 640 deaths were recorded against 1,283 births and 578 deaths in the previous year. Vital Statistics.

In eight years since 1876 the number of vaccinations annually performed has risen from 868 to 2,146. Ninety-five out of every 100 vaccinated in the past year were infants. Vaccination.

Primary education began in Jawhár on November 23rd, 1866, when the first school was opened by the Regent, Ráni Gopikábái. At the end of twelve years there were 3 schools attended by 84 children. In the year 1879-80 an additional school was opened, and an enormous increase took place in the number of scholars, the number at the end of the year being 282. Since that time, although 2 new schools have been opened, the attendance has not increased, and at the end of the past year there were only 270 on the rolls representing 0·55 per cent. of the population. No school-fees are levied. The annual cost to the State of each pupil in the past year amounted to Rs. 5-9-0. Education.

The total rainfall registered during the year was 138·54 inches. The harvest was abundant. Two of the three mahál s of the State were invaded by swarms of locusts. They denuded the trees of leaves; but, in consequence of the energetic measures taken for their destruction, they caused but little damage to the crops. Only Rs. 37 of land revenue were remitted on this account. Weather and Crops.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1881), 76,361; Revenue, Rs. 3,74,506.

Janjira is a small State on the sea-coast between the British districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri. From the ruling family, which is Abyssinian or Habshi, the country is also known as the Habsán. In last year's report it was mentioned that the young Chief, who had been attending the Rájkumár College, had been admitted to a share in the management *Janjira.*

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira.*

of the State. For more than six months of the year under review the Naváb and the Assistant Political Agent conducted the business of the State jointly. In October, 1883 when he had attained his majority, the Naváb was formally installed and invested with full powers. The Naváb showed his sense of the responsibilities, that had devolved upon him, by detaining the Assistant Political Agent for two months to be his adviser. Since December 12th, the administration has been conducted by the Naváb himself with the assistance of the State Kárbhári.

Survey.

Survey operations were continued, and fair progress made. The inámdárs have persistently refused to pay for the survey of their villages; but the State authorities are so much impressed with the importance of having all the land measured once for all, that they have decided, as ináms are few and their area small, that the State shall bear all the expenses.

Police.

The police force consists of 17 officers and 97 men, against 14 officers and 73 men in 1882-83. The monthly cost of the police was Rs. 700. After the installation the Native Infantry escort attached to the Residency was withdrawn; this obliged the Naváb to add to the number of his police in order to provide guards for his bungalow. 158 cases were investigated by the police, and 255 persons involved in them arrested. 196 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 82 were convicted, or 42·2 per cent. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,853.

Criminal Justice.

358 cases, in which 621 persons were accused, were tried by the Magistrates and the Sessions Judge. Charges were framed against 232 persons, and 172 were convicted. In 94 cases the punishments were merely fines; 31 men were sentenced to imprisonment for less than one month, and 10 to imprisonment for less than six months. Only 1 case was tried by the Sessions Court. The accused, a widow, was found guilty of the murder of her illegitimate child, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

Prisons.

There is only one prison in the State, which is situated at Murúd. Sixty-seven prisoners were admitted and 30 remained in jail at the close of the year; the daily average was 36·47. One prisoner died. The total expenses under this head amounted to Rs. 1,989 against Rs. 2,058 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

From January 1st, 1884, limitation rules, in imitation of those in force in British territory, were introduced. As long notice was given of the intention to do this, there was a great increase in suits filed up to the end of 1883. For some months of the year it was found necessary to appoint an officer to assist the Munsif, and to add 3 kárkúns and 6 peons to the názir's establishment. 827 cases were disposed of against 563 in the previous year; and the suits in arrears, which numbered 736 last year, were reduced by 58. Only 37 appeals were decided against 64 in 1882-83, and arrears increased from 21 to 30.

Registration.

152 deeds of the total value of Rs. 37,532 were registered; the fees realized amounted to Rs. 865.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was copious at the commencement of the monsoon, but it was not altogether seasonable; the crops, however, were on the whole very fair. Locusts made their appearance in the Mhasla Peta; but, owing to the prompt and energetic measures taken for their destruction, the crops were damaged only to the extent of one or two annas in the rupee. The market rates of grain were a little higher than those of the previous year.

Administration of the Land.

From careful inquiries in regard to the arrears of land revenue, which amounted to nearly 5 lákhs, it was ascertained, that large sums had been embezzled by the revenue officials and that no receipts had been given to the rayats. During the year a lákh was recovered and Rs. 1,14,400 written off; the rest will be dealt with during the current year. It has been found necessary to dismiss most of the men in every department, who were employed in the time of the late Naváb. Returns are now sent in monthly of collections of land revenue. Receipt books have been given to the landholders, and during the fair season 2,000 receipt-books were examined in 101 villages out of 234.

Forests.

Great attention has been paid to forest conservancy. There are 12 strictly reserved forests in two ranges. Other forests have been set apart, from which the people are allowed to take firewood and ráb gratis. There is a third class of village forests, in which villagers are permitted to graze their cattle. The net receipts for the year have increased from Rs. 12,929 to Rs. 16,468, and to this latter sum must be added Rs. 2,062, the value of timber supplied from the forests for State purposes. Demarcating operations have been temporarily stopped until the boundaries of adjoining fields have been accurately determined by the Survey Department, which is now at work.

Public Works.

Rs. 19,897 have been expended on public works. Of this sum Rs. 2,470 were spent in putting the finishing touches to the new road connecting Murúd with the Kolába District, and Rs. 2,520 in completing and fitting up the new light-house on the Menowli headland, about two miles west of the Janjira fortress. More than Rs. 4,000 were expended in improving roads in the town of Murúd; and nearly Rs. 2,000 were spent on a fair-weather road from Dighe to Shrivardhan, which is the port on the extreme south at which steamers call.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Janjira.

The revenue from all sources was Rs. 3,74,506; in this sum are included Rs. 17,235 received from Jáfarabad, a small dependency of Janjira situated on the Káthiáwár coast. Besides the above more than a lákh of arrears were collected. There was an increase of Rs. 40,430 in land revenue due to the rise in the price of rice. From January 1st, anchorage fees, in imitation of British port dues, were levied; these caused an increase of Rs. 3,729 in customs revenue. In 1882-83 to prevent smuggling the rates for tapping toddy-palms were brought nearly on a level with those in British territory; the Bhandáris resisted this innovation, and up to the close of the year not a tree was tapped. But the Janjira authorities stood firm and distilled mowra spirit. Finally, after the rates had been slightly diminished, the Bhandáris gave way. In consequence of the new arrangements the ábkári revenue shows an increase of Rs. 18,226 over that of last year. Even allowing for the effects of the strike, there has been a net increase of Rs. 11,648. Revenue and Finance.

The expenditure on all accounts amounted to Rs. 3,82,484. The opening and closing balances were, respectively, Rs. 55,939 and Rs. 72,861. The expenditure was increased by the temporary additions to the judicial staff and the permanent increase of the police force already mentioned; by the expenses attending the installation of the Navab; and by the cost of the revenue survey. In the month of March, after a careful inquiry into claims against the State and examination of the records, the amount justly due was found to be only Rs. 85,381—a sum which can easily be paid from a single year's revenues.

The returns show an increase of nearly Rs. 38,000 in the total trade. Imports were valued at Rs. 96,053 and exports at Rs. 1,23,691. The principal articles imported are coarse sugar and molasses, oil and cloth; the exports consist chiefly of rice, nágli, firewood and betel-nut. Trade.

The number of patients treated at the Residency dispensary was 2,051, or 215 more than in 1882-83. 1,708 were discharged cured, 301 absented themselves, 6 died, and 36 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Dispensary.

Sixty-five deaths were caused by cholera. Small-pox was epidemic in two districts. On the whole the public health was fair. Public Health.

2,157 persons were vaccinated, or 72 less than in the previous year. Vaccination.

One Maráthi and 6 Urdu schools have been opened during the year; of the latter 2 are girls' schools. There are now altogether 32 schools, of which 4 are for girls. The number of pupils has risen from 1,374 to 1,605. In 1881-82 the number of girls attending the schools was only 94, of whom 5 were Musalmáns; last year the number had risen to 141; this year there are 238, of whom 146 are Muhammadans. At Murúd there is a class of 13 boys who are learning English. Expenditure on education has risen from Rs. 6,441 last year to Rs. 7,277. Education.

SA'VANTVA'D.I.

Area, 900 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433; Revenue, Rs. 3,34,880.

Sávantvádi.

The administration of this State has been in the hands of the British Government since 1869. It was hoped that the year 1883-84 would witness the installation of the young Sir Desái; but, unfortunately, he is not yet considered fit to be entrusted with the duties of government. In March he brought home with him from Baroda his wife, the Princess Tárábái.

It was reported last year that the survey of the State, with the exception of 25 villages belonging to the Desái of Parma, had been completed. By the introduction of the survey settlement this year into 20 villages the revenue was enhanced by Rs. 5,706 in addition to Rs. 23,000, the amount reached last year. The total expenditure on survey operations during the six years since the work commenced has been Rs. 3,43,360; of these Rs. 1,01,191 have already been realized through increased rates, and it is expected that most of Rs. 14,869 outstanding will be recovered. Survey.

The total cost of the survey will be about 4½ lákhs, so it may be expected, that, within twelve years, the expenses will have been recovered in the shape of increased assessments.

Twenty-six wards' estates were under direct management during the year. The only 3 of any importance are those of the Sir Desái's cousin, of a Gosávi and of Subhánráo Pátankar, a young Sardár. Subhánráo's estate is heavily burdened with debt, but there has been lately an increase in his income, so a portion of it will be available for the reduction of the debt. Wards' Estates.

The strength of the police remained the same—155 men, but the cost was only Rs. 24,793, or Rs. 2,129 less than in last year. 492 offences were reported and 396 persons arrested. 293 were sent up for trial, of whom 166, or 56 per cent., were convicted; the percentage last year was 51. Of persons arrested, 42 per cent. were convicted this year against 39·4 last year. 810 offences were reported to the police last year. During the year, cases of voluntarily causing hurt were made non-cognizable. In comparing, therefore, the numbers of cases reported to the police in 1882-83 and in the year under report, account must be taken of Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi.*

the number of cases of causing hurt in the latter year. If the 301 cases of this description, which occurred during the year, be added to 492, it will be found that the total decrease in crime was represented by only 17 cases. But there was a decrease of 82 in cases of voluntarily causing hurt; so, on the whole, there was an increase of 65 in cognizable offences. The amount of property stolen, *viz.*, Rs. 2,321, was less than in last year, but the recoveries amounted to only Rs. 1,246, or 53 per cent. against 70 per cent. of the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

645 cases were inquired into by the Criminal Courts. Of 1,445 accused persons, 432, or 30 per cent., were convicted and 820 discharged; but the complaints against 613 of the 820 discharged were either compounded, withdrawn, or dismissed for non-attendance of complainants. Petty offences against the forest laws, formerly dealt with by the forest officers, are now inquired into by the Magistrates. Probably the police would, if cases of causing hurt had remained in their hands, have intercepted many false complaints. Therefore, the increase in crimes may be attributed partly to the change in the law already referred to, and partly to petty forest offences newly brought within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates. Then allowance must be made for the increase of 65 in cognizable cases. But, after all, a large balance remains, which can be accounted for only on the supposition, that the time of the Magistrates has been largely occupied with complaints of a trivial character, or merely brought for purposes of annoyance. In no other way can be explained the large proportion discharged without trial.

Thirty-four persons were imprisoned for six months and upwards, and 97 for less than six months. 297 were fined, 2 were whipped, 1 was bound over to be of good behaviour, and 1 was sentenced to transportation for life.

Nature of offences.

With the exception of 1 murder and 2 culpable homicide cases there was no serious crime. There was an increase in the numbers of theft and mischief cases.

Appeals.

Of 43 appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates 36 were decided within the year. In 18 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 7 reversed, and in 11 modified. In 2 of 6 appeals from the decisions of the Political Superintendent the convictions and sentences were reversed by the Commissioner S. D.

Prisons.

112 prisoners were admitted into jail; the daily average was 51. There was no escape. The total cost amounted to Rs. 6,790 against Rs. 6,672 of the previous year.

Civil Justice.

2,243 suits were filed during the year in the 3 Civil Courts against 2,714 of last year; 1,292 of the suits were small causes. 2,260 suits were disposed of, leaving 445 in arrears. The value of suits filed was Rs. 91,436, or about 10 per cent. in excess of the amount for the previous year. The average duration of suits was 51 days in the Court of Small Causes at Sávantvádi, 130 days in the Court of the Nyáyádhish, and 145 and 44 days in the Court of the Munsif in long and small causes respectively.

Appeals

The Judicial Assistant decided 96 appeals out of 106, including 8 which had not been disposed of at the close of last year. The decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 60 cases, reversed in 8, and amended in 14; information regarding the est has not been supplied.

Special appeals.

Reports were submitted on 51 special appeals. Fifty-three, including 4 belonging to the previous year, were decided by Government. In 42 cases the decrees of the lower Court were confirmed, in 2 reversed, and in 1 amended; 7 were remanded for re-trial, and 1 was withdrawn. Only 2 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of the Civil Courts from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,781 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,620. The falling off of Rs. 1,358 in receipts is attributed to the smaller number of suits filed.

Registration.

1,846 documents were registered, or 108 more than in the previous year. The receipts rose from Rs. 4,843 to Rs. 5,547; the expenditure was Rs. 1,204.

Municipality.

During the year an increase has been made in the house-taxes in the town of Vádi, and the tax on pigs has been lowered. A new fish market and a public latrine are under construction. The income, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 4,550. The total expenditure amounted to 4,417, most of which was spent on repairs of roads and sanitation.

Military.

The efficiency of the Sávantvádi Local Corps has been maintained, and the men have behaved very well.

The total cost of the corps amounted to Rs. 43,208.

Agriculture.

There was no change in the area under cultivation.

Production.

Owing to damage done in the previous year by locusts the receipts from the coffee estates at Támboli and Nányáchipáni were almost nil.

The experiments on the *Musa textilis* were continued, and 58½ ounces of fibre were extracted from 290 lbs. of stalk.

Weather and Crops.

Locusts visited this State for the sixth successive year, but in smaller numbers; so the damage done was estimated at only Rs. 24,270 against Rs. 90,000 in the previous year. About 12 millions of locusts were destroyed. There was an abundant rainfall of 177 inches, so the rice crops were good. The prices of food-grains were considerably in advance of those of the previous year. The average rates per rupee of rice and náchni were 23 and 40 pounds

against 35 and 69 pounds, respectively, of 1882-83; but, it must be remembered, that the harvest of 1882-83 was much above the average. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi.*

The work of further demarcation and settlement was held in abeyance, so the area of land selected for forest purposes remained the same, *viz.*, 58,253 acres. The net income of the department amounted to Rs. 10,747 against Rs. 7,243 in 1882-83. Forests.

64,784 tiles were manufactured. The total value of the tiles made and of those in stock amounted to Rs. 4,585 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,620. Some specimens of lacquered work and inlaid cocoanut and kuskus work were sent to the Calcutta Exhibition where they met with a ready sale. Manufactures.

The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 82,939, or Rs. 10,548 less than in 1882-83. An English school-house, which will accommodate 200 students, is being built on the banks of the Vádi Lake. The new jail and darbár hall were under construction during the year. Two school-houses, 2 police stations, a dharmshála, public latrines, a ward for infectious diseases, store-rooms, and an office at Ámboli for the superintendent have been built. Several culverts have been constructed on the main lines of roads. Public Works.

There are 7 post offices. Since the Postal Union system was introduced into Goa there has been a decrease in postal receipts, because Portuguese stamps have taken the place of the British, that in former years used to be purchased at Sávantvádi. Post Offices.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,34,880. There is an increase of Rs. 13,170, principally in sáyar revenue, which is attributed to the adjustment, in the year of report, of a portion of custom compensation due by the British Government for 1882-83. Receipts and Expenditure.

There was an increase in the amount realized from the sale of occupancy rights, so the extraordinary receipts rose from Rs. 3,367 to Rs. 5,174. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 2,49,505, and the extraordinary less by Rs. 7,372 than in 1882-83.

The ordinary receipts of the year exceeded the ordinary expenditure by Rs. 85,383, and it is expected that, when the revenue survey assessments have been fully introduced, the financial condition of the State will greatly improve.

The receipts amounted to Rs.40,296 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,707, leaving a balance of Rs. 589. The receipts showed an improvement of about 16 per cent. Local Funds.

The income of the Amboli toll was Rs. 16,737, of the Old Ghát 3,068, and of the Ajgám toll Rs. 6,276.

There has been no change in the ábkári system, which has worked satisfactorily. Opium and Excise.

The total receipts from opium and liquor farms together with tree-tax amounted to Rs. 29,559, or Rs. 2,073 more than in the previous year. Three new liquor shops were opened, including 2 licensed for the sale of Europe liquor. There was an increase of 128 in the number of trees tapped. 135 stills were worked against 151 in 1882-83. Only 58 persons were tried for offences against the ábkári laws; the number in 1882-83 was 90. Fifty-two persons were convicted.

The revenue from stamps was Rs. 12,311. The decrease of Rs. 762 is attributed to the smaller number of suits filed during the year. Stamps.

The total amount of money order transactions was Rs. 78,318 against Rs. 71,412 in 1882-83. In successive reports the growing popularity of the system has been noticed. The average for the preceding five years, which in 1881-82 was only Rs. 26,936, has now risen to Rs. 37,390, and yet is only half of the amount for the year of report. Money Orders.

5,333 births and 4,619 deaths were registered; both figures are slightly in excess of those of 1882-83. The births now for two years have exceeded the deaths. Vital Statistics.

4,861 patients were treated at the Sávantvádi Hospital. The State was quite free from cholera, and there were only half as many cases of fever as in 1882-83. But 2,986 persons were attacked by small-pox and more than 200 succumbed to the disease. The experimental dispensaries at Kudál and Bánda have been continued for another year under the sanction of Government. Dispensaries.

7,630 persons were vaccinated against 6,924 in 1882-83. Vaccination.

The number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 46, but the number of pupils rose from 2,776 to 2,916. Three boys from the English school passed the matriculation examination, and 24 boys from the vernacular schools were successful at the lower grade public service examination held at Belgaum. The girls' school made fair progress. Education.

The gross cost of education, including the expenditure on new school buildings, was Rs. 27,485, or Rs. 4,020 more than in 1882-83. The new English school-house will soon be completed.

1,665 arms, of which 1,179 are fire-arms, are in the possession of subjects of the State. Eighty-nine fresh licenses for 113 arms were granted during the year. Arms' Act.

SA'TA'RA JA'GI'RS.

Under the political charge of the Collector of Sátára are the 4 jágírs of Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh and Jath, and the cluster of 6 villages belonging to the Bái Sáheb of Daphlápur.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátára Jágirs.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,876; Revenue, Rs. 5,23,183.

The State of Bhor is otherwise called, from the hereditary title of its ruler, the Sachiv Pant's territories.

During the year the Pant visited Bombay in order to take part in welcoming His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

He has prepared an Act for the relief of the agricultural classes in his territories; in it are embodied almost all the sections of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Survey and Settlement.

Two surveying parties were employed, during the year, in the Prachandgad and Rájgad tálukás. 75,701 acres were measured and 19,794 acres classified. The survey and settlement of the Sudhágad Mahál have been completed, and the rates finally announced.

Police.

The police force of the Bhor State consisted of 179 men, of whom 12 were mounted. The cost of maintaining the force was Rs. 12,659.

Besides the regular police there are 30 savárs in the Huzúr Pága, who perform some of the duties of mounted police.

817 offences were reported to the police as compared with 716 in 1882-83.

447 persons were arrested, of whom 423 were committed for trial. 142 accused, representing 31¾ per cent. of the total number arrested, were convicted; the corresponding percentage in 1882-83 was 29.

The value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 5,644 to Rs. 3,738.

Criminal Justice.

916 accused, against 988 in the previous year, were tried by the Criminal Courts; of these 226 were convicted, representing 24⅔ per cent. of the total number tried. The serious cases included 1 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 1 of grievous hurt, 1 of dacoity, 1 of robbery, 1 of kidnapping, and 2 of cattle-stealing.

Thirty-two persons were tried by the Sessions Court, of whom 11 were convicted.

Eleven appeals against decisions of the Magistrates were presented to the Chief; in 4 cases he confirmed the findings and sentences, in 2 he modified them, and in 5 he reversed them.

Prisons.

The only central jail is at Bhor; but there are lock-ups at the head-quarters of the tálukás in which persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment are confined. 119 prisoners were admitted into the Bhor jail during the year. The daily average number in jail increased from 16 to 24.

The total amount expended on the jail was Rs. 2,583, or Rs. 269 less than in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

Including 302 suits belonging to the previous year the total number on the files was 1,504 as compared with 1,485 in 1882-83. 1,256 suits were disposed of within the year, and cases in arrears were reduced to 248. Of 1,202 suits filed during the year, 1,182 were for the recovery of debts.

Forty-one civil appeals, out of 48 on the files, were decided within the year.

2,268 decrees, out of 2,746, were executed.

Registration.

360 documents were registered against 318 in 1882-83. Rs. 1,061 were realized from fees, whilst the total expenses amounted to Rs. 189.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall varied from 26·8 inches in Vichitragad to 139·44 in Sudhágad. Locusts made their appearance in June; but, in consequence of the active measures taken at once for their destruction, the damage caused by them was small.

The crops were somewhat injured by excessive rain; but, on the whole, the season was a fair one.

Forests.

In the Vichitragad, Prachandgad and Sudhágad Tálukás the demarcation of the forests has been completed.

In 40 villages of the Rájgad Táluka lands have been selected for forest reserves.

The receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 12,751 and the disbursements to Rs. 5,553.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 5,23,183, of which Rs. 3,09,219 were derived from land.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,74,255. Rs. 14,566 from State funds were expended on the construction of school-house at Bhor, and Rs. 19,000 on building a jail.

Local Funds.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 53,096, of which Rs. 24,915 were expended during the year.

Rs. 9,304 were assigned for the improvement of the road from Bhor to Shirwal and Rs. 2,094 for the construction of a new tank and a well, and for repairs to wells at Bhor and Velha.

Rs. 5,121 were spent on education, and Rs. 504 on vaccination.

Vital Statistics.

2,489 births and 1,660 deaths were registered against 2,450 births and 1,653 deaths in 1882-83.

In consequence of the freedom of the State from epidemics of all kinds the number of patients treated at the Bhor Dispensary decreased from 1,845 to 1,235. There were no cases of small-pox. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jágirs.* Dispensary.

The total amount spent on account of medical relief was Rs. 857, including Rs. 200, the salary of a native physician retained by the State; the number of his patients was 5,600 against 6,128 in the previous year.

The number of children vaccinated increased from 2,267 to 2,600. Vaccination.

The number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27, but the number of pupils increased from 923 to 955, of whom 100 were girls. Two of these schools are Anglo-Vernacular; the larger of the two is the Bhor school, which is attended by 150 boys. During the year the number of boys in the State learning English increased from 40 to 70. Instruction.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881),58,402; Revenue, Rs. 5,67,637.

In 1882 the Chief of Phaltan, Madhojiráo Náik Nimbálkar, being deeply involved in debt, applied to Government for a loan, and offered to hand over the management of the State to Government until his debts should be paid off, and the affairs of the State reduced to order. This offer was accepted, and since December, 1882, the State has been managed by two Joint Administrators, one of whom is a son of the Chief.

During the year the net area of culturable waste has been reduced by nearly 1,894 acres. This has caused an increase of Rs. 439 in revenue derived from rent of land; moreover, there has been an increase of Rs. 875 in miscellaneous items. Land Revenue.

The survey of the State and classification of lands have been completed.

There are no mounted police. The force consists of 52 regular police and 43 Rámoshi rakhwáldárs. The cost of maintaining this force is, in money, Rs. 4,698; but the Rámoshis besides receiving small fixed salaries, hold lands rent-free, and, moreover, are allowed to take certain customary dues from merchants and travellers. Police.

128 offences were reported to the police as compared with 165 in 1882-83. 161 persons were arrested, of whom 89 were committed for trial; 57 of the latter were convicted, representing 35·4 per cent. of the total number arrested, against 29·7 per cent. in the previous year.

The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 2,182 to Rs. 2,720; Rs. 1,952 were recovered. There were 3 serious cases during the year; 2 of these were cases of rape, and in the third the accused, a woman, murdered her illegitimate child.

During the year, 139 cases were inquired into by the Criminal Courts against 315 in 1882-83. Of 178 persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts, 81 were convicted and 4 committed for trial to the Sessions Court. Only 1 case remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Criminal Justice.

Of 4 persons tried by the Sessions Court, 2 were convicted.

Seven criminal appeals were made to the Joint Administrators; in 5 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were reversed, in 1 the finding and sentence were modified, and in 1 confirmed.

The only prison in the State is the central jail at Phaltan. Prison.

Seventeen persons were undergoing imprisonment at the beginning of the year, and 33 were subsequently admitted. The average number of persons in jail decreased from 18·6 to 11·8.

The total cost of the jail was Rs, 706. Two prisoners died, one of whom was the woman Sálu, who had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years for the murder of her child.

Including arrears of the previous year there were, on the files of the Civil Courts of the Munsif and Kárbhári, 667 suits as compared with 1,096 in 1882-83. Of these 342 were disposed of, against 993 in the previous year. Arrears increased from 103 to 325. Civil Justice.

255 suits were filed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act; 227 of these were instituted by money-lenders against agriculturists, and 28 were brought by agriculturists in order to obtain the redemption of their lands from mortgages.

Arrears were greatly increased by 305 suits which were filed in March, just before the expiration of the period allowed by the Limitation Act. 110 civil appeals, against 91 in the previous year, were disposed of by the Joint Administrators; arrears increased from 6 to 33 appeals. Out of 1,239 Civil Court decrees on the files, 1,009 were executed within the year.

The number of documents registered rose from 271 to 1,326, and the amount realized from fees, *viz.*, Rs. 865, was greater by Rs. 155 than in 1882-83. Registration.

Until last year the value of stamps was inserted in writing at the time of sale, and the same pattern was used for stamps of all kinds. During the year, impressed stamps of various kinds, in imitation of those used in British territory, have been introduced.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jágirs.* Municipality.

The income of the Phaltan Municipality amounted to Rs. 6,343, and disbursements to Rs. 5,594. Rs. 699 were spent on conservancy, Rs. 87 on vaccination, Rs. 205 on repairing the roads, Rs. 683 on the planting and watering of road-side trees; the municipality also gave a grant of Rs. 360 to schools and an equal amount to the dispensary.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was 3·19 inches above the average. The heavy rains in October damaged the jowári crops; but the harvest, on the whole, was fair. The number of holders of land has increased from 4,033 to 4,302. The new railways, which are in progress in the Southern Marátha Country, have raised wages.

Jowári constitutes the chief food of the labouring classes; on account of the partial failure of the jowári crops the price increased by more than 66 per cent., and this increased demand caused the prices of other grains to rise.

Forests.

In accordance with the wishes of Government, forest reserves have been formed, during the year, in 3,072½ acres; in some portions of this area teak trees have been planted.

Trade and Manufactures.

The principal articles manufactured are cotton and silk piece-goods and stone idols. The exports consist of safflower, oil-cakes, jágri, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, and hides; country made piece-goods, cloth and blankets are also exported in large quantities. The articles imported consist of rice, ghee, salt, tobacco, spices, and superior kinds of cloth and silk.

Public Works.

For two years a separate Public Works establishment has been maintained. Rs. 11,647 were assigned for public works in the budget; of these Rs. 5,460 were spent on the construction of a dispensary at Phaltan, Rs. 1,650 on improving the water-supply, and Rs. 1,906 on repairing the Phaltan-Sátára road.

The Western Deccan Railway Company have commenced their operations in the Phaltan State. A railway station is to be opened at Sálpe, and a large tunnel will be excavated in the Sálpe Ghát near Adárkhi Khurd.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross receipts of the State, including an opening balance of Rs. 52,063, amounted to Rs. 5,67,637; in all, Rs. 4,84,922 were disbursed, leaving a balance of Rs. 82,715.

Local Funds.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 10,820, of which Rs. 8,647 were expended. The largest item of expenditure was of Rs. 4,187, spent on the Phaltan-Sátára roads.

Vital Statistics.

1,948 births and 1,524 deaths were registered against 1,905 births and 1,074 deaths in the previous year. Cholera, which was imported into the State by pilgrims travelling to Pandharpur, caused many deaths. The State was visited also by epidemics of small-pox and measles.

Medical Relief.

6,769 patients were treated during the year at the Phaltan Dispensary. The daily average of persons who attended the dispensary was 62·2.

The total of expenses incurred by the State on account of medical relief amounted to nearly Rs. 2,102.

Vaccination.

1,587 persons were vaccinated, or 42 more than in 1882-83. Charges on this account amounted to Rs. 243.

Instruction.

The number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16; but the number of pupils increased from 719 to 737. 252 boys, as compared with 209 in 1882-83, attend an Anglo-Vernacular school at Phaltan, in which English up to the 3rd Standard and the vernacular up to the 6th, are taught.

There is a girls' school at Phaltan; the number on the rolls at the close of the year was 33.

There are at Phaltan a library and reading room, and a book depôt in which school books are sold.

AUNDH.

Area, 213 square miles; Population (1881). 58,916; Revenue, Rs. 3,99,597.

This State comprises a number of scattered villages within the district of Sátára under the rule of the Pant Pratinidhi. He has associated two of his sons with him in the administration; a third son is being educated in the Sátára High School.

Survey.

The survey settlement of the Atpadi Thána, which came in force during the year, increased the revenue of the jágír by Rs. 5,849.

Police.

The police force of the State consists of 54 regular policemen paid entirely in money, and 170 village police who receive payment for their services partly in rent-free lands.

During the year the strength of the regular police was increased by 2 men, and the cost of the whole force increased from Rs. 8,940 to Rs. 9,098.

292 offences were reported to the police, but of these 110 were subsequently struck off the register. 147 persons were arrested. 116 were committed for trial, of whom 38 were convicted, and 12 remained untried at the end of the year.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,911, of which Rs. 1,277 were recovered.

During the year there were 55 fires, of which 19 were the work of incendiaries, not one of whom was convicted or even arrested.

263 cases, as compared with 276 in the previous year, were inquired into by the Criminal Courts, 244 were decided within the year. The number of accused persons, *viz.*, 460, was less by only 1 than the number in 1882-83, whilst the number convicted decreased from 196 to 132. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jágirs.* Criminal Justice.

There was 1 charge of murder, but on inquiry it was found that death had resulted from natural causes. The 15 serious cases comprised 2 of rape, 4 of causing miscarriage, 1 of house-breaking, 1 of kidnapping, 1 of causing grievous hurt, 4 of perjury, and 2 in connection with the coinage.

Six appeals were preferred to the Huzúr Court, of which 3 were rejected at once; in 1 of the remaining cases the sentence was modified, and in the other 2 the proceedings were referred to the subordinate Courts for further inquiry.

The number of jails was reduced during the year from 8 to 7. At the close of 1882-83 there were 17 prisoners in the jails, and 57 were admitted during the year. The expenditure on account of jails amounted to Rs. 1,794. In Rs. 4,894, the amount shown for last year, was included the cost of construction of a new jail. Jails.

Including 195 suits, which had not been decided before the beginning of the year, the number on the files was 572; of these 403 were disposed of, leaving 169 in arrears. The total amount claimed in the suits was Rs. 40,084. Civil Justice.

Out of 29 civil appeals 19 were decided within the year.

By the amalgamation of two thánás the number of offices for registration was reduced from 7 to 6. On account of a decrease in mortgages the number of documents registered fell from 213 to 192, and fees declined from Rs. 449 to Rs. 389. Registration.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 12,242, of which Rs. 11,507 were expended. Rs. 3,638 were spent on schools; Rs. 1,714 on repairing roads and planting road-side trees; Rs. 3,332 on the erection of buildings; Rs. 709 on improving the water-supply; Rs. 690 on medical relief, and Rs. 441 on a library. Local Funds.

In addition to the public works mentioned above, a travellers' bungalow was built at Aundh, and the tank at Kotyal was cleaned out; on these two works the State spent Rs. 1,194. Public Works.

The opening balance was Rs. 18,808. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,99,597, of which Rs. 3,07,866 were expended. Revenue and Finance.

2,395 births and 1,384 deaths were registered as compared with 2,309 births and 1,138 deaths in 1882-83. Vital Statistics.

There was an epidemic of cholera during the year; of 110 persons attacked 45 died. Small-pox also appeared, but in a very mild form; of 362 children attacked only 4 died.

1,903 patients received medical treatment in the Aundh Dispensary; of these 848 came from British villages. The number treated last year was 2,460. Dispensary.

1,534 children were vaccinated, or 449 more than in the previous year. Vaccination.

By the opening of a girls' school at Kinhai the number of schools in the jághír was raised to 20, of which 2 were for girls. The number of pupils attending these schools increased from 736 to 800, of whom 47 were girls. Instruction.

The rainfall varied in different parts of the State from 16 inches to nearly 30. On the whole it was above the average, so fodder for cattle was abundant. The gram and wheat crops were excellent, but the remaining crops were injured by excessive rain. Weather and Crops.

Cattle-disease broke out in portions of the State, but the deaths caused were few.

JATH.

Area, 885 square miles; Population (1881), 49,486; Revenue, Rs. 2,79,849.

In consequence of mismanagement by the Jágírdár, Amratráo Sáheb Dafle, the administration of this State was in 1874 taken out of his hands, and since that year it has been managed by British officers.

The State has not yet recovered from the effects of the famine. Many villages, that were thickly populated before the famine, now contain not a single inhabitant. During the famine, herds of cattle were reduced to half of their former numbers, and in the years between 1878 and 1882 the area of unoccupied land was nearly trebled. However, during the past year, 14,257 acres were taken up for cultivation. By this extension of cultivation and by the inclusion of 26,463 acres in forests, the area of waste was reduced to 45,918 acres. Waste Land.

In order to encourage the rayats to settle in the deserted villages of the State, 883 acres have been given out for cultivation, for which no rent will be levied for two years.

During the year under report the Indian Penal Code and Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, the Evidence Act, Police Act, and 11 other important Acts in force in British territory were introduced into the State. Course of Legislation.

The police force of the State consists of 61 men, of whom 3 are mounted; it is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 6,554. Police.

481 offences were reported to the police against 244 in 1882-83. 131 persons were arrested, of whom 119 were committed to the Criminal Courts for trial. Fifty-nine accused

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jágirs.*

were convicted, or 45 per cent. of the total number arrested; the corresponding percentage in the previous year was 40·7.

The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 406 to Rs. 3,942; Rs. 1,202 were recovered.

Of the 481 offences reported, 416 consisted of offences under the Cattle Trespass, Opium and Abkári Acts, public nuisances and others of no particular importance. The remaining 65 offences, however, were of a serious nature, including cases of rape, bigamy, robbery, house-breaking, kidnapping, causing miscarriage, grievous hurt, &c.

Criminal Justice. The total number of cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts was 169 against 70 in the previous year; in 80 cases the accused were convicted.

Of the 263 persons accused in connection with the cases above mentioned, 95 were convicted.

Six criminal appeals were decided by the Assistant Political Agent, who exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge; in 1 case the finding and sentence were reversed, in 4 cases modified, and in 1 case confirmed.

Four accused were sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months; 4 to imprisonment for more than one month, and 11 were imprisoned for less than a month.

Prisons. The only jail in the State is at Jath. The total number of persons confined in the jail was 59, including 9 whose terms of imprisonment had not expired at the beginning of the year.

The daily average number in jail decreased from 11 to 7·12. In consequence of an increase in the salaries of the jail guards, the cost of the jail, *viz.*, Rs. 1,257, exceeded by Rs. 363 the amount in 1882-83.

Civil Suits. 141 civil suits were disposed of by the Civil Courts against 195 in the previous year; arrears increased from 38 to 47 suits.

Six out of 8 civil appeals were decided within the year.

Registration. Eighty-two documents were registered, or 10 less than in the previous year; but the sum realized in fees, *viz.*, Rs. 232, was greater by Rs. 25 than the amount received in the former year.

Municipality. In order to provide funds for lighting and cleaning the town of Jath, repairing the town roads and planting road-side trees, a tax, called "shingold", is levied on every head of cattle sold at the weekly and annual fairs.

The total amount to the credit of this municipal fund, including the opening balance, was Rs. 2,529; of this Rs. 933 were spent.

Weather and Crops. The rainfall exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 6·67 inches.

The out-turn of the rice crop was estimated at one-third of a full crop; bájri was also very poor; but the crops of wheat, túr and gram were unusually fine.

The prices of grain were considerably higher than in the previous year.

Locusts appeared in April, but they disappeared when the monsoon was fully established.

Forest. The area of the land in the actual possession of the Forest Department is nearly 35,751 acres assessed at Rs. 4,873. 718 acres were acquired during the year from cultivators, to whom waste lands were given in exchange for those taken from them.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 6,503.

More than Rs. 4,000 were spent on repairs to the road from Jath to Muchandi and that portion of the Karád-Bijápur road which lies within the State.

Revenue and Finance, The total income of the State, including Local Funds, in the Fasli year ending June 5th, 1884, was Rs. 2,79,849, of which Rs. 1,77,399 were derived from land. There was an increase of Rs. 11,615 in land revenue and of Rs. 1,581 in sáyar revenue, principally due to the collection of arrears of revenue of former years. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,90,625. The State is now practically free from debt. The personal liabilities of the Jágírdár, which were formerly enormous, have been reduced to Rs. 5,000.

Local Funds. The actual Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 7,363, leaving at the close of the year Rs. 3,194 still to be collected. Rs. 3,022 were spent on schools; Rs. 1,315 on public works; Rs. 400 on medical relief, and Rs. 370 on vaccination.

The total expenditure from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 5,749.

Dispensary. A charitable dispensary was opened at Jath on February 3rd, 1883. During the year, 3,829 persons were under medical treatment, of whom 3,074 were discharged cured, and 35 died. 677 patients absented themselves, and 43 were still attending the dispensary at the close of the year.

Vital Statistics. 2,344 births and 1,339 deaths were registered as compared with 2,217 births and 1,012 deaths in 1882-83. Cholera visited the State during the year, and caused 170 deaths.

Vaccination. 1,649 [illegible] vaccinated against 1,977 in the previous year. Five persons were re-vaccinated.

Education. No change [illegible] in the number of schools, but the number on the rolls of the 17 schools increased [illegible]82 to 716, and the average attendance from 546 to 554.

During the year, 5 new school-houses were erected; one of these was built at Suslad by the villagers from their own funds, supplemented to the extent of only Rs. 100 by a grant from the State treasury. On the other school-houses Rs. 4,203 were expended by the State. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jágirs.*

DAPHLÁPUR.

Area, 40 square miles; Population (1881), 6,007; Revenue, Rs. 11,606.

This State consists of 6 villages governed by a lady, the Bái Sáheb Lakshmibái Dafli, who exercises the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate and 1st Class Subordinate Judge. She has appointed a kárbhári to aid her in managing the State and in conducting trials. Appeals from her decisions lie to the Court of the Political Agent, Sátára.

She disposed of 61 cases; of 85 persons brought before her charged with offences, 44 were convicted. Criminal Justice.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 294, of which Rs. 41 were recovered. Only 1 appeal was made to the Political Agent, and in that case the Bái Sáheb's decision was confirmed.

Seventeen civil suits were heard, of which 5 were decided *ex parte* and 4 compromised. No appeals against decisions in civil cases were made to the Agent. The number of cases in arrears decreased from 8 to 6. Civil Justice.

Receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 431, amounted to Rs. 12,037. Deducting alienations, the revenue for recovery was Rs. 29,306, but of this Rs. 17,429 were outstanding. Revenue and Finance.

The cost of the police force was Rs. 273. Rs. 492 were spent on education. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,833.

There are 3 schools in the State situated at Daphlápur, Bilor and Sankh; the number of children on the registers has in two years increased from 56 to 78. Education.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1881), 58,040: Revenue, Rs. 2,77,562.

This State, not far from Sholápur, is intersected by the G. I. P. Railway; it has been under the direct management of Government since 1866. The officer in charge of the State is the Assistant Collector of Sholápur. The Chief, a minor seventeen years of age, is a student in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur; the Principal reports that he has been attentive to his studies, and has improved much in his knowledge of English. The only event of importance during the year was the death at Dewas, in December 1883, of the sister of the Rája. *Akalkot.*

The regular police force consisted of 7 savárs and 52 foot maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,082. There were also 203 shetsandis paid partly in cash and partly by rent-free lands. 164 offences were reported to the police and 88 persons arrested, all of whom were sent up for trial; 47, or 53·4 per cent., were convicted, 38 were acquitted or discharged, and 3 remained over for trial at the end of the year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,094, of which only 17 per cent. was recovered. Police.

515 persons were dealt with by the Criminal Courts; of these 211 were discharged, 129 acquitted, 167 convicted, and 5 committed to the Sessions, 4 of whom were convicted. Three of 171 persons convicted were sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months. Criminal Justice.

There were 7 appeals: in 2 cases the sentences were reversed, in 4 modified, and in 1 confirmed. The single appeal to Government was rejected.

The total number of prisoners, including 27 admitted during the year, was 82; of these 41 were released and 2 died. The daily average in jail was 52 against 65·6 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the jails was Rs. 2,039. Prisons.

754 suits were disposed of by the Civil Courts, leaving 117 in arrears. The value of the suits was Rs. 52,778, and costs amounted to Rs. 7,712. Civil Justice.

250 documents were registered affecting property valued at Rs. 63,722. The number of documents was less by 6 than in the previous year, but there was an increase of 50 per cent. in value. Registration.

The State has been surveyed. In 1882-83 the area of culturable land lying waste was 93,800 acres. Of these 15,908 have been taken up for cultivation, whilst the area of occupancies relinquished was only 1,529, leaving a net gain to cultivation of 14,379 acres. The area under cotton was 2,223 acres. The rainfall was 38·95 inches. Agriculture.

The work of forest demarcation and settlement has been completed. Forest.

The gross income of the State was Rs. 2,77,562 and the expenditure Rs. 2,60,054. The largest items of revenue were Rs.1,59,772 from land and Rs. 56,920 sáyar revenue. Revenue.

The expenses of the Rája, his relations and private establishment amounted to Rs. 72,407; police and jails cost Rs. 14,192; and Rs. 14,592 were paid to Government in lieu of the Akalkot Contingent. The Rájá's expenses have been slightly more than in the previous year; but the chief item which has swelled the expenditure is Rs. 48,601 in advances recoverable, paid in the settlement of the debts of the Kurla Rájás, who are nearly related to the Chief of Akalkot. It has been arranged that the loans shall be repaid with interest at 6 per cent. by annual instalments extending over twenty years.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Akalkot.

Public Works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 11,747, of which Rs. 2,453 were spent on repairs of roads, Rs. 3,928 on dharmshálás and chávdis, and Rs. 2,137 on the building of a new post office. Rs. 1,910 were spent on establishment and conservancy in the town of Akalkot, and Rs. 1,319 on miscellaneous public improvements.

Vital. 1,713 births and 1,412 deaths were registered. The births were only 43 less than in the previous year, but there has been an increase of 607 in deaths for which no cause is assigned. The percentage of deaths, 24·4, is not much above the normal figure.

8,011 patients were treated in the dispensary, or 929 more than in 1882-83; the total cost of maintaining the dispensary was Rs. 2,073.

Vaccination. 2,824 persons were vaccinated—2,677 successfully. The cost under this head was the same as in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 326, whilst there was an increase of 204 in the persons vaccinated.

Education. There are 22 boys' schools and 1 girls' school with an average attendance of 967; the cost was Rs. 6,762. During the year 5 Maráthi schools were opened and 1 Kánarese school closed. There was an increase of 295·5 in the average attendance in the boys' schools and of 7·5 in the girls' school.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,778 square miles; Population (1881-82), 800,189; Revenue, Rs. 15,56,224.

Kolhápur. Kolhápur is the largest and most important of the Marátha States. It lies between the British districts of Sátára and Belgaum, and in accordance with its position it is divided between races speaking the Maráthi and Kánarese languages.

The year has been marked by the melancholy death, on December 25th, of the late Rája Siváji Chhatrapati Mahárája at Ahmednagar. The Rája having died without issue, his widow on March 17th, 1884, with the consent of the Government of India adopted Yeshwantráo Bála Sáheb, eldest son of the Chief of Kágal.

The new Mahárája, whose name has been changed to Sháhu Chhatrapati, is nearly ten years old. He is at present living with, and is under the guardianship of, his father, the Regent of Kolhápur. He has already made fair progress in his studies.

The circumstances, under which it became necessary for Government in 1882 to alter the form of the administration, have already been fully related in former reports. Since that year the government has been carried on by the Chief of Kágal as Regent with the assistance of a Council of three, consisting of the Divan, Chief Judge, and chief Revenue Officer. As the present Mahárája is a minor, the existing arrangements will not be disturbed until he attains his majority.

Feudatory States. A large portion of Kolhápur territory is distributed amongst feudatories, of whom the most important are the Chiefs of Vishálgad, Ichalkaranji, Bávda and Kágal.

The Chiefs of Vishálgad and Ichalkaranji, who are minors, have attended the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, where they have behaved and worked so well as to earn the praises of the Principal. These two estates are managed by Kárbháris with powers, magisterial and revenue, similar to those of mámlatdárs. The Chiefs of Bávda and Kágal have themselves managed their States, and in a satisfactory manner. All these States have reserves of cash invested in Government securities.

Jágirdárs. On account of the mismanagement of his estate the Senápati of Kapsi was last year deprived, for two years, of his civil and criminal powers, leaving only the revenue management in his hands.

Survey. During the year, 8,196 acres were measured. The total area classified now amounts to 314,878 acres. The survey settlement was introduced into 25 villages. The results of these operations up to the present have been to lower the land revenue in Kolhápur by Rs. 1,287, and to increase it in the feudatory States by Rs. 80,882.

City Survey. There were in the town of Kolhápur 9,500 sites in regard to which inquiries had to be made. The work was commenced in January, 1883. The measurements and maps will probably be completed in October next. Inquiries into titles have been finished in 3,243 cases, and an additional enquiry officer has been engaged in order that the entire work may be accomplished before the end of the year.

Alienations. The new rules introduced in 1881 have expedited in a most remarkable manner inquiries into alienations. The cases decided, 2,342, are very nearly four times more numerous than in 1882-83, and the proportion of properties involved is still greater. If the same rate of progress be preserved, the work will be finished in little more than a year.

Waste Lands The area of waste, *viz.*, 218,826 acres, was greater than in 1882-83 by 7,180 acres. This is attributed to the relinquishment of lands by cultivators on account of the introduction of survey rates, and to kumri cultivation in hilly tracts.

Wards' Estates. Eleven estates of minors were under the management of the Darbár.

Police. There has been an increase of 5 in the strength of the police, who now number 651 men. The cost of maintaining the force was Rs. 64,573, or Rs. 1,799 less than in the previous year.

The number of offences reported to the police, *viz.*, 1,153, was less by nearly 30 per cent. than in 1882, but the number of persons arrested—1,373—was somewhat larger. 1,347 persons

were sent up for trial, of whom 753, or 56 per cent., were convicted; the percentage of convictions last year was 60. The value of property stolen was Rs. 43,903 against Rs. 26,926 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

3,558 persons were brought for trial before the Magistrates during the year; of these 1,35[illegible] were convicted, and 123 committed for trial. Fifty-seven persons remained untried at the end of the year.

Sixty-six of the men committed were convicted by the Courts of Session, and 7 were awaiting their trial at the close of the year. Two men were sentenced to death, and 1 to penal servitude for life.

Prisons.

There are 13 subordinate jails and a central jail. 505 prisoners were confined in the central jail and 1,009 in the subordinate jails.

Rs. 2,040 were realized by the sale of jail manufactures. There is a night school for the instruction of prisoners. On March 17th, in honour of the adoption of His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati, the present Mahárája, 12 well-behaved convicts were released. Three deaths occurred in the central jail.

Civil Justice.

4,477 suits, or about the same number as in 1882-83, were filed in the Civil Courts. Of these, 3,521, involving property valued at Rs. 3,62,900, were decided. 197 out of 305 civil appeals were disposed of by the Courts of the Regent in Council assisted by the Chief Judge and the Courts of the Chiefs of Bávda and Kágal.

Registration.

During the year, 2,378 documents were registered. The expenditure was Rs. 4,763 and the receipt in fees Rs. 12,307. These figures differ but little from those reported last year. The number of sub-registry offices remained the same.

Municipalities.

In the Kolhápur city municipality whilst the net income was Rs. 50,915, or Rs. 5,122 more than in 1882-83, the expenditure was only Rs. 43,717 against Rs. 49,855 of the previous year. The balance in hand now amounts to Rs. 18,248. Rs. 14,159 were spent in improving and widening the streets, removing the old ramparts, filling in the ditch, and planting road-side trees. Rs. 10,000 were devoted to sanitary improvements. There are petty municipalities at Narsobáchivádi, Ichalkaranji and Kágal; the expenditure on sanitation in these and other towns amounted to Rs 5,003.

Military.

The military forces of the State consists of the Kolhápur Infantry, 544 strong, with 1 European officer, and the red-coated Risála of 156 horsemen. The cost of the infantry regiment was Rs. 80,345 and of the red-coated Risála Rs. 55,309; these two items together are very slightly in excess of the total in 1882-83. Two men were tried by court-martial and imprisoned. A haváldár committed suicide, and 1 man deserted. The regiment went through their annual course of musketry, and improved their average. They were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief in December last, who appeared well pleased with the way in which they marched past.

Weather and Crops

The rainfall was 3 inches under the average of the last ten years. The year, on the whole, was a fair one, but the out-turn of the kharif crops was reduced to 12 annas by deficiency in the rainfall. The cotton and jowári were injured by severe easterly winds, but the gram crops were magnificent. All grains and seeds were cheaper than in 1882-83. The State was again visited by locusts, which did not, however, do much damage owing to the prompt and effectual measures taken for their destruction.

Forests.

During the year an officer was appointed to select and demarcate reserved and protected forests in the Principality and its feudatory States. Within the year over 125 square miles have been added to the area under forests.

To prevent the destructive effect on forests of indiscriminate kumri cultivation and at the same time make provision for the poor, who depend for their livelihood on this mode of cultivation, well-defined tracts have been set apart which may be so cultivated with the permission of the local authorities previously obtained. Broad-cast sowings were made over an area of 3,575 acres.

11,854 seedlings of various sorts were transplanted, and 1,000 teak rafters were felled. Last year there was a net profit from the department of Rs. 17,653; this year, on the contrary, there was a deficit of Rs. 9,496. This change is easily accounted for, and need cause no discouragement:—The main source of income is the hirda crop; owing to the destruction of leaves and blossoms by locusts the out-turn was a very poor one. The net profits realized from hirdas this year were only Rs. 5,449, whilst in 1882-83 and the two previous years the average proceeds, deducting all expenses, exceeded Rs. 27,000. Last year the crop was an unusually good one.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works in this State is very large. More than 7½ lákhs were provided in the past year's budget, and a still greater sum has been allotted in the budget for the current year. In the past year 6½ lákhs were actually spent. More than 2 lákhs were absorbed by the palace and its out-buildings, memorial temples erected to the memory of the late Maháráják, and other unproductive works. Only 3 lákhs of 6½ sanctioned for the construction of the palace have as yet been spent, and it is computed that more than two years will be required for the completion of the main building.

The Albert Edward Hospital was opened on July 5th, 1884. A distillery and a court-house for the Assistant Judge were finished during the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

Besides a considerable sum spent on repairs, nearly a lákh was allotted for the extension and improvement of new roads. Rs. 15,000 were provided for the road to the Amba Ghát, and a bungalow for the use of travellers was built at Amba at a cost of Rs. 6,000. A masonry bridge over the Bhogavati River, on the road to Bávda, is in progress; more than Rs. 60,000 have already been spent on the bridge and approaches. A contribution of Rs. 10,000 was entered for the Phonda Ghát road, and small sums, too numerous to mention, were provided for fair-weather roads, small bridges and culverts, and for the planting of road-side trees.

Water-supply.

The scheme for supplementing the water-supply in the Katyayani Valley was completed before the setting in of the monsoon; and, although it had been feared that the catchment area would not suffice, yet the tank filled to overflowing before 13 inches of rain had been gauged. It occupies a surface area of about 117 acres, and, after making the necessary deductions on account of evaporation and percolation, the supply of water available for use will be sufficient to meet the wants of 40,000 people at 10 gallons per head per diem.

Revenue and Finance.

As the revenue year of the Kolhápur State closes on June 5th, the accounts furnished are for 1882-83. The ordinary receipts were Rs. 14,45,371-15-6 and the extraordinary Rs. 1,10,852. The receipts were less than the expenditure by Rs. 3,72,823. The causes of this are manifold:—First, the interest on invested capital (Rs. 76,570) and the sale proceeds of hirda fruit were not brought to account within the year. The prosecution of the Kolhápur defamation cases caused an increase of Rs. 33,800 in extraordinary charges. Then the appointment of the Regent of Kolhápur and his Council involved an increase of Rs. 75,000 in ordinary expenditure. Finally, an unusually large amount was spent on the construction of the palace and other costly buildings.

The ordinary receipts exceeded the ordinary expenditure by more than 3 lákhs. The cash balance on June 5th, 1883, amounted to Rs. 27,91,544, of which Rs. 21,17,339 were invested in Government securities.

There was a slight falling off in ábkári revenue, due to smaller sums realized by the sale of liquor farms. A decrease in land revenue was, for the most part, only apparent, and due to outstandings and items not brought to account within the year.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

The telegraph and post offices are Government establishments, with which the State has no connection. There is a head office in camp with a branch office in the town of Kolhápur. There are also 15 branch post offices in the district.

Vital Statistics.

26,352 births and 18,770 deaths were registered. The births were fewer than in 1882-83 by 613, and the deaths more numerous by 328. Fever of a very severe type carried off more than ten thousand of the inhabitants of the State. There was an epidemic of small-pox in the town of Kolhápur and in some of the districts, which caused 1,700 deaths.

To cholera 191 deaths are attributed.

Dispensaries.

In Kolhápur itself there are a civil hospital, a jail hospital and an infantry hospital. There are in the districts dispensaries at Gad Hinglaj, Malkápur, Kágal and Ájre; of these the last named was opened in November 1883. In all, 16,772 were under treatment in the 4 dispensaries. The average daily attendance at the Kolhápur Civil Hospital was 175·2. The total number of patients, 18,685, was the largest on record in the past five years. The new building was opened for hospital purposes on July 3rd, 1884.

Vaccination.

28,949 persons were vaccinated for the first time and 901 were re-vaccinated. Vaccination is evidently making rapid progress in the State. In four years the number of vaccinations has been nearly doubled, and even since last year there has been an increase of 32 per cent.

Education.

In fifteen years the number of schools has risen from 25 to 189, and of scholars from 1,626 to 10,986. Seventeen schools have been opened during the year, and the total attendance has increased by 895. The Rájárám College and the high school are not included in the above. The amount expended by the State this year on education was Rs. 70,122; moreover, an additional sum of Rs. 16,161 was spent on the erection of school buildings.

Three of the schools recently opened are for girls, 500 of whom are now receiving instruction, in 8 schools specially set apart for them, and 379 in boys' schools.

The attendance at the Rájárám College and high school has steadily risen from 284 in 1879-80 to 413 in the present year. The number of undergraduates on the roll of the college is 38 against 26 in the previous year. The B.A. class was opened a year ago with 3 students; in the second term the number rose to 9; all of them appeared at the University examination, and 5 passed—2 obtaining Alfred Scholarships.

Out of 28 boys sent up from the high school, 13 passed the matriculation examination.

There has been one recent addition to the Sardárs' class, *viz.*, a cousin of the Sir Desái of Sávantvádi. The general conduct of all the Sardárs was satisfactory. The Chief of Miraj and 2 others have joined the matriculation class.

Only 865 Muhammadans are receiving instruction in the Kolhápur schools; of these 180 learn Urdu. Three new school-houses were completed during the year, and 8 others were in progress. The story of the Princesses Anandibái Sáheb and Sakwárbái Ráni Sáheb is a mournful one: each in turn was wife of a Mahárája of Kolhápur, and now united in a sad fate they are left widows at an early age. They are being educated by Miss Little, Lady

Superintendent of the Female Training College. Her Highness Anandibái has made very good progress in Maráthi, music and English; Her Highness Sakwárbái speaks English fluently, and can write an interesting letter in that language. TRIBUTARY STATES, *Kolhápur.*

In 1883 there were 8 female teachers in this class, of whom 6 passed the examination. Two have gone through the course of training, and have been appointed head mistresses of girls' schools in the town. Eleven teachers are at present being trained. Female Training Class.

A new reading-room has been opened at Hátkalangde. There are now 14 libraries and reading-rooms, of which the most important is the Native General Library. Libraries and Reading-rooms.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

The following 7 States comprise the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country:— *Southern Marátha States.*

Name of State.	Area.	Population.
Miraj (Senior)	339	69,732
Miraj (Junior)	207	30,541
Kurundvád (Senior)	182	35,187
Do. (Junior)	114	25,811
Jamkhandi	492	83,917
Mudhol	362	52,163
Rámdurg	140	29,570
Total ...	1,836	326,921

Of these States 4, *viz.*, Kurundvád (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi and Mudhol, are managed by the ruling Chiefs, and 3 are, on account of the minority of the Chiefs, managed under the supervision of Government—Miraj (Senior) by the officers of the Agency direct, and Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg by 2 Kárbháris jointly for each State.

The Chiefs of Jamkhandi and Mudhol visited the Calcutta Exhibition. In March last was celebrated the marriage of the only son of the Chief of Kurundvád (Senior) to the daughter of Chintáman Ráo Kurandikar of Baroda. The infant Chief of Rámdurg continued to reside with his grandmother; the little Chief of Miraj (Junior), now in his eighth year, is under the care of his mother. Both these young Chiefs are learning their own vernacular. The young Chief of Miraj (Senior), now in his nineteenth year, attended the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, for the first half of the year. On his way to the Calcutta Exhibition he was seized in Bombay with a serious illness, from which he did not fully recover for four months. He has returned to the college, and has resumed his studies. Chief events.

During the year 144,746 acres in 38 villages have been measured, and 23,667 acres in 7 villages have been classed. The States which have come under the operations of the survey are Miraj (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi and Kurundvád (Senior). The survey settlement was introduced into the Gudgeri Táluka of Miraj (Junior). This has been done as a temporary measure only; the rates will be reconsidered when the railway through the district, now under construction, is opened for traffic. Survey.

There have been no changes in the areas of waste in Mudhol and Jamkhandi. In Miraj (Senior and Junior), Kurundvád (Senior) and Rámdurg lands have been taken up for cultivation. Kurundvád (Junior) is the only State that calls for remark. In this small State there has been an increase of 830 acres in waste; this is due to cultivators in the Maindurgi Táluka having relinquished their holdings on account, it is asserted, of the high rates of assessment. Waste Lands.

The estates of 17 minors are under the management of the authorities of the several States. All the minors are being educated. Wards' Estates.

The total strength of stipendiary police was 1,003, of whom 140 were mounted. A reduction of 2 was made in the mounted police of Mudhol, and 16 additional foot police were engaged in Kurundvád (Senior). Police.

The total cost was Rs. 92,800, or Rs. 724 less than in the previous year. 1,178 offences were reported to the police; 1,221 persons were arrested, of whom 949 were sent up for trial; 516 were convicted. 42·2 per cent. of persons arrested, and 54·37 of persons sent for trial, were convicted; the latter figure is an improvement on last year's.

Altogether there has been a decrease of about 30 per cent in offences reported, in arrests, and in convictions, which must be attributed to a corresponding decrease in crime.

There was a still larger decrease of 50 per cent. in the value of property stolen. The total value this year was Rs. 20,169, of which Rs. 5,107 were recovered.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the Criminal Courts in six of the States; but in Rámdurg the powers of District Magistrate were transferred from the State Kárbhári to the Munsif, and a new 3rd class magistracy created. Though there was a decrease in the number of offences inquired into by the Courts, the number of offenders was about the same. Criminal Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States*

Of 1,977 accused, 647 were discharged, 423 acquitted, 817 convicted, 17 died or escaped, and 73 remained untried at the close of the year. The number of cases in arrears was 38.

Of the 1,233 offences dealt with, 3 were murders or attempts to murder, 4 were cases of culpable homicide, 3 were dacoities, 2 robberies, 3 cases of rape, 15 attempts at suicide, and 326 thefts; the rest were of no particular importance.

There were 66 criminal appeals as compared with 93 in the previous year. In 1 case the appeal was rejected, in 25 confirmed, in 9 modified, in 22 reversed, in 1 further inquiry was ordered, 1 was referred, and 7 were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

There are 19 jails and lock-ups. One new lock-up was opened in Kurundvád (Senior) State. The total number of prisoners, 437, was less by 64 than in the previous year. The total cost of all the jails was Rs. 14,481. The health of the convicts was good, and there were no deaths.

Civil Justice.

The number and constitution of the Civil Courts was the same as in 1882-83. There was an increase of 174 in suits filed, yet arrears were reduced from 466 to 447. The greatest increase in litigation was in Kurundvád (Junior); in Jamkhandi there was a slight decrease. Of 2,861 suits on the files, 2,414 were decided.

There was a large increase of 76 in appeals, so, though 117, or 21 more than in 1882-83, were disposed of, the arrears increased from 35 to 90. The increase was principally in Jamkhandi and Rámdurg.

Registration.

5,578 documents were registered. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,013, whilst Rs. 8,585 were realized in fees. The department, though so profitable in most of the States, is worked at a loss in Jamkhandi, because a kinsman of the Chief has been appointed head of the department on a high salary.

Municipalities.

Two new municipalities were established at Konta and Badgám in Miraj (Junior). The total number is now 13. The receipts in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 31,758 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,183. The expenditure was principally on cleaning and lighting the streets and on small works of local improvement. The population of Miraj, the largest, is 20,616 and of Lokápur, the smallest, 2,321.

Weather and Crops.

Except in Mudhol and part of Miraj (Junior) the season was not favourable. The scanty fall of rain at the beginning of the monsoon and the heavy unseasonable fall at its close did much damage to the crops, and in Rámdurg and Jamkhandi the rabi crops suffered much from severe east winds. The average out-turn of both crops in most of the States was 8 annas, but in Miraj the average of the rábi was 12 annas.

Public Works.

A somewhat larger sum than in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 1,83,024, was apportioned to public works.

In the two Kurundvád States the Chiefs are hampered by debt, so only one-eighteenth of the total revenues has been available for expenditure, and in Kurundvád (Junior) two-thirds of even this small proportion were spent on repairing the Chief's residence. In Miraj (Senior and Junior) and Mudhol a fifth of the revenues has been employed in improving communications and water-supply and in erecting school buildings.

In Rámdurg about one-eighth of the revenue has been spent in an equally sensible manner. In Jamkhandi there has been an increase of Rs. 6,598 in the expenditure, and Rs. 15,648 have been spent on roads; but the want of communications is still much felt. An important State with an income of nearly 4½ lákhs should set apart more than Rs. 28,544 for much-needed public improvements.

Revenue and Finance.

The income and expenditure of each State in the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

Name of State.	Revenue year ending July 31st, 1882.		Revenue year ending July 31st, 1883.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)...	3,11,919	3,31,534	3,33,052	2,66,353
Do. (Junior)	1,63,489	1,61,965	1,99,586	1,49,023
Kurundvád (Senior)	1,17,662	1,15,362	1,18,631	1,18,498
Do. (Junior)	1,13,849	1,13,745	1,14,734	1,13,655
Jamkhandi	3,96,257	3,76,309	3,82,526	3,65,730
Mudhol	2,21,722	2,23,513	2,35,954	2,31,621
Rámdurg	1,23,665	91,848	1,57,219	1,09,879
Total ...	14,48,563	14,14,276	15,41,702	13,54,759

It will be seen from the above, that in no case was the expenditure in excess of the income; and in all the States, except Jamkhandi, the revenue has increased. In Miraj (Senior and Junior) the increase is due to the recovery of outstandings. Payment by the Sángli State of arrears of revenue of the villages Itga and Adurkatta, and an increase in sáyar revenue, have swelled the receipts of Rámdurg; the increase in expenditure represents a larger outlay on public works.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

The financial positions of Miraj (Senior and Junior), Mudhol and Rámdurg are good; all have large cash balances, and altogether nearly 11 lákhs are invested in Government securities. The resources of Jamkhandi are not known, but they must be considerable. The financial position of the two Kurundvád States, particularly of Kurundvád (Junior), is most unsatisfactory.

In Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol local funds amounted to Rs. 47,679; of these Rs. 37,696 were spent on education and local fund works.

Vital Statistics.

11,379 births and 6,631 deaths were registered. Both births and deaths were more numerous than in 1882-83 by about one-seventh. All the States were visited for some months by epidemics of cholera and small-pox which carried off 1,031 persons. The health of the people has, on the whole, been only moderately good.

Dispensaries.

There was no change in the number of dispensaries, of which there are 5. There was an increase of 3,068 in the number of patients, whilst the cost was reduced from Rs. 17,871 to Rs. 15,488. The total number of patients was 38,715.

Vaccination.

12,990 persons were vaccinated, or 1,201 more than in the previous year.

Education.

During the year, 10 new vernacular schools for boys, 1 girls' school, and 1 night school were opened, and the number of children receiving instruction increased from 6,261 to 6,758. The total number of schools was 122, of which 5 were Anglo-Vernacular and 10 schools for girls; they were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 39,722, or Rs. 3,005 more than in 1882-83. Five of the new schools are in Jamkhandi, 5 in the Miraj States and 2 in Rámdurg. Education is progressing satisfactorily in those States, but in the Kurundvád States with a population of 71,000 there are only 8 schools, and only 1 person in 200 is receiving any instruction.

SÁNGLI.

Area, 1,049 square miles; Population (1881), 196,832; Revenue, Rs. 9,81,341.

Sángli.

Sángli is the largest of the Southern Marátha States. In consequence of misgovernment by the Chief, an English officer was in 1873 appointed as Joint Administrator. This arrangement still continues. The saranjám of Mhaisal was retained under the direct management of the Kolhápur Agency until 1882, when it was restored to Sángli.

Saving for a short visit to Rámdurg to be present at the thread ceremony of his grandson, the Chief of that place, and a visit to Kolhápur to witness the adoption and installation of the Mahárája, the Chief resided at Sángli throughout the year. His share in the administration consisted in signing such papers as were placed before him. Every improvement has emanated from the Joint Administrator or the State Kárbhári.

Survey.

The survey rates have been introduced into only 3 inám villages. The period of fifteen years, for which the settlement was introduced in the 3 talúkás of Mangalvedha, Shápur and Shirhatti, expired during the year. The Chief has consented to continue the same rates for thirty years more, guaranteeing that no bágáit rates shall be levied in future on wells sunk at the expense of occupants.

Alienations.

The work of inquiry into ináms is progressing but slowly, as the cases remaining are complicated; on this account only 153 inquiries were completed against 381 last year. The introduction of the summary settlement has up to the present resulted in a gain to the State of Rs. 5,421.

Waste Lands.

During the year, 10,352 acres were brought under cultivation, or taken up for grazing. Within three years the area of assessed waste has decreased from 63,363 to 36,059 acres.

Wards' Estates.

The estates of 9 minors are under State management; at the head of these stands the estate of the Chief of Mhaisal with a rent-roll of nearly twenty thousand rupees. The Chief is a student at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur.

Police.

The strength of the police is 473 against 470 in 1882-83; of these 43 are mounted and 24 are employed in the State band. The cost of police was Rs. 34,445. 723 offences were reported, 607 persons arrested, and 576 sent up for trial, of whom 250, or 43·4 per cent., were convicted. The numbers of offences and of accused arrested were larger in 1882-83 by nearly one-fourth, and the percentages of convictions were somewhat higher.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,592 against Rs. 9,982 of the previous year; the amount recovered was Rs. 2,425 as compared with Rs. 2,845 last year.

Criminal Justice.

1,138 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates' Courts; of these 604 were convicted, 207 discharged, 255 acquitted, 50 committed to the Sessions, and 22 remained untried at the end of the year.

Twenty-seven cases involving 50 persons were tried at the Sessions of the Huzúr Court; 22 accused were convicted, and 2 remained for trial. No dacoities were committed anywhere in the State.

It is asserted, that the only serious crime was a case of child murder; but it is elsewhere stated, that property valued at Rs. 4,420 was destroyed by fire, and a fourth of the loss is

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sángli.*

believed to have been caused by incendiaries, who were not brought to justice. Twenty-seven criminal appeals were heard by the Huzúr Court and by the Kárbhári; in 16 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 3 modified, and in 8 reversed.

Prisons.

732 persons were confined in the 8 criminal jails of the State; the daily average was 147·9, and the total cost Rs. 6,415.

Seventy-seven prisoners were under detention in the 6 civil jails, the cost of maintaining which was Rs. 327.

Civil Justice.

1,531 suits were instituted in addition to 277 already on the files. 1,485 cases were disposed of, and 323 remained in arrears. The figures do not differ materially from those of 1882-83, with the exception of a slight increase in arrears.

Registration.

Seventy-two appeals out of 130 on the files were disposed of, and 28 special appeals out of 57.

1,258 documents were registered.

The fees realized amounted to Rs. 4,812, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,243. In the 5 outlying talúkás sub-registrars have been appointed, as it was found that the establishments under the Munsifs were unable to do the work of registration in addition to their ordinary duties.

Municipalities.

There are in the State 5 municipalities at Sángli and the head-quarters of tálukás; the smallest—Shirhatti—has an income of Rs. 1,170, and the largest—Sángli—of Rs. 12,378. All of them ended the year with good balances. Rs. 3,606 were spent on conservancy. The town roads and gutters in Sángli have been much improved; most of the streets and lanes in Shápur are in excellent order, and the place is well lighted. In Mangalvedha a large sum was expended in removing rubbish and filth and fumigating the town with sulphur in order to stamp out the last traces of a severe epidemic of cholera.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was deficient in some districts, and in the rest not altogether seasonable, so the crops, especially of cotton and jowári, were below the average.

Forests.

The area under forests was 57,978 acres, or 1,389 acres more than in 1882-83. The forests yielded Rs. 4,134 of clear profit to the State.

Public Works.

More than a lákh of rupees were expended on public works, of which Rs. 29,221 were devoted to school buildings, Rs. 8,788 to the improvement of water-supply, and Rs. 33,022 spent on roads.

Irrigation.

The repairs to the dam across the Agarni River were completed, and very little remains to be done of the dam across the Balgovda River. The rest of the irrigation works are in good order.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance was Rs. 7,96,482. The total of receipts was Rs. 9,81,341 and the expenditure (including Rs. 1,15,464 paid to Government as an instalment of a debt of 9 lákhs) amounted to Rs. 9,93,521. A proposal has been made to Government for the prompt liquidation of the debt, which is now about 4¼ lákhs; the funds in hand are more than sufficient for the purpose.

Vital Statistics

6,525 births and 5,052 deaths were recorded. The death-rate was raised by epidemics of small-pox and cholera, which carried off 641 and 314 persons respectively. The cholera was at its height in July and August; small-pox was prevalent during the cold season. The 6 dispensaries were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 10,978.

Of 24,913 persons treated, 22,501 were cured; only 24 died. New dispensary buildings at Terdál and Shirhatti, to take the place of the present unsuitable quarters, have been completed.

Vaccination.

5,825 persons, or 743 more than in 1882-83, were vaccinated. An additional vaccinator was engaged on account of the prevalence of small pox.

Instruction.

There are 60 schools, of which 4 are girls' schools and 4 Anglo-Vernacular. The number of scholars is 3,411. Owing to the indifferent season there was a falling off in the number of scholars, and 3 schools—1 a girls' school—were closed. Fourteen indigenous schools also were closed. The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools, however, rose from 3 to 4.

The Sángli School sent up 4 boys for the matriculation examination, all of whom passed.

Four-fifths of Rs. 31,758, sanctioned for the building of new English and vernacular school-houses at Sángli, have been spent. Two new vernacular school-houses at Marshal and Mánjarda have been completed, and 3 others are in progress.

Libraries.

There are 5 libraries maintained at a cost of Rs. 653, of which more than half is covered by subscriptions.

Horse and Cattle Show.

The State contributed Rs. 1,200 towards the expenses of the horse and cattle show, and some of the Sángli horned cattle exhibited carried off prizes.

SA'VANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 14,763; Revenue, Rs. 58,861.

The management of the small State of Sávanúr, which had since 1868 been under the care of the Collector of Dhárwár as Political Agent, was on June 12th, 1883, handed over to the young Naváb Abdul Dalilkhán, a young man of great promise who had been carefully educated at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur.

The young Chief, whilst strength remained to him, laboured earnestly for the good of his State. But, before many months had passed away, symptoms of consumption, which is hereditary in his family, showed themselves, and on August 11th, 1884, he died.

City Survey. The enquiry into titles in connection with the city survey of Sávanúr progressed slowly during the year. Claims to 2,008 out of 2,116 survey numbers have been finally disposed of.

Waste Lands. In the State are included 44,660 acres, of which 40,055 are culturable. 31,707 acres have been cultivated during the past year; the cultivated area has within the year been increased by 278$\frac{4}{5}$ acres.

Police. The Dhárwár Police formerly employed in the State have been gradually withdrawn, so that only 6 now remain. Natives of the State were found willing to take service under the Naváb at much lower rates of pay than those required by the Dhárwár men; so, though the strength was increased from 38 to 66, the cost of maintaining the force, *viz.*, Rs. 4,925, was actually less by Rs. 231 than the amount spent in previous year on this account.

Eighty seven offences were reported to the police as compared with 56 in the previous year. Fifty-eight persons were arrested, of whom 52 were committed for trial; 28 accused were convicted. One woman, charged with the murder of her child, was awaiting her trial at the close of the year. Of 87 cases, 21 were struck off as false.

The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 223 to Rs. 1,860. But, it must be noticed, that Rs. 1,547 of the total amount stolen represented the value of the property in two cases.

Criminal Justice. The number of cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts was 37 as compared with 31 in 1882-83; 1 case remained undecided at the end of the year. Of 58 accused, 34 were convicted within the year.

Two persons were sentenced to imprisonment for terms exceeding six months, and 10 were imprisoned for shorter periods. The remaining 22 persons convicted were sentenced to fines amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 288, of which Rs. 273 were recovered.

Five appeals were preferred against sentences passed by the Diván as District Magistrate. The Naváb, acting on the advice of the Political Agent, confirmed the sentences in 4 cases and modified the finding and sentence in 1.

Prison. Ten persons were undergoing imprisonment in the State jail at the beginning of the year, and 8 were subsequently admitted; the daily average of persons in jail was 4·2 against 5·2 in the previous year.

The jail was maintained at a cost of Rs. 203 as compared with Rs. 213 in 1882-83.

Civil Justice. During the year, 49 civil suits out of 51 on the files were disposed of by the Diván.

Four appeals were preferred against his decisions. Two appeals were rejected; the remaining 2 cases were sent back to the lower Court for further inquiry.

Registration. The work of registration is performed by a kárkún in the Diván's office. Seventy documents were registered, or 2 more than in 1882-83; but the amount realized from fees, *viz.*, Rs. 154, was less by Rs. 31 than the amount in the previous year.

Municipality. There is only 1 municipality, *viz.*, that of Sávanúr, the population of which is 7,600.

The expenses included Rs. 183 spent on establishment, Rs. 347-12-0 on conservancy, Rs. 64-14-0 on lighting, Rs. 247-11-0 on the construction and repair of roads, Rs. 333 on compensation for land taken up, and Rs. 12 on miscellaneous expenses, whilst receipts amounted to Rs. 6,287-14-0, so at the close of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 5,100.

Weather and Crops. The rainfall during the year was 27·3 inches. The crops were above the average, rice being estimated at 14 annas, wheat and gram at 12 annas, jowári at 10 annas, and cotton at 8 annas.

Public Works. Rs. 10,790 were assigned for public works, of which Rs. 1,668 were spent on repairs to civil buildings, Rs. 290 on the planting of road-side trees, and Rs. 8,830 on improvements and repairs to the Moti and Siddápur tanks. The improvements to the Moti Tank, on which altogether Rs. 30,814 have been spent, were completed during the year. The capacity of the tank has been largely increased. This important work, which for the last few years has caused a heavy drain on the finances of the State, will now yield some return.

Irrigation. A combined assessment, in which is included both ordinary land assessment and water rate, is levied on lands irrigated from the Moti Tank. A larger area was irrigated from the Siddápur Tank, so the revenue derived from it (Rs. 297-8-0) was larger by Rs. 237 than the sum realized in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sávanúr.

Revenue and Finance.

Receipts during the year amounted altogether to Rs. 58,861 as compared with Rs. 57,836 in 1882-83. Land revenue increased from Rs. 43,800 to Rs. 46,487, and the ábkári revenue from Rs. 5,512 to Rs. 6,317. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,072 in miscellaneous receipts and in interest in debts due to the State. The total amount disbursed was Rs. 78,609, of which Rs. 11,800 were applied to the payment of debts.

Vital Statistics.

605 births and 314 deaths were registered, against 534 births and 259 deaths in 1882-83.

There were a few cases of small-pox during the year; but, on the whole, the public health was good.

Vaccination.

The total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated decreased from 557 to 363.

Education.

Two new schools were opened during the year at Kabnur and Tandur; these were attended by 99 children. Moreover, in the 3 schools at Sávanúr attendance increased from 174 to 218; the number of girls attending the girls' school rose from 30 to 60.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Área, 6,109 square miles; Population (1881), 129, 153; Revenue, Rs. 7,07,550.

Khairpur.

The Khairpur State is situated in Sind; it is enveloped on the north and west sides by the Shikárpur District, and terminates on the east in the deserts of Jesalmir. More than three-fourths of the State consist of sandy deserts, salt lands, and rocky hills. The area of culturable land is estimated at 781,952 acres, but of these only 152,600 acres, representing $\frac{1}{5}$th part of the total area, were actually cultivated during the year. Large tracts covered with jungle are set apart for game preserves. In the early part of 1884 His Highness the Mir consented to take a yearly supply of 12,000 maunds of Moach salt from the Government depôts. Up to date he has actually taken 5,500 maunds.

The services of the establishment, appointed experimentally for one year to guard the frontiers and prevent the smuggling of opium from Jesalmir, were dispensed with on April 15th. In March, 1884, His Highness attained to the age of seventy-one years; old age has not diminished his love for the chase, nor has it spoiled the accuracy of his aim. He himself now interferes but little in the government of the State; his eldest son disposes of all civil and criminal work, whilst to his third son is entrusted the revenue administration.

The financial position of His Highness does not improve; but, as his credit is not good, his debts have not increased.

Police.

No changes have taken place in the police force, which consists, as in 1882-83, of 115 savárs and 191 footmen. The total cost of the police was Rs. 22,920. 353 offences were reported to the police as compared with 424 in 1882-83. 486 persons were arrested, of whom 320, or nearly 66 per cent., were convicted. In 1882-83 571 persons were arrested, of whom 366, or 64·1 per cent., were convicted.

On the whole crime has diminished in the State, and the police have improved in efficiency.

The serious offences committed during the year consisted of 3 murders and 5 burglaries. Minor cases included 325 thefts and 5 assaults.

The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 5,490 as compared with Rs. 4,343 in 1882-83; Rs. 4,768 were recovered against Rs. 3,852 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice

Including 2 accused, whose cases had not been disposed of at the end of 1882-83, 488 persons were dealt with by the Criminal Courts; of these 30 were discharged, 136 acquitted, and 320 convicted. Thirteen persons died, escaped, or were transferred to other tribunals. One condemned man was hanged; 6 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for life; 109 were imprisoned for more than six months; and lighter punishments were inflicted on the remaining 204 persons. Rs. 13,370 were imposed as fines, of which Rs. 11,651 were recovered.

There were 17 appeals to the chief Court, over which His Highness the Mir presides. In 4 cases the sentences were reversed, in 2 modified, and in 2 confirmed; in 2 cases the proceedings were quashed; in 7 further inquiries were ordered.

No original criminal cases or appeals remained undecided at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

Twenty-six civil cases were filed during the year, all of which were decided by Mir Faiz Muhammed, eldest son of the Mir. Numerous petty cases were decided by village panchâits, or settled by private arbitration.

Seven civil appeals were filed, all of which were disposed of by His Highness.

Registration.

Twenty-two documents were registered during the year; Rs. 495 were realized in fees, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 145.

Military.

No accurate information can be obtained in regard to the strength of the military forces of this State. Probably about 1,000 infantry and 500 horsemen could be collected for service within the State. His Highness owns about 20 bronze and iron smooth-bore guns and mortars, some of them of large calibre, but mostly dismounted; and his trained

gunners do not exceed a dozen men. At the close of last year Rs. 89,523 were owed to the troops; of these Rs. 69,525 have been paid in addition to Rs. 1,72,855, their full pay for the year. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Khairpur.*

The inundation was unusually favourable, which caused an increase of 1,510 acres in the area cultivated. Though there was a scarcity of water in the Government canals, the contrary was the case in the Khairpur territory. The principal crops grown in the State are millet, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, vegetables, bhâng, poppy, chillies, cotton, tobacco and indigo. The land revenue is collected on the "batai" or metayer system. Agriculture.

No regular system of forest conservancy has been introduced into this State, but the natural growth of forests is preserved as a shelter for game. Forests.

Rs. 1,670 were realized during the year by the sale of timber and seed-grass.

Large quantities of "chaniho"—*i. e.* sulphate of soda—are collected from hollows after the inundation has subsided. The receipts from the sale of this article amounted during the year to Rs. 53,337. Natural Products.

Rs. 1,38,852 were realized from manufactures of ivory articles, swords, cutlery, lacquered wood, and the products of the loom. Manufactures.

The value of the exports—which consisted of cotton, wool, millet, ghee, tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, coarse cloth, cotton seed, sulphate of soda and leather—amounted to Rs. 8,79,521 against Rs. 8,64,801 in 1882-83. Trade.

The value of the imports declined from Rs. 5,66,734 to Rs. 5,32,058. The principal articles imported were English cloth, oil, sugar-candy, molasses, soap, dried fruits, cotton thread, silk cloth, alum, cocoanut, ivory, gold and silver.

No new works were commenced during the year, but Rs. 425 were spent on ordinary repairs. Public Works.

The clearance of ordinary canals and repairs of bunds are carried out by the cultivators, but the clearance of the Nurwáh and the repairs to the bunds on the river-face have been undertaken by the State. The amount spent from State funds on these accounts during the year was Rs. 20,200. Irrigation.

Receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,07,550, or Rs. 1,35,016 more than in the previous year. The entire amount was spent. Revenue.

There are, in all, 5 native physicians, of whom 4 are attached to the camp of the Mir. The amount spent on medicines and the salaries of State physicians was Rs. 7,558-12-0, or Rs. 600 more than in the previous year. Medical.

Three vaccinators were employed during the year. 2,825 persons were vaccinated for the first time, and 5 were re-vaccinated. Vaccination.

In the 6 schools great attention is paid to the study of Persian and Arabic. The number on the rolls has increased from 240 to 255. The total amount spent on schools was Rs. 1,692. Instruction.

ADEN.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 34,890; Revenue, Rs. 1,25,745.

There are in the neighbourhood of Aden 10 Arab States in subsidiary alliance with the British Government; of these one, the Subaihi, has been placed under the suzerainty of the Abdáli Sultán. *Aden.*

The Resident has no easy task in preserving peace amongst the Chiefs. By his firm attitude a war between the Kathori Sultán and the Chief of Makalla was prevented.

The Amir of Zháli was supplied by Government with ammunition to aid him in his struggle with some of his refractory chiefs.

In April, 1883, a force was despatched to assist the Fudhli in repelling a raid of the Lower Alaki, but it returned without encountering the enemy. Afterwards the Fudhli single-handed defeated the Lower Alaki, who had advanced to within three miles of their capital and pursued them for some distance. The Resident visited Berbera in March, 1884. He found the Somalis on the point of rising against the Egyptian Government, which is not popular; from this he succeeded in dissuading them. No captures of slaves were made by Her Majesty's cruisers in the Gulf.

The strength of the Aden police force is 185. The total cost amounted to Rs. 43,927 of which Government contributed Rs. 30,894 and the Municipality the rest. Police.

Of 424 persons apprehended in cognizable cases, 369, or 87·02 per cent., were convicted. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 7,436, and of property recovered Rs. 4,269. The cost of the water police was Rs. 4,504. Criminal Justice.

One Sessions Judge, three 1st Class and two 2nd Class Magistrates exercised jurisdiction during the year. Out of 791 offenders brought before them, 674, or 85·2 per cent., were convicted. The figures show an increase from last year of 152 in the number of cases and of 271 in the number of offenders; but from the punishments inflicted it would appear, that the offences were not of a serious nature. In full two-thirds of the cases only fines

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden.*

were originally imposed, and only 11 persons were imprisoned for more than six months. Twenty-nine boys and 17 adults were flogged; 71 persons were imprisoned for less than one month and 53 for less than six months. Only 39 persons were expelled from the Settlement against 109 in 1881-82 and 40 in 1882-83. There was only 1 Sessions case, but it was of murder, and the police were unable to discover the murderer.

More than two-thirds of the increase consisted of miscellaneous petty cases of gambling, cruelty to animals, breaches of local rules, &c.; whilst, on the other hand, there is a gratifying decrease of 3 in offences against the human body and of 5 in disturbances of the public peace. Only 2 appeals were made; 1 was dismissed, and in the other the order of the Magistrate was reversed.

The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 156 nuisance cases and of 38 cases under the Indian Penal Code. The percentage of convictions was very high, *viz.*, 96·33, against 90·4 of the preceding year. The number of offenders was 354; in 306 of the 341 convictions only fines were imposed.

There were 11 inquests during the year; 3 were on suicides, *viz.*, on the hospital assistant and 2 native soldiers. Four deaths were found to have been natural, and 4 accidental One lunatic was sent to the Civil Hospital.

Prison.

167 persons were admitted to jail against 150 in 1882-83; the daily average was 51. The average cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 62, the amount in 1882-83, to Rs. 60-12-6. The total expended on the jail was Rs. 3,100; whilst the receipts from jail industries, such as printing, book-binding, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,165.

Only 1 prisoner died in the jail.

Civil Justice.

1,038 suits, involving altogether Rs. 71,763, were disposed of by the Assistants to the Resident and the Registrar. Whilst the value of the suits has risen by Rs. 618 since last year, there has been a decrease of 206 in their number. This is attributed to the Registrar's Court having been closed for ten weeks during his absence on leave. But a comparison with returns of former years shows a steady decrease in the number of petty suits. In 1881-82 the total number of suits was 2,044.

There were 18 suits in arrears at the end of the year. There was no appeal in any suit.

The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 31 suits, of the total value of Rs. 397, against 95 suits for Rs. 1,472 in the previous year. Here again the decrease in litigation is most marked.

Wards.

There are 52 minors, who are wards of the Courts.

Registration.

111 documents, or 1 less than in last year, were registered. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 681 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,377.

Municipality.

The income of the Municipality was Rs. 1,12,057 and the expenditure Rs. 1,17,458, of which Rs. 51,898 were spent on Shaik Othman. The balance on April 1st, 1883, was Rs. 24,221.

All the lime-kilns, except one, belonging to the Public Works Department, have been removed to Shaikh Othman; a pottery has been started there; a distillery erected, and more than Rs. 5,000 have been spent on roads and bunds. It is expected that these works will eventually prove productive, but for the present they have caused an increase in expenditure of Rs. 31,358. On the other hand, the distillery now yields a rent of Rs. 720 per annum, and considerable reductions have been made in establishment and other charges.

Military.

Two batteries of artillery, a battalion of the Essex Regiment, a company of Sappers and Miners and the 4th Bombay Rifles were quartered at Aden during the year, and a detachment of the last-named regiment was stationed at Perim.

Condensers.

The cost of working the condensers at Aden was Rs. 53,233-13-6, or only three-fourths of last year's cost, whilst the out-turn, 3,654,047 gallons, was in excess by 268,352 of the quantity produced last year. In Perim, too, the out-turn from the new condensers is so large that the issue of sweet well water will shortly be discontinued.

Marine.

1,806 vessels, or 14 more than in the previous year, touched at the port. Of these 1,657 were merchant steamers. During the past three years the numbers of English and foreign men-of-war and troop-ships have not varied much, but there has been a marked increase in merchant steamers. In 1876-77 the number of steamers was 894; in 1881-82 it had increased to 1,214 and in 1882-83 it was 1,577. Then sailing vessels are rapidly disappearing; in 1881-82 there were 18 and in this year there were only 6. Thirty-one of the 54 foreign men-of-war and 31 of the 34 troop-ships carried the French flag. Thirteen ships of war were Italian. Of 1,657 merchant steamers, 1,210 were British; France came next with 134; Egypt and Germany followed next each with 51; 50 were Austrian, 46 Spanish, 39 Dutch, 38 Italian, 12 Russian, and 10 Norwegian. The 6 sailing vessels were equally divided between the British, the Americans and the Turks.

Lights and Light-houses.

The Perim and Marsbag light-houses and the harbour floating light were in good order. In January, 1884, the Resident visited Socotra to select a site for a light-house on the extreme east end of the island.

On March 30th, 1883, the S. S. "Menzaleh" ran on a sand-bank one mile N.-W. ½ N. from Perim lighthouse; on May 25th the S. S. "Whickam" grounded on False Ras Ghrib

in the Gulf of Suez; on July 17th the "Annandale" struck on the Ulysses shoal, and on January 3rd, 1884, the S. S. "Malek" ran aground in Jeddah harbour. There were 28 other accidents to ships, but they were trifling. In no case was any vessel seriously damaged, and no lives were lost. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden*,

Fifty-one European seamen were engaged by captains of ships through the Shipping Office, and 61 were discharged; 15 were reported dead, 12 deserted, and the estates of 5 were adjusted. 163 native seamen were engaged and 123 discharged. Forty-four seamen were sent to the United Kingdom and 2 to Australia and Colombo.

Forty-five native passenger ships touched at Aden with 25,549 passengers on board. Forty-four passengers were landed and 329 embarked. Native Ships.

The rainfall was 5·483 inches at the Camp, 5·69 at Steamer Point, and 5·12 at the hospital for British troops. The average temperatures recorded were :—90·75 maximum, 84·5 mean, and 79 minimum. Weather,

There was a sand-storm on September 9th, 1883, which lasted for about an hour; the wind attained a velocity of 40 miles an hour.

The Municipality, in the desire to teach the natives of the place how to grow English and Indian vegetables and fruit trees, have spent Rs. 1,300 on new gardens at Shaikh Othman. Fruit trees from the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, and cocoanuts from Thána and Zanzibar have been planted. Private gardens have also lately been started, and are doing remarkably well. Gardens,

The Municipality have also since October, 1882, spent Rs. 2,074 in commencing forest operations at Shaikh Othman. Major McRae, Conservator of Forests in Sind, visited the Government nursery during the year and gave some valuable suggestions.

The trade of the Settlement may be seen from the following table :— Trade.

	Rs.	Rs.
Import by sea...	2,15,41,635	
„ land	21,18,168	
„ treasure	10,15,633	
		2,46,75,436
Export by sea	1,68,89,611	
„ land	6,26,664	
„ treasure	18,71,251	
		1,93,87,526
Total Imports and Exports... ...		4,40,62,962
Do. 1882-83 ...		4,06,35,979
Increase ...		34,26,983

The entire trade of Aden in 1883-84, excluding Government stores and treasure and not including the value of transhipment cargo, was the greatest ever registered. Besides the increase in merchant steamers already noticed there was the great increase of 274,544 tons in their burden.

A set of new condensers capable of producing 15,000 gallons of water daily has been erected at Seera. A second light-house has been commenced at Perim. The surveys required for the new fortifications have been completed, and Captain Lewis, R.E., is now engaged in preparing designs in England. Public Works.

285,003 letters were received and 278,989 despatched, against 262,744 received and 277,547 despatched in the previous year. Post Office.

The nominal receipts, including deposits, remittances, proceeds of bills, &c., amounted to Rs. 23,94,282-7-0 and the charges to Rs. 20,80,391-10-9. The chief items of Government revenue were Rs. 57,148-12-2 derived from excise, Rs. 17,436-8-8 from stamps, Rs. 13,926-1-9 from salt, and Rs. 11,880 from assessed taxes. Revenue.

There was an increase of Rs. 2,244 in stamp revenue, of Rs. 448 from excise, and of Rs. 486 from salt, but there was a slight falling off of Rs. 1,320 in the amount realized from assessed taxes. Including compensation paid to the Abdáli Sultán, the expenditure on salt exceeded the income by Rs. 463-5-3 against a deficit of Rs. 1,029 in the previous year.

There was an increase of 3,382 kailahs in the exports of salt from Shaikh Othman. The duties on country liquor have been raised, and the distillery removed to Shaikh Othman. The principal items of expenditure were political agencies Rs. 137,025; political pensions, Rs. 63,092; police, Rs. 40,894; ecclesiastical, Rs. 13,755; law and justice, Rs. 11,075; and excise, Rs. 6,529.

A further reduction of establishment this year has reduced excise expenditure by Rs. 434.

The Aden Local Funds consist of port dues, pilotage receipts; fines, fees and taxes forming the cantonment fund; and a charitable dispensary fund. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,88,359 and the expenditure to Rs. 75,630 spent on the salaries of the port surgeon, water police, port officers, pilots, light-house-keepers, &c., and in maintaining light-houses, signal stations, and dispensary.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden.*

Vital.

201 births and 1,044 deaths were recorded during the year. The number of deaths appears normal, but only 1 birth in 6 can have been registered.

According to Turkish regulations, quarantine was imposed on May 14th on all vessels leaving Bombay, and was removed on June 13th; it was re-imposed on July 25th, and raised on November 6th; and again re-imposed on January 10th, 1884, and abolished on February 12th. In not one instance did cholera, for which the quarantine was imposed, occur on any ship. 111 vessels from Bombay were signalled in quarantine and visited by the port surgeon.

Ninety-two in-patients and 2,270 out-patients were treated at the European General Hospital, or, including both, 392 more than in the previous year. No deaths occurred amongst the in-patients. At the Civil Hospital the total number of admissions was 2,666, of which 2,103 were of out-patients. The admissions were 443 more than in the previous year, attributed to an increase in the number of trifling injuries. There were 59 deaths, or 9 less than in 1882-83.

Charitable Dispensaries.

Of 7,120 patients who were treated at the dispensary, 6,660 were discharged cured, 117 relieved, 211 absented themselves, 21 died, and 119 were under treatment at the end of the year.

The station has not been visited by any epidemic during the year, and the general health of the population has been good.

Vaccination.

1,022 persons were vaccinated—718 successfully—,and 13 were re-vaccinated.

Education.

The average monthly attendance at the English school has been only 46·7, or 1·3 less than in 1882-83. But it would appear that the attendance improved towards the end of the year, for on March 31st, 1884, the number of pupils was 62, and, in consequence of the increase, it became necessary to appoint one of them a teacher on Rs. 50 per mensem.

The average number attending the Town Arabic School has fallen from 101 to 87·8, and only 40·6 on an average now attend the Point School. But the average at Shaikh Othman has risen from 37·2 to 44·9.

Fifty-four natives of India, 6 Arabs and 2 Jews receive instruction at the English school, and 7 Indians, 117 Arabs, 1 Jew, 62 Somalis and 6 other Africans at the vernacular schools.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

THE five parties employed in the past year on the topographical survey of portions of this Presidency prepared maps of more than 7,000 square miles of country, and also by triangulation made preparations for the survey of 6,500 additional square miles in the present year.

Cutch Party.

During the season the Cutch party topographically surveyed 3,240 square miles. Maps of 2,154 miles of this area were prepared on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, and of 1,086 miles on a half-inch scale. 2,100 square miles were also triangulated in order to supply data for the preparation of maps in the following season.

The greater portion of the country surveyed is situated within the Ran of Cutch. Attention was chiefly attracted by the island of Kharir, which occupies an area in the Ran of 140 square miles. From west to east of the island extends a range of hills, the highest part of which rises to a height of 927 feet above the sea.

The portions of Cutch outside the Ran, which were surveyed, included the Kás range of hills, 8 miles in length. The cost of the survey was Rs. 54,854, or on an average Rs. 16-4-9 per square mile.

Gujarát Party

During the year 698·7 square miles of the Godhra, Kálol and Hálol Tálukás were surveyed on the scale of 4 inches to the mile; this completed the survey of the Panch Maháls.

447·8 square miles of the Baroda State were also surveyed on the scale of 2 inches to the mile. The total area surveyed was thus 1,146·5 square miles; moreover, 2,162 square miles have been prepared by triangulation for detailed survey next season. In the tract, in which the party were employed, the only places of interest are the fort and hill of Pawangarh, and the remains of the city of Chámpáner, which lie at the base of the hill on the north-east. The summit of the hill is 2,811 feet above the level of the sea, and overlooks a nearly level country. The city of Chámpáner still contains some fine buildings, but the only inhabitants are a few shop-keepers who have formed a bázár for the supply of food to pilgrims in what were once the quarters of Mahmud Begda's guard. Three-fifths of the area assigned to the Gujarát party have now been surveyed.

Khándesh Party.

From May to October, 1883, the Khándesh party were employed in finishing the series of maps connected with the survey of Khándesh and Native States. On the completion of this work they were directed to survey five tracts of country, which only remained of the district formerly assigned to the Bhopál and Málwa party. Of these five three were surveyed during the season, and the area of the other two, which lie in the angle between Oodeypore and the Mahi Kántha Agency, were triangulated. With the exception of 48 square miles of the Sunth State, in the Rewa Kántha Agency, which are reported to have been surveyed, and 125 miles of the Mahi Kántha Agency, which were triangulated, numerical details of the work done by this party are not given.

Konkan.

898 square miles were surveyed by the Konkan party during last season; maps of 294 square miles lying within the Jawhár State were prepared on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, and maps of 604 square miles of the Thána District on the 4-inch scale. 320 square miles were triangulated, and 362 heights were fixed trigonometrically, and connected with the bench-marks of the tidal and levelling survey party. 100 heights were fixed in a similar manner in the southern parts of the Kolába District; 340 square miles of that district were prepared by triangulation for detailed survey. The survey of the Jawhár State has been finished.

The total cost of the operations of the year was Rs. 51,000.

South Deccan.

The area surveyed by the South Deccan party was 1,831·87 square miles. The triangulation of 1,445 square miles was also completed, and traverse work extended over 1,227 square miles. Two-thirds of the area surveyed lay within the limits of the Sátára District and the rest within the Sholápur and Ratnágiri Collectorates and the Native States of

Aundh, Kolhápur and 4 States included within the Kolhápur Agency. Particular care was taken to show, whenever feasible, the boundaries of forest reserves. The survey of Pandharpur, which had been commenced in the previous year, was finished. A register of houses is being prepared. Maps of the city have been drawn on the scale of 1 inch to 66 feet.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Tidal Operations.

Observations were continued at Aden, Karáchi and Bombay.

At Aden the self-registering tide gauge has worked well throughout the year. At the time of inspection in November a new anemometer of large size was put up, and set in motion. This instrument has worked regularly ever since. Every thing was found in good working order.

At Karáchi the registration of tidal curves has been carried on satisfactorily throughout the year. The Observatory was inspected in October; the instruments were then thoroughly cleaned and adjusted.

In Bombay most satisfactory observations continue to be made at the Apollo Bandar.

A tidal observatory has been erected at Marmagoa. Observations have been taken in it since March 16th.

Tide Tables.

The volume of Tide Tables for Indian Ports for 1884 includes tables for Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point (Gulf of Cutch), Shial Bet (on the the south coast of Káthiáwár), Bombay, and Kárwár. It is hoped that the next issue of the tables will contain predictions for Marmagoa.

The predictions for 1884, when compared with the actuals, have been found to be remarkably accurate.

Levelling Operations.

The levelling party worked in Khándesh, Indore and Bhopál, and connected at the Sironj Base the two principal lines of levels which emanate from Bombay and Karáchi. In October last, at the time of inspection, the Tidal Observatory was connected with the bench mark in Trinity Church by double levelling.

Revision of Trigonometrical Heights.

The revision of heights of the Khanpisura series was continued during the working season. Observations were taken at several stations in Khándesh and Ahmednagar, and at Aurangabad in His Highness the Nizám's territory. Observations at only four stations still remain to complete the revision of the heights of the Khanpisura series.

Revenue Survey.

The following Revenue Survey Departments were at work during the year under report :—

1 Gujarát Survey.
1 Poona and Násik Survey.
1 Ratnágiri Survey.
1 Southern Marátha Country Survey.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and out-turn of work of each of the above-mentioned branches of the Survey Department :—

Department.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
Gujarát Survey	2	46,688	103,272
Poona and Násik Survey	10	505,750	570,053
Ratnágiri Survey	9	282,188	144,126
Southern Marátha Country Survey	12	773,421	837,392
	33	1,608,047	1,654,843
Total of previous year ...	31	1,667,542	1,719,437

The operations of the year under review, as will be seen from the above statement, have resulted in a decrease, both in the area measured and the area classed, as compared with those of the previous year.

Gujarát Survey.

At the commencement of the year under report there was only one field establishment, composed of measurers and classers, on the strength of the Gujarát branch. At the commencement of the field season, however, two separate establishments were formed out of this mixed establishment—one for measuring and the other for classing. The measuring

establishment was employed on revision measurement in the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, in which field operations, preparatory to the introduction of the revised settlement, were ordered to be commenced by Government. One measurer was employed in completing the survey of an inám village of táluka Kapadvanj, in the Kaira Collectorate, which had been commenced in the season of 1882-83. The classing establishment was employed in revising the classification of lands having sub-soil water advantages in the Government villages of the Dohad and Halol Tálukás, and in 2 tálukdári villages of the Jhálod Táluka, and also in carrying out the classification of the villages of the Bánsda State. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 28,764 against Rs. 21,907 in the preceding year.

Poona and Násik Survey.

This branch of the survey was employed throughout the year in carrying out revision survey operations in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Násik Collectorates. In the Khándesh Collectorate, where the revision survey operations were commenced last year in accordance with Government Resolution No. 6592, dated 23rd September 1882, one establishment was employed in carrying out the re-measurement of the Sávda Táluka of that collectorate. The total expenditure of this survey during the year was Rs. 1,89,409 against Rs. 1,70,198 in the preceding year.

Ratnágiri Survey.

The operations of this branch of the survey were confined to the Ratnágiri and Thána Collectorates and to the Native States of Bhor, Sávantvádi and Janjira. In the Ratnágiri Collectorate the establishments were employed in carrying out the original measurement and classification of the rice and varkas lands in the Sangmeshvar, Rájápur and Devgad Tálukás, and in completing the scattered measurement work remaining in the Khed and Chiplún Tálukás. The establishments in the Thána Collectorate were employed on revision survey operations in the Khálápur and Mokháda Petas, and in finishing off the work of breaking up varkas lands in some of the villages of the Panvel Táluka, which had been commenced in the preceding year, but had remained incomplete at the close of it. A few men of the establishment employed in the Khálápur Peta were deputed to measure some villages of the Sháhápur and Váda Tálukás of the Thána Collectorate with a view to the partition of estates in accordance with the orders of the High Court of Bombay. The establishments in the Bhor State were employed in the measurement and classification of the Rájghar and Prachandgad Tálukás of that State. One establishment was employed in conducting the survey of the Janjira State. This establishment is attached to the Ratnágiri Survey for account purposes, and the out-turn of work performed by it during the year is, therefore, included in that of the Ratnágiri Survey. A few men belonging to this establishment were kept in the Sávantvádi State to complete the survey work of the 3 villages above the Ghâts belonging to the Vádi Peta, which had remained unfinished at the close of the preceding year. The total cost of this survey was Rs. 1,59,733 against Rs. 1,77,710 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 1,32,175 were charged to Government against Rs. 1,35,222 in the preceding year, the remainder being debited to the Sávantvádi and Bhor States. The cost of the establishment employed in the Janjira State amounted to Rs. 13,382, and was paid directly from the State Treasury.

Southern Marátha Country Survey.

This branch of the survey was employed throughout the year in carrying out revision survey operations in the Sátára and Belgaum Collectorates, and in carrying out the original surveys of Kánara, the Kolhápur State, and the Jágirs of the Southern Maratha Country. The operations of the year have resulted in a very considerable increase in the areas, both measured and classed, as compared with those of the previous year, owing to a considerable portion of the work being carried out on the partial system. Of the total out-turn of measurement work (acres 773,421) only 514,236 acres were actually measured, while the remaining 259,185 were confirmed on general inspection; and of the total area 837,392, brought under classification, 619,414 acres were actually classed in the field, while the remaining 217,978 acres were examined and adjusted only. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,10,367 against Rs. 2,06,268 in the preceding year. Of this total expenditure Rs. 1,75,608 was charged to the British Treasury against Rs. 1,68,602 in the previous year, the balance deing debited to the Kolhápur State.

Town Survey.

At the request of the State the work of surveying the town of Kolhápur has been undertaken by the Southern Marátha Country Survey Department. A party of measurers under a competent surveyor was employed on this work throughout the year under report.

Settlements.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements effected during the year are summarized in the following statement:—

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Past Collections.	Percentage.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Gujarát Survey.		Rs.	Rs.		
Mándvi	3	6,612	10,307	...	35·84
Poona and Násik Survey.					
Junnar	156	1,70,711	1,39,120	22·70	...
Sirúr	38	73,063	58,603	24·67	...
Ratnágiri Survey.					
Panvel	1	390	651	...	40·09
Southern Marátha Country Survey.					
Hungund	145	1,13,252	90,676	24·89	
Sirsi	13	2,860	1,601	78·63	
Total ...	356	3,66,888	3,00,958	21·91	...
Add—Alienated Villages and Native States.					
Sirúr	13	23,750	20,730	14·56	...
Junnar	5	18,652	16,309	14·36	...
Pen	2	539	458	17·68	...
Jávli	4	902	1,143	...	21·1
Shirol	1	3,772	3,704	1·83	...
Khatáv	1	982	853	15·12	...
Total ...	26	48,597	43,197	12·5	...
Native States.					
Peta Vádi	20	13,824	8,118	70·28	...
Gudgeri	15	38,646	40,851	...	5·39
Panála	15	15,479	12,993	19·13	...
Ajra	9	3,631	3,068	18·35	...
Total ...	59	71,580	65,030	10·07	...
Grand Total ...	441	4,87,065	4,09,185	19·2	...

Gujarát.

In Gujarát the settlement work was confined to the introduction of an original settlement into 3 villages of the Mándvi Táluka, Surat Collectorate. These villages lapsed to Government in January, 1882, on the death of the senior Ráni of the late Rája of Mándvi. The measurement and classification of these villages had been carried out at the same time as those of the khálsa villages of the táluka. The rates sanctioned for the third of the four groups of villages, into which the táluka was divided for settlement, were extended to these villages by Government. The result of the settlement has been to reduce rents in the village on an average by 35·84 per cent.,—in other words, to less than two-thirds of their former amounts.

Deccan.

In the Deccan revised rates were introduced into villages of the Junnar and Sirúr Tálukás of the Poona Collectorate.

The villages of the Junnar Táluka, into which a revision settlement was introduced, number 156 in all. Of these villages 14 formerly belonged to the old Pábal Táluka and were, with the other villages of that táluka, subjected to a revision settlement in 1873-74. The rates, however, as then revised, were guaranteed for the unexpired period of the term of the original settlement of the bulk of the villages of the Junnar Táluka. Revised rates were, accordingly, proposed for these 14 villages, and, having been approved of by Government, were introduced into them along with the revised rates sanctioned for the remaining villages of the táluka. The effect of the introduction of the revised rates into these 156 villages has been to cause an increase of Rs. 31,591, or 22·70 per cent., in the land revenue. The táluka is favourably situated with respect to rainfall, climate and communications. The chief markets in the táluka are situated on made roads. At Junnar paper is manufactured on a large scale. Weaving is also carried on to some extent. The chief crop of the táluka is bájri. Wheat is also largely grown. Plantains and grapes abound, and are exported in large quantities to the markets of Poona and Bombay.

The settlement work in the Sirúr Táluka comprised the revision settlement of 37 Government villages and the introduction of an original settlement into one village (Amdabad), which was formerly held in inám by Mádhavráo Bápu Sáheb Pawar, on whose death in 1876 it lapsed to Government. The re-survey of the 37 villages into which revision rates were introduced was at first commenced on the system of general re-measurement; but, on receipt of the orders of Government on the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14 dated 31st March, 1881, it was concluded on the partial system in use in the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The re-classification of these villages, however, was not effected on the partial system, as it was found, that one fixed standard for valuing the soils had not been adhered to at the original survey, and that much of the original classification could not, therefore, be equitably retained. A general re-classification was, therefore, carried out in all those villages The tract in which these villages are situated contains much good soil, though a light friable soil freely mixed with gravel, which requires seasonable and frequent falls of rain, prevails to some extent. The rainfall is irregular, but the villages on the west of the táluka are more favourably situated in this respect than those to the eastward. The staple crops grown are bájri and jowári. With respect to communications, the villages are now much more favourably situated than they were at the time of the original settlement. The mode of husbandry, followed in these villages is similar to that practised in other Deccan districts. The principal articles manufactured in them are sáris, turbans and kamblis, the greater portion of which are sold within the district, the remainder being taken for sale to Poona and Bombay. The effect of the introduction of the new rates into these 38 villages has been to cause an increase of Rs. 14,460, or 24·67 per cent. in the land revenue. Sirúr.

During the year a revised settlement was introduced into 4 of the 7 inám villages of the Junnar Táluka and an original settlement into one. Original survey rates were in 1869-70 introduced in Nágápur, one of the remaining 2 villages. The inámdár of this village has refused to accept the revised rates. The other village (Mandarne) has never been settled, though measured and classed, the inámdár declining the proferred settlement. The effect of the introduction of new rates into these 5 inám villages was to increase the revenue by Rs. 2,343, or 14·36 per cent. A revision settlement was also introduced into 13 inám villages of the Sirúr Táluka, with the result that their revenue was increased by Rs. 3,020, or 14·56 per cent.

The settlement work performed by the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey Department consisted of introducing original settlements into one Government village of the Panvel Táluka, 2 inám villages of the Pen Táluka, and 20 villages of the Vádi Petha of the Sávantvádi State. In the case of the Government village the introduction of the settlement resulted in a decrease in revenue from Rs. 651 to Rs 390, representing 40·09 per cent., and in the case of the 2 inám villages of the Pen Táluka the effect of the settlement was an increase of 17·68 per cent. above their former revenue. In the case of the 20 villages of the Vádi Peta, an increase of Rs. 5,706, or 70·28 per cent., resulted. There now remain in this peta for settlement only 3 villages, which are situated above the Ghats. Konkan Districts.

The settlement work of the Southern Marátha Country Survey Department was confined to the introduction of a revision settlement into 145 khálsa villages of the Hungund Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate, and an original settlement into 13 khálsa villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate. Forty-five inám and jágír villages of the Southern Marátha Country were also brought under settlement.

In the case of the Hungund Táluka the result of the introduction of the revised rates was an increase of Rs. 22,576, or 24·89 per cent., in the Government demand. The field operations in these villages were carried out on the partial system. Only those fields, which had to be sub-divided, or which adjoined land which could conveniently be encroached upon, or which were intersected by roads, were entirely re-measured. The tract of country in which these villages are situated is an open plain, chiefly of black soil. The climate is favourable to dry-crop cultivation, and the rainfall sufficient. Jowári is the staple crop, and is grown in about half the occupied area of the villages. Rice and garden are cultivated to an insignificant extent. With respect to communications and markets, the villages are much more favourably situated now than they were at the time of the original settlement.

The 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, into which a survey settlement was introduced during the year, lie on the Yellápur border, to the right and left of the Sirsi-Yellápur road. These villages adjoin the northern villages of the táluka, for which survey rates were sanctioned by Government in September 1881. They would have been included in that group if the classification had been completed in time. The same rates which were applied to the northern group of villages have been extended to these villages, with the result, that their revenue has been increased from Rs. 1,601, under the old system, to Rs. 2,860, representing an increase of 78·63 per cent.

The result of the original settlement introduced into 45 inám and jágír villages of the Southern Marátha Country is that their revenue has been increased from Rs. 62,612, under the former system, to Rs. 63,412.

The settlements effected during the year have resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 65,930 in British villages and of Rs. 11,950 in alienated villages and Native States.

The total expenditure on surveys during the year was Rs. 6,01,655 against Rs. 5,77,601 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 5,25,956 were charged to the British treasury against Rs. 4,95,929 in the preceding year, the remainder being debited to Native States, as shown below :

	Rs.
Kolhápur	34,759
Sávantvádi	9,762
Bhor	17,796
Janjira	13,382
Total ...	75,699

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

The enquiry into alienations was completed some years ago in most of the Presidency and the department abolished, but a special officer was retained for the work in the Panch Maháls. It is expected that inquiries in that district will be finished before the end of the current financial year.

During the past year, settlement was made of vatans in 5 villages in the Jhálod Mahál of alienated lands in 33 villages of the estate of Nuhlol, and of the lands of the Majumdár of Godhra.

5,271 sanads were prepared, and entries of them made in a sanad register. Statements containing particulars of alienations and cash allowances were prepared for the 5 quasi-bhágdári villages of the Godhra Táluka and for 6 estates in tálukdári villages. In the Jhálod Peta enquiries in regard to pátels and district hereditary officers were also finished.

In Sátára, though it has not been found necessary to employ special agency, there are still 1,702 cases in which sanads have not been issued. 114 cases were decided during the year, and as many sanads granted. The remaining cases will be disposed of as soon as the survey settlement has been introduced into the inám villages concerned.

In other districts sanads, the preparation of which has been delayed by various circumstances, are being gradually prepared and issued by the Collectors.

Waste Lands.

In the Gujarát collectorates of Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat there occurred in the past few years a decrease in cultivation which has been the subject of inquiry. In the year under report the decline in the area in occupation has continued in the Ahmedabad and Surat Collectorates, the decrease amounting to 3,918 acres in the former case and to 3,242 acres in the latter. In Broach, on the other hand, agriculture has revived, and the cultivated area has increased to the extent of 940 acres. Although Gujarát suffered far less from famine than certain districts of the Deccan, yet cultivators were severely tried by a general scarcity, and they received much less assistance in recovering from it. A partial failure of crops took place, not in one, but in several years. The inhabitants of the black salt lands on the sea-coast of Broach suffered most severely, and the effects on them were aggravated by encroachments of the sea and numerous creeks. Many of the land-holders are Girássiás, who hold their land under the bhágdári tenure, and the improvident character of these men had even so long ago as 1862 made it necessary to introduce an Act to restrain them from alienating their hereditary possessions. Thus they were ill-adapted to encounter a long series of adverse seasons. In the last two years the seasons have been favourable for the growth of wheat, which is the chief crop grown in those sea-side tracts; to this may be attributed the change in the condition of the Broach cultivators.

In Surat the improvement in the harvests has been distributed over the whole district, and in Ahmedabad the past season was not favourable.

In Kaira there is very little waste land, and, of the few thousand acres remaining, 1,696 have been taken up for cultivation during the past year. Much of the land, which is very fertile, is irrigated. A plentiful harvest has maintained the cultivators in their normal prosperity. As only 6 out of 9 tálukás of the Ratnágiri District have been surveyed, the area of waste in the remaining 3 cannot be accurately determined. But in the 6 surveyed tálukás only 302 acres out of 966,583 are unoccupied, showing that the demand for land must be very great. In Kolába there was a slight decrease in cultivation. The season was not favourable, and the crops of the poorer classes, who cultivate the hill-slopes, were damaged by locusts. In Thána the increase in waste is estimated at 304 acres. In Khándesh 38,965 acres in excess of the number in 1882-83 were cultivated.

In Násik the area of culturable waste was reduced by 8,930 acres, much of it having been included in forest reserves.

In Poona waste was reduced by 11,467 acres, or more than three times the area taken up for cultivation in the previous year.

In Ahmednagar the proportion of culturable land lying waste to the total area was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.

In Sátára 4,000 acres were taken up for cultivation, and waste was still further diminished by the inclusion of 2,720 acres in forest reserves.

In Belgaum cultivation has steadily progressed for some years, and, during the past year, lands taken up exceeded in area those relinquished to the extent of 5,684 acres.

In Kaládgi the amount of waste is rapidly decreasing; the percentage fell during the year from 16·2 to 14·9.

In Sholápur the area of waste decreased from 279,077 acres to 171,613, but a portion of this decrease was caused by the inclusion of 22,961 acres in forest reserves; 84,502 acres were taken for cultivation. Favourable accounts are given of the condition of the people, and the district is said to have entirely recovered from the effects of the famine.

In the surveyed portions of Kánara the area taken up was less than the area relinquished by 900 acres, but 6,400 acres of waste were transferred to forests. The general condition of the people of this district is reported to be very satisfactory. The total areas of waste in Karáchi in the past two years cannot be compared, as the figures of 1883-84 have been heightened by the inclusion of waste in tálukás recently surveyed; but, on the whole, cultivation does not appear to be decreasing, and the people are reported to be fairly prosperous.

On the Upper Sind Frontier, in the Shahdádpur Táluka, the low inundation caused a decrease of 1,368 acres in the area cultivated; but in the Jacobabad Táluka occupied land increased by nearly 6,000 acres, owing to the extension of the Desert Canal.

In Hyderabad 20,000 acres less than 1882-83 were cultivated in consequence of the deficiency in the supply of water for irrigation.

In Shikarpur the proportion of the land, which is not cultivated, rose from 49 to 50 per cent.

In Thar and Párkar 41,997 acres more than in the previous year were cultivated. The percentage of culturable land lying waste was 49·6.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' Estates and other Estates under Government management.

The only estates in this Presidency which come properly under the denomination of wards' estates are those in charge of Collectors under Act XX of 1864.

In Ahmedabad all such estates are managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In Kaira there was one minor under the guardianship of the Collector. He attends the Anglo-Vernacular school at Kaira. Nearly Rs. 8,000 are annually derived from his estate, and he has now to his credit in bank Rs. 50,000.

In Broach there were 16 estates under the management of the Collector, most of which were of small size. Several of the minors, who have nearly attained to full age, are averse to learning, and their relations encourage them in this feeling; about half of the number, however, attend school.

About Rs. 3,400 were derived yearly from the 6 estates of minors under the care of the Collector of Surat; less than Rs. 900 of this were spent on their support. Two of them attend school, and a third can read and write.

There are no estates of minors under the supervision of the Collectors of Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Belgaum, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier.

Deducting 3, who attained their majority during the year, there are 7 minors under the guardianship of the Collector of Ratnágiri, all of whom attend school. Only 3 estates yield more than Rs. 500 per annum. The expenditure in all cases was less than the receipts.

Act XX of 1864 is not in force in the Panch Maháls; but tálukdári estates, of which the owners are under age or which are incumbered with debt, are managed under the supervision of the Collector. There were 3 wards of the Collector during the year, the income from whose estates was Rs. 22,953; nearly the whole of this sum was expended, but Rs. 5,648 were applied to the payment of debts.

The Collector of Poona has for three years administered the estate of one minor, who attends the high school. The income of his estate amounted to Rs. 19,059, of which Rs. 18,578 were disbursed. Rs. 84,000 were in 1881 advanced by Government in order to clear off debts on the estate. Rs. 9,000 of the principal have been repaid, and Rs. 8,185 in interest.

The Collector of Násik manages the estate of one minor; the income was Rs. 991, of which less than one-half was spent. The balance to the minor's credit amounts to nearly Rs. 7,000, and he has, moreover, moveable property worth Rs. 2,243.

There were, during the year, under the management of the Sátára Collector 3 estates belonging to 5 minors, of whom all but one, who was too young, attended school. Their receipts exceeded Rs. 15,000, of which little more than Rs. 5,000 were spent.

In Dhárwár there were 4 estates under management. One, who is nineteen years of age, did not attend school, and another was prevented from doing so by marriage. The remaining 2 were under instruction.

In Kánara there were 17 estates belonging to 22 minors in the charge of the Collector. Seventeen of the minors received instruction either in schools or at home. The incomes of 7 estates exceeded Rs. 1,000, and the incomes of 3 were above Rs. 500. Disbursements were, on an average, only to the extent of half the receipts; in one case, however, they exceeded the receipts, but this occurred in an estate which has only recently come under the Collector's management.

The income of the single estate in the charge of the Collector of Karáchi was Rs. 4,734, and the expenditure Rs. 2,172. The estate belongs to 3 minors, all of whom attend school.

Under the management of the Hyderabad Collector are 6 estates, but of these 4 are very small. The income of the remaining 2 was Rs. 66,922, of which only Rs. 47,700 were spent. One of the 2 wards attained his majority during the year; both attended school.

There were 5 estates during the year under the management of the Collector of Shikárpur. Of 6 minors, to whom they belong, 3 are receiving instruction. The income of each of these estates was about Rs. 250, and the expenditure on each amounted to about Rs. 150. All had small balances to their credit at the end of the year.

Incumbered Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

In addition to his regular duties under Act V of 1862 and Act XXI of 1881, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was in charge of 31 minors' estates under Act XX of 1864 as the deputy of the Collector, and of 113 estates under the Code of Civil Procedure and other Acts.

Minors' estates.

The number of minors' estates under management was less by 3 than in 1882-83. Of the 31 estates, 27 are in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 3 in Broach. The estate of Makhrar, in Ahmedabad, and of Waktsing Adesing, in Kaira, have been brought under the operation of the Incumbered Estates' Acts. During the year, Rs. 1,013 were paid to the creditors of the young Kázi of Broach. Most of the claims against the estate of Matar, in Broach, were inquired into and settled; the estate will in a year or two be quite free from debt.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs.

The number of estates under management at the beginning of the year was 48 against 57 in the preceding year; one estate was added during the year under report, raising the total to 49. Of these 8 have been released, and 11 are no longer under the Act, the period of management having expired; but agreements are being taken from the Tálukdárs concerned for a continuance of the management by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

The total liabilities at the commencement amounted to Rs. 2,43,105 against Rs. 2,67,571 in the previous year, and Rs. 69,607 were subsequently added. Rs. 1,02,080 have been paid in liquidation of debts, against only Rs. 36,071 in 1882-83; debts have thus been reduced in the year to the extent of 32 per cent.

A sum representing 11 per cent. of the total liabilities was paid during the year to Government from 4 estates which had received advances from Government. The debts of the Bawa Sáheb of Dholka were greatly reduced by the sale of part of his estate.

Under the law at force in Ahmedabad the Tálukdári Settlement Officer must, before selling any lands, obtain the consent of the Tálukdárs and their next heirs. The Tálukdárs of Awania, in Gogha, decline to allow any portion of their estates to be sold, so there is no present prospect of the debts on them being discharged from the ordinary income within twenty years.

Kaira Incumbered Estates.

The number of estates under the Act in Kaira has increased from 43 to 53, the additional 10 consisting of estates of some Máleks of Thásra, who have been declared to be "Thákors" within the meaning of the Act. The total debt on these estates amounted to Rs. 3,74,006 against Rs. 3,59,581 in the previous year. The sum of Rs. 37,976 was paid in liquidation against Rs. 36,486 in 1882-83. The remaining debts consisted of Rs. 1,01,548 owed to private individuals, and Rs. 2,47,027 owed to Government.

Schemes for the liquidation of debts on 12 estates have received the sanction of Government during the year; in 7 cases out of the 12, funds for the immediate payment of creditors will be advanced by Government.

Broach Incumbered Estates.

The number of estates under management in the Broach Collectorate under Act XXI of 1881 was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 10. The total of the debts on these estates amounted to Rs. 2,89,331 as compared with Rs. 3,71,074 due in the previous year; of this sum Rs. 41,927 have been paid during the year, leaving Rs. 1,06,379 owed to private individuals and Rs. 1,50,105 to Government. No advance was drawn from the Government Treasury. The estates of the Thákor of Jhánor and of the Kázi of Broach have been injured by the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which passing through their lands causes the rain and flood waters to accumulate in the fields. The matter has attracted the attention of the Collector.

In the year under report 113 estates came under the operation of sections 320 to 325 of the Civil Procedure Code, of which 89 are under management and 24 have been ordered to be sold. Estates under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.

252 decrees of the Civil Courts against 230 in the previous year were transferred to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for execution. In 95 cases compromises were effected; in 116 the estates were taken under management; and in 25 they were sold.

This portion of the work is increasing so rapidly that an increase in establishment will soon become necessary.

At the beginning of the year there were 24 estates managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, acting as receiver for the Collector under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code; these were all in the Viramgám, Dhandhuka, Parántij and Sánand tálukas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. One estate was added during the year, making a total of 25. Eight of these were released, so 17 remained under management. Estates managed under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Seven other estates are managed under the special orders of Government, or at the request of parties. In only 2 of these has any improvement taken place in their financial condition. Part of the Kuvar estate in Ahmedabad has been attached under the orders of the Civil Court, to whom also an application has been made for the sale of other portions. Miscellaneous Estates.

The Settlement Officer has, in addition to his other duties, the charge of the 356 tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. Including the local-fund cess the Government demand for the year amounted to Rs. 3,68,546, of which all, except Rs. 130, were collected before the end of the year. In only 5 cases were orders of attachment issued, and in 4 of these the Tálukdárs paid the sums due before the time arrived for putting the orders into execution. Of the local-fund revenue Rs. 8,090 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 7,268 were devoted to improving the water-supply. Ahmedabad tálukdári villages.

The partition of 11 estates was commenced during the year, and in 6 cases the work was completed. The most important of these estates are Panvi and Akru. The Bhávnagar Darbár obtained a Civil Court decree awarding the ownership of half of Panvi, which had been in possession of the Bawa Sáheb of Dholka. A suit, long protracted, between the Thákor of Limdi and Girássiás regarding the ownership of Akru has been amicably settled, and each party has been put in possession of half the village. Partition of estates.

The total number of estates of all descriptions under management was 272. Including balances from the previous year the gross revenue amounted Rs. 6,68,231 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,72,593. Rs. 2,31,879 were paid to creditors, and Rs. 1,63,759 remained in hand at the close of the year. Finance.

The total cost of maintaining the Tálukdári Settlement Office amounts on an average to 4¼ per cent. of the revenue collected from the estates.

Incumbered Estates, Sind.

At the end of last year the Manager had 339 estates in his charge, of which 159 had been reported on and 183 had not. No estates were placed under management during the year and restored to their owners, while 16 estates were found so hopelessly involved, that no liquidation scheme could be prepared to clear them, and they had to be given up. Thus at the close of the year under report the number of estates under management was reduced to 270. Of these 59 are situated in the Karáchi District, 90 in the Hyderabad, 96 in the Shikárpur, and 25 in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Forty-seven liquidation schemes were submitted during the year. Of these 55 have been sanctioned. Reports have been submitted in regard to 165 out of 270 estates, so only 95 remain undisposed of, as compared with 159 last year.

During the year, 23 claims for sums amounting to Rs. 6,565 were filed, and 7 more claims for sums amounting to Rs. 15,257, which should have been entered in last year's report, had been presented. There were 211 claims for sums amounting to Rs. 1,62,668 remaining from 1882-83. There were thus altogether for disposal 241 claims for sums amounting to Rs. 1,84,490. Only 2 claims for Rs. 9,406 altogether remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Twenty-four appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Manager, and in 4 the decisions were modified. In 20 cases the appeals were rejected.

At the end of last year the total amount awarded amounted to Rs. 20,31,352. During the year under report Rs. 1,02,991 more were awarded, so that the grand total awarded up to date amounts to Rs. 21,34,343.

Sums, aggregating Rs. 10,36,208, in satisfaction of Rs. 13,38,893 of debt, have been paid, so only Rs. 7,95,450 remain to be cleared off. Of this sum Rs. 1,10,950 are covered by leases, most of which have expired, and Rs. 82,694 are the debts of estates relinquished under Section 19; thus the actual sum remaining to be paid or compromised is Rs. 6,01,806.

The total amount due to Government is Rs. 5,05,845 as against Rs. 5,03,841 at the end of last year, fresh advances amounting to Rs. 61,480 having been granted during the year.

Rs. 1,34,036 were paid to creditors in satisfaction of claims amounting to Rs. 1,49,448; Rs. 17,280 of the money paid was borrowed from Government. Rs. 40,102 more than in 1882-83 were paid to creditors out of the ordinary revenues of estates.

In Karáchi only 2 out of 59 estates are under departmental management; in Hyderabad 15 out of 90; in Shikárpur 23 out of 96; and on the Upper Sind Frontier 4 out of 25. On the whole 226 out of 270 estates are leased out. In the previous year 104 out of 339 estates were under management, and the percentage of departmentally managed estates has thus materially diminished.

There has been a substantial reduction made in outstanding balances of Government assessment. The sum outstanding on 31st July, 1883, was Rs. 3,41,697; in last year's report the figure was not correctly stated. This year on 31st July, 1884, only Rs. 2,18,885 were due, representing a decrease of Rs. 1,22,812. In two tálukás liberal remissions have been granted, on account of the introduction of the survey settlement, but about a lákh of rupees has been actually paid. Since the close of the year the balance due has been still further reduced to less than 1½ lákhs of rupees.

The gross receipts from all the estates amounted to Rs. 7,34,542, including a sum of Rs. 96,956 realized by sales of land, or an increase of Rs. 67,377 as compared with last year. The costs of management amount to Rs. 74,600 as against Rs. 77,163 last year.

Estates in the Thar and Párkar District.

There were 13 estates under management at the commencement of the year, for all of which, except one, liquidation schemes have been sanctioned. During the year, 6 estates were cleared of debt and restored to their owners, and 7 remained under management at the end of the year. The greater part of the debts against the 6 estates cleared was paid off by the relatives of the estate-holders; they actually paid Rs. 2,149 against Rs. 1,043 paid from the income of the estates.

The liabilities of the 7 estates still under management amount only to Rs. 15,120-13-4. Of this sum Rs. 6,367-9-3 are due to private creditors and Rs. 8,752-8-2 to Government. The total amount of Government loans still unpaid on 31st July, 1884, was Rs. 9,000 principal, and Rs. 188-10-1 on account of interest, or, in all, Rs. 9,188-10-1 No fresh loan from Government was taken up during the present year.

More than half the debts due to creditors by the owners of incumbered estates have been paid off.

On the whole the season was not very favourable; the river went down at a critical time, and much of the kharíf crop was ruined. However, prices were fair, being higher than they had been for some years past, though not so high as they were in the earliest years of the operation of the Act. The zamindárs themselves, after years of exhortation and warning, have begun to realize their position more clearly, and no longer regard the Act as a means by which they are to get out of debt without any sacrifice on their part. Many of the estates given up under Section 26 of the Act have been cleared by sales suggested by the zamindárs themselves, when their true position and prospects were explained to them.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay during 1883-84, and the Bills introduced before that body and pending at the close of that year, are fully set forth, with statements of their objects and reasons, in Appendix III—A. It is unnecessary to dwell on the provisions of Acts Nos. III and VI of 1883, which have for their object the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as they have been fully described in the report for 1882-83. It having been discovered that, in consequence of the repeal of section 7, clause 3, of Regulation XIII of 1827, no legal provision existed for the determination of the seal to be used by District Sessions Courts, a short Act (V of 1883) was passed to supply the deficiency in the law.

Under Bombay Act II of 1874 civil jails must be used exclusively for civil prisoners, and every person committed to custody under the criminal law must be sent to a criminal jail. These provisions of the Bombay Jails' Act proved irreconcilable in cases, in which criminal proceedings were instituted against persons already confined in civil jails under warrants of the Civil Courts; and they were an effectual bar to any use of section 541 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which Government might otherwise have directed, that the persons concerned should be detained in the civil jail until the expiration of their terms of imprisonment under civil law, and then transferred to criminal jails. In order to enable Government to make full use, in such cases, of section 541 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act No. IV of 1883 has been passed.

As it has been decided not to proceed, for the present, with Bill No. 9 of 1878, which is a Bill relating to the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers, it is not necessary to devote any space to a description of its provisions.

Two Acts of importance alone remain, *viz.*, Acts Nos. I and II of 1884; the latter has received the assent of the Governor General since the conclusion of the year under report.

Both these Acts combined represent the efforts of the Bombay Government to give effect to the wishes of the Governor General in Council in regard to the extension of local self-government. The range of the first of these Acts extends over all the rural districts, and of the second over those towns and cities, which, from their importance, have been formed into municipalities of higher or lower grades.

Since September, 1863, when the scheme was first sanctioned, funds for the extension of communications, the improvement of water-supply, and the promotion of education have been raised, chiefly by levying from the cultivators one anna for every rupee paid by them as land revenue. Act I of 1884, as might be expected, makes no change in the rate at which the cess has been hitherto levied, nor does it add to, or diminish, the sources from which local funds have been derived. The objects of the Act are to give to cultivators an indirect control over the expenditure of these funds by allowing them to elect their own representatives; to increase the powers of district committees; and to elevate táluka committees from their position of mere servants of the district boards. Until the passing of the Act all members of local-fund committees were appointed by Government, and a large proportion of them were its salaried servants. Some districts of the Presidency are as yet in so backward a state, that the introduction of the elective system on any large scale was not feasible; in them, therefore, under the Act the constitution of boards is left to the discretion of Government. But, as regards the rest of the Presidency, provision has been made for the election, by the people themselves, of not less than one-half of the whole number of members of the local boards, and to the sections relating to election has been given a certain amount of elasticity, so that it may be possible, as the people become better acquainted with the representative system and more fitted for the discharge of their duties as trustees of public funds, to increase the proportion of elected members.

In several sections, and in rules passed under the Act, the qualifications of voters and members have been defined; the present list of voters includes all the principal landholders, merchants, and owners of immoveable property, and the Government can at any time, if necessary, expand the list. In order still further to increase the representative character of the boards, the tálukás will, for purposes of election, be divided into groups of villages. The district boards will consist of delegates from the táluka boards elected by those boards; a representative of each large municipality in the district; a member chosen by the holders of alienated villages; and a proportion of the total number, amounting to not more than one-half, composed of Government nominees, of whom not less than one-half must be private persons.

In place of the Collector and Assistant Collector, who have hitherto discharged the duties of president and vice-president of local-fund committees, private gentlemen will, whenever practicable, be appointed. In this matter greater latitude has been retained, because in many backward districts the supervision of an experienced Government officer is still required, and even in others more advanced in civilization it might not be possible to find a private gentleman at once able and willing to act as president of a local board. In the Act, then, whilst provision has been made for the election of presidents in highly advanced districts, Government have retained the power of nominating officials, or private persons, whenever that course appears more suitable. The duties of local boards have not been altered by the Act; and, in regard to the conduct of business, only a few necessary regulations have been enacted, in order that they may be as untrammelled as possible. As regards education, the time has not yet come when the management and direction of schools can be safely handed over to rural boards; but the appropriation of funds, the location of schools, and other matters distinct from the technical part of public instruction, have been entrusted to them.

Act No. II of 1884 taken along with the unrepealed portions of Bombay Act VI of 1873 now constitutes the municipal law of the whole Presidency. The old distinction between "city" and "town municipalities" has been abolished. In all permanent municipalities, with the exception of those established at hill stations and a few others, not less than one-half of the members must be elected and the rest nominated, and not more than one-half of those nominated may be salaried servants of Government. The circumstances of municipal towns are so widely different, that it would be impossible to frame rules, in regard to the qualifications of voters and modes of election, which would be perfectly suited to all places. Therefore, whilst general grounds of disqualification of voters are enumerated, the liberty of framing rules on these subjects is allowed to Government. The former Act conferred very large powers on presidents and vice-presidents, especially in town municipalities; by the present Act much of this authority is transferred to the general body of commissioners who may, however, delegate their powers and duties to committees. The president's duties have been carefully circumscribed; he will ordinarily be appointed by Government, but may, if Government so direct, be elected by the commissioners. If in either case a salaried servant of Government is chosen, the municipality will be allowed to elect a vice-president; in general, the appointment must be confirmed by Government.

Police.

Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases.

The total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the Presidency during 1883 is 75,158 as compared with 77,638 in the previous year. The decrease in crime is most marked in the Central Division in which the number of offences is less by 1,836 than the number reported in the previous year, and in Sind where there has been a decrease in offences of 603. In the Southern Division the decrease amounts to only 183 offences. In the Northern Division, on the other hand, there is an increase of 142, which is distributed over all districts except Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahâls. In the rest of the Presidency there has been a general decrease of crime, except in the Belgaum, Kolába, Poona, Khándesh, and Thar and Párkar districts.

Cognizable Crime.

43,053 cognizable cases were investigated by the police against 56,800 in the previous year. The large decrease of 13,747 is almost entirely due to the removal of cases of voluntarily causing hurt from the list of cognizable offences under the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code. Again the largest decrease is found in the Central Division, the number there having fallen from 21,958 to 14,417; to this decrease every district of the division has contributed. Next in order stands the Southern Division with a decrease of 3,487, but of these 3,344 represented cases of hurt. In Sind, too, after making allowance for the new classification, the actual decrease is found to be only 197 cases.

In the Northern Division the gross decrease amounts to only 242 cases. In Ahmedabad there was a considerable increase, due partly to the inclusion, for the first time, in the returns of offences occurring in the Cantonment of Deesa and partly to the distress caused amongst the criminal tribes by the scanty rainfall. In the Central Division there has been actually a large increase in serious offences against the person and against property and in offences affecting the public peace; this has been, however, more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in minor offences against person and property.

Success of the Police.

In the Northern Division the percentage of persons convicted to persons apprehended, *viz.*, 63, has not varied within the year. The percentage is lowest in Broach and highest in Kaira.

In the Southern Division 6,688 persons were apprehended in connection with 8,162 cognizable cases; of these 4,140, or 62 per cent., were convicted. The percentage in the previous year was only 46. Great improvement is perceptible in all the districts. Belgaum has secured the highest percentage of 74 against 66 in 1882; Kaládgi stands at the bottom of the list with a percentage of 47.

In the Central Division 12,089 persons were arrested in cognizable cases, and of this number 8,797, or 73 per cent., were brought to trial, of whom 6,775 were convicted. 56 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 44 per cent. in 1882; in Násik, Ahmednagar,

Poona and Khándesh the percentages of convictions improved to the extent of 24, 21, 10, and 4 per cent., respectively, whilst in Sholápur and Sátára there was a falling off represented by 7 and 6 per cent. respectively.

Násik occupies the highest place on the list with a percentage of 68, and Sátára the lowest with a percentage of 42.

In the Northern Division, in 57 per cent. of cases investigated by the police, convictions were obtained. In the Central Division investigations were completed by the police in 12,601 cases. 7,045 cases were decided within the year, and in 5,244 of these accused were convicted.

In the Southern Division 7,292 cases were investigated, and in 2,904 of these, or 40 per cent., convictions were obtained.

In Sind, including cases remaining over from the previous year, 10,914 cases were investigated; convictions were obtained in 3,609 cases. The percentage of success has fallen from 36·85 to 32·97.

9,670 were arrested, of whom 4,601, or 47·85 per cent., were convicted, against 46·97 per cent. in the previous year.

Cases struck off.

In the Northern Division 27 per cent. of cognizable cases were struck off against 26 in 1882. Cases, which are found on investigation to be groundless or civil in their nature, are most numerous in Broach and Thána, because in those districts disputes occur most frequently in regard to property, and the contending parties seek to escape the expense of filing suits in the Civil Courts. Moreover, amongst certain races and castes—for example, Boráhs, Agris, &c.,—the opportunity is seized, when the most trifling disagreement occurs in a village, of separating the village into two distinct factions. Malicious prosecutions constitute a large part of the warfare carried on by the factions, and a dispute, which was at first of no moment, ripens into intense hostility.

In the Central Division 4,255 cases were struck off, representing 28 per cent. In Sholápur out of 1,097 cases brought on the register, 466 were struck off, and in Násik the percentage of false cases increased during the year from 19 to 30.

In the Southern Division out of 8,543 cases, 2,811, or 33 per cent., were struck off as false. The largest percentages of false cases were found, as might have been expected, in Kolába and Ratnágiri; these districts resemble Thána, not merely in climate and general configuration of the country, but also in the disposition of their inhabitants, who are most quarrelsome and litigious.

In Sind 2,278 cases out of 10,728 were removed from the registers.

Independent action of Police.

If cases investigated under orders from Magistrates be eliminated, and attention be confined only to cases in which the police acted on their own responsibility, it will be found, that in the Northern Division convictions were obtained, on an average, in 63 per cent. of the cases investigated. In fact, in this division, the percentages were but little affected by the action of Magistrates, because only 232 persons out of 9,211 were arrested by order of Magistrates. In the Central Division, on the contrary, only 9,024 out of 11,838 were arrested by the police on their own motion; 6,846 of these were sent for trial; and, finally, 5,643, or 62 per cent., were convicted. In 1882 the corresponding percentage was 60; percentages have improved in all districts except Sholápur, and in Násik the high average of 77 per cent. has been attained.

In the Southern Division 1,249 of the total number of accused were arrested under orders from Magistrates against 4,511 in the previous year. Of persons arrested by the police independently 68 per cent. were convicted against 56 in 1882. There has been a great improvement in all the districts; and in Kaládgi, which stands at the foot of the list, the percentage has risen from 42 to 53.

In Sind an insignificant proportion of persons, *viz.*, 469 out of 9,670, were apprehended under orders from Magistrates; the ratio of accused convicted to those arrested by the police *suo motu* is represented by 49·13 per cent, which is slightly larger than in 1882.

Undetected cases.

The proportions of undetected to true cases in the Northern Division vary from 37 per cent. in Kaira to 12 per cent. in Surat; the average rate, in which hardly any alteration occurred during the year, is 22 to 100.

In the Central Division 2,680 cases were undetected at the end of the year against 3,672 in 1882; the percentage for the year of undetected cases was 17½. In the Southern Division the proportions of undetected cases are largest in Dhárwár and Kaládgi, being represented by percentages of 32 and 29 respectively. The percentage for the division, *viz.*, 20, is slightly in excess of that reported last year.

In Sind 27 per cent. of the total number of cases remained undetected at the end of the year against 33 per cent. in 1882.

Serious Offences.

In the Northern Division there was a decrease in the number of serious offences against the person; the total number of such offences in 1882, in which were included all cases of murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt and kidnapping, was 241, whilst in the year under report the number was only 214. Forty-five murders were committed during

the year against 55 in 1882; 19 murderers were convicted as compared with 23 in 1882. The number of serious offences against property has risen during the year from 2,792 to 2,855; there were 34 gang robberies against 26 in 1882. The increase in dacoities is confined to the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Maháls, and in ordinary robberies to Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thána. In the Central Division 47 murders were committed during the year against 53 in 1882; the decrease was entirely in the Khándesh, Sholápur and Násik districts; 5 were cases of infanticide. In 25 cases convictions were obtained; 1 murderer died in jail and another committed suicide before the time fixed for their trial; and 8 cases were still undecided at the end of the year. There were 20 cases of culpable homicide against 14 in the previous year. The number of dacoities fell from 19 to 16; in Khándesh and Násik no crime of this class was reported during the year, but in Poona there were 10 cases against 7 in 1882. There was a decrease of 5 in cases of robbery, the number during the year being 46, and cases of receiving stolen property numbered only 169 against 199 in 1882, but thefts increased from 3,314 to 3,888.

In the Southern Division there has been a slight net increase of 7 in offences against the person. In Belgaum and Kánara offences of this class decreased to the extent, respectively, of 24 and 7, and in Kaládgi the number remained stationary, but in Kolába there was an increase of 33 cases and in Ratnágiri an increase of 5. The increase was confined to cases of grievous hurt and hurt caused with dangerous weapons, whilst the decrease was almost entirely in cases of attempts to commit suicide, concealment of birth, exposure of infants, and hurt for the purpose of extorting confessions. Forty-seven murders were committed against 50 in 1882; 22 murderers were convicted against 28 in the previous year. In serious offences against property there has been a decrease of 30 cases, the total being 718 as compared with 748 in 1882. Dacoities have decreased from 45 to 25 and thefts from 3,772 to 3,631, but the number of cases of receiving stolen property has risen from 111 to 15[illegible] and of robbery from 153 to 188. There was a decrease of 100 in cases of house-breaking and lurking house-trespass. The largest number of dacoities, 9, were reported in Belgaum, but of these 3 proved to be false cases. In 4 of the remaining cases convictions were obtained, and 1 is still undecided. Three of these dacoities were committed by the noted dacoit Katti Chenna and his organized gang of 17 men. Katti Chenna was at the close of the year at large with 2 or 3 of his followers, but he has recently been captured. Fourteen men of the gang have been arrested; of these 8 have been convicted, 1 pardoned, 1 acquitted, and 4 were at the close of the year undergoing their trial before Courts in Native States. There were 18 coining cases in this division against 14 in 1882; 9 persons were arrested, of whom 3 were convicted.

In Sind the number of murders has remained stationary; but, whilst convictions were obtained in 26 cases out of 34 in 1882, in the year under report only 18 men have been convicted. There were no cases of dacoity during the year, and there was a decrease of 11 in offences against the public tranquillity. 2,200 cases of theft of cattle were reported against 2,134 in 1882; convictions were obtained in 1 case out of 3. The increase in cattle-stealing is only apparent. In former years, when a bullock disappeared from the herd, it was assumed to have strayed; but by recent circulars the burden of proof has been thrown on the police, and it is now presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all missing cattle have been stolen.

Non-cognizable Offences.

In the Northern Division there were, in the aggregate, 7,701 non-cognizable cases against 7,514 in 1882; the increase was due to the addition, to this class of cases, of voluntarily causing hurt. In 7,447 cases, in which the police were not employed, the percentage convicted amounted to only 32, whilst in the 254 cases investigated by the police 64·5 of the accused were convicted. In the Central Division the total number of non-cognizable offences was 12,520. In connection with these cases 23,182 persons were arrested, of whom 5,555 were convicted. In 418 cases, in which the police were employed, 34 per cent. of 796 persons arrested were convicted. On the whole in this division there has been an increase of 5,705 in these cases due to the inclusion of cases of simple hurt; both in cases investigated by the police, and in those which the Magistrates disposed of without their assistance, a much smaller proportion of the accused than in 1882 was convicted. The decline in percentages extends to all the districts, but is most remarkable in Sholápur, where the percentage has fallen from 68 to 13, and in Khándesh, where from 42 it has fallen to 19.

In the Southern Division also the average percentage of accused convicted has fallen from 44 to 22. In both these divisions the decline in percentages is mainly due to false charges of voluntarily causing hurt. In the Southern Division out of 7,302 persons accused of committing that offence, only 859, or 11·76 per cent., were convicted. If these figures be deducted from the total numbers it will be found that, out of 5,374 persons accused in other cases, 1,897, or 35·3 per cent., were convicted. In like manner in Sind whilst only 13·7 per cent. of persons accused were found guilty of causing hurt, 26 per cent. were convicted in other cases. The effect of investigation by the police is plainly discernible in Sind; for, in cases of voluntarily causing hurt investigated by them, 47 per cent. of those arrested were found guilty.

Magistrates are much less favourably situated than the police for determining at the outset the amount of truth contained in a complaint; and to refer all cases of hurt to the police for a preliminary inquiry would be to render of no effect the recent change in the law.

If a police officer considers that a complaint is groundless, he need not continue his investigation, and he may report to the Magistrate, that there are not sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused. On the other hand, for Magistrates to make preliminary inquiries in hurt cases would involve as much trouble as to dispose of the cases according to the regular procedure. Therefore regular inquiries are held, and accused are discharged; those accused afterwards appear in the returns as having been summoned, and reduce percentages.

It has already been shown, that the principal factors in lowering percentages are hurt cases; but in the Southern Division, in which the percentage has been most largely reduced, their number has not altered since 1882. But in 1882 they appeared in company with cognizable offences. To their transfer, therefore, may be attributed a certain part of the increase in convictions under the head of cognizable offences, and most of the decrease in convictions for non-cognizable offences.

In Sind the total number of non-cognizable offences was 7,556 as compared with 5,682 in 1882. Of 15,720 persons summoned or arrested, 3,563 were convicted. The average percentage of convictions in cases investigated by the police has increased from 44 to 53, whilst in cases disposed of without their assistance the percentage has fallen from 37·15 to 21·85.

Stolen Property.

In the Northern Division the value of property stolen was Rs. 1,80,936, or Rs. 2,171 less than in the previous year; whilst the value of the property recovered, Rs. 77,778, exceeds by Rs. 10,314 the amount recovered in that year. The proportion of cases of theft, in which property was recovered, furnishes a better criterion to test the efficiency of the police than the ratio which the property recovered bears to the total amount stolen. Measured by this new standard the police of Ahmedabad have been most successful, having recovered property in 767 cases out of 973; and the Kaira Police least efficient, having succeeded in only 489 cases out of 730. Thána, which stood at the bottom of the list in 1882, has within the year raised its average to that of Kaira.

In the Central Division the value of property stolen within the year was Rs. 3,03,942, or Rs. 7,437 less than in 1882; the amount recovered was Rs. 1,27,643 against Rs. 1,42,567 in the former year.

In the Sholápur District the percentage of property recovered has declined from 76 to 62; this immense change is entirely due to one case in 1882, in which a large amount in notes and valuable securities was recovered intact. From this it is obvious, that such percentages form a most uncertain test of the efficiency of the police. If the proportion of cases, in which property is traced, be considered, Násik and Sátára stand at the head of the list, having been successful in 80 and 79 cases, respectively, out of 100. The average proportion for the whole division is 72 per cent. as compared with 74 in the previous year; all the districts, except Khándesh, have slightly retrograded. In the Southern Division, whilst the value of property stolen, *viz.*, Rs. 1,90,038, was less by 7,109 than in 1882, Rs. 88,362 were recovered against Rs. 86,946 in that year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered, has risen for the whole division from 66 to 72; the largest percentage, 81, was in Ratnágiri. Kánara and Kolába occupied the next places with percentages of 77 and 76 respectively; and in Dhárwár, which was least successful, the percentage was 64. In both Dhárwár and Kaládgi about one-third of property stolen was recovered.

In Sind the total value of property stolen was Rs. 2,05,699, of which Rs. 1,13,896 were recovered; in 1882, out of Rs. 2,32,462 reported to have been stolen, Rs. 1,24,272 were recovered, so the proportion was about the same in both years.

Police Strength.

The total sanctioned strength of the police of all grades in the Presidency is 18,177, or 1 policeman to 863 of the population; if area be considered, 1 policeman is maintained for every 6 square miles of British territory.

The total police force in the Northern Division consists of 4,598 men, of whom 2,051 are armed with carbines or rifles and 2,538 with batons and cutlasses. The proportion of police to the general population varies from 1 to 331 in the Panch Maháls to 1 to 1,114 in Kaira. In the Panch Maháls each area of 2·09 square miles is guarded by a policeman, whilst in Thána 1 policeman is maintained for 5·29 square miles. The total strength of the force employed in the Central Division is 5,677 of whom 2,626 officers and men are provided with fire-arms, 1,843 with swords only or swords and batons, and 1,199 with batons only. On an average there is 1 policeman maintained for 944 of the population and for 6¾ square miles of the division. The largest proportion of the police force to area and population, considered together, will be found in the Poona District, and the smallest in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in which 1 policeman is allowed for 1,177 of the population and 10·45 square miles. In the Southern Division the police force consists of 3,787 men. The average proportion of the whole force to the area and to the population of the division is 1 policeman to 6 square miles and to 1,132 souls. 1,940 men have been furnished with fire-arms, 417 with swords or swords and batons, and 1,421 with batons only. In Sind 4,042 policemen are maintained, or 1 guard for 11·88 square miles of area and for 597 of the population. The force in Hyderabad and Shikárpur is stated to be inadequate to cope with the difficulties of districts surrounded by foreign States and inhabited by a population of a very troublesome kind. Since the close of the year proposals have been submitted for the increase of the Hyderabad police force.

Punitive Posts.

In the Northern Division it was found, that illicit distillation was being carried on in several villages of the Thána District, and that, owing to a strong combination on the part of the villagers, the ábkári officers were unable to procure evidence. Small punitive posts were, therefore, established for six months. These have lately been withdrawn. The posts at Alarsa and Bhádalpur in Kaira, which were established in 1882 on account of a serious collision which had taken place between the villagers and the Cambay authorities, were removed last November. In the Central Division one new punitive post was established during the year in the Koknipura quarter of the town of Násik; the cost is borne by the Muhammadan inhabitants of that part of the town.

In the Southern Division posts were established at Chindran and Nílas, in the Kolába District, as a punishment for transgressions frequently repeated of the ábkári laws.

Fairs.

It was not found necessary during the year to employ extra police for the protection of persons and property at játtrás and fairs, the police employed being invariably detached from the regular force of the district in which the fair was held.

In the Central Division 76 fairs were held. 107,764 assembled at Pandharpur; at each of 7 other fairs the numbers congregated together exceeded 30,000. Only for the fair of Álandi, in the Poona District, which was attended by 56,440 persons, was it found necessary to engage special police; 38 men were employed for nine days at the expense of the municipality.

In the Southern Division police from the regular force and village police maintained order at the annual fairs of Yámnúr and Guddguddápur, in the Dhárwár District. 11,226 people attended the fair at Guddguddápur and 100,000 the fair at Yámnúr.

Punishments and Rewards.

In the Northern Division, out of 796 officers 9 were dismissed and 132 punished departmentally; 68 of 3,793 in the ranks were dismissed and 664 punished departmentally. During the year there has been a considerable decrease in the numbers of officers and men punished departmentally, and the number of men dismissed has fallen from 114 to 68. But 9 officers were dismissed during the year against 5 in 1882. The increase in officers dismissed was in the Ahmedabad, Panch Mahás, and Broach districts. The decrease in departmental punishments of officers was mainly in Kaira District and the Panch Mahás. Eighty-nine men received rewards in money for special good service and 395 were promoted. In the Central Division 5 officers and 52 men were dismissed against 3 officers and 53 men in the previous year. Five officers and 18 men were punished by the Criminal Courts against 5 officers and 36 men in the previous year, and 94 officers and 578 men were punished departmentally as compared with 91 officers and 422 men in 1882. The increase in departmental punishments has occurred in all the districts except Sholápur, the largest increase being in Ahmednagar and Poona. The proportion of men punished to the total force has risen from 10·9 to 13·25 per cent. On the other hand, during the year, 928 officers and men were promoted, and 66 received rewards in money, for special good services as compared with 165 promoted and 39 otherwise rewarded in 1882.

In the Southern Division, out of a total force of 3,778 men, 35 were punished judicially and 615 departmentally. The proportion of departmental punishments has decreased remarkably in Kaládgi from 38 to 18 per cent. The percentages in *Kánara* and *Kolába* are 14 and 13 respectively. In Ratnágiri as usual very few—only 3 per cent.—were punished. The largest proportion, *viz.*, 29 per cent., is found in Dhárwár. New railways now being constructed have attracted a large number of the best men of the classes from which the police are recruited. In consequence of this only those men are left, who are too lazy to be tempted even by high wages; and, when such men preponderate in the force, punishments must increase. In Belgaum the proportion punished has risen from 17 to 20 per cent.; the number of men punished, *viz.*, 70, was moderate, but the number of officers, 63, was only 3 less than the total number punished in the remaining five districts. Punishments inflicted by Magistrates in the whole division have decreased from 51 to 35. Thirty-six officers and men were promoted and 65 obtained rewards in money for special good service as compared with 79 promoted and 21 otherwise rewarded in 1882. In Sind, out of a total force of 4,042 men, 82 were punished by Magistrates, 157 were dismissed, 62 were degraded, 230 fined, and 66 punished in other ways. The total number punished was 597, or 14·78 per cent. of the force. On the whole the police have behaved well, except in Shikárpur and on the Upper Sind Frontier. In those 2 districts 2 officers and 43 men were dismissed and 26 officers and 28 men degraded; the total number punished was more than half of the total for the province. In the remaining 3 districts the percentage of the force punished was less than 11. In 2 cases rewards were bestowed for special good service.

Education.

In Sind only 638 out of a total force of 4,042 are able to read and write, and the proportion of educated men has decreased from 16 to 15 per cent. during the year; in the rest of the Presidency, on an average, 36 men in 100 are able to read and write. The level of education in the 3 divisions is nearly the same; but, whilst the Southern Division represents the mean level, the highest is found in the Northern Division and the lowest in the Central Division, the range being represented by only 3·44 per cent. In the Northern Division the highest percentage of 55 is found in Ahmedabad and the lowest of 20 in the Panch Mahás. Education has advanced amongst the police of the Panch Mahás and the Kaira and Thána Districts, but in the first and last of these there is still much room for improvement.

In the Central Division the range of percentages is much more limited, varying from 30·24 in Sholápur and 30·30 in Khándesh to 51·18 in Ahmednagar. There has been an improvement in all the districts of the division except Sátára, in which the percentage has fallen during the year from 35·47 to 32·36.

In the Southern Division there were 372 officers and 972 men able to read and write against 304 officers and 888 men in the previous year. Only in Belgaum and Dhárwár was there any improvement worthy of notice.

Composition of the Force.

In the Northern Division the largest part of the force is made up of Muhammadans, Maráthás, Kolis and Bhils. Out of 4,587 men and officers, 1,651 are Muhammadans, 876 Maráthás, 487 Kolis and 356 Bhils. There are 22 Pársis and Jews.

In the Central Division two-thirds of the force are composed of Musalmáns and Maráthás in nearly equal numbers; 636 are Bhils, 260 Rajputs and 221 Bráhmins.

The force in the Southern Division is mainly composed of Maráthás and Muhammadans. The number of Muhammadans is 1,127.

Constabulary duty is evidently not relished by Pársis and Jews, for the total number of both creeds, who have accepted employment in the 3 divisions, is only 30.

Bombay City Police.

The annual report on the state of crime in the city of Bombay during 1883 shows that 40,394 persons were charged before the Magistrates, or 1,737 persons in excess of the number charged in 1882.

The increase, however, is not so much in crime as in irregularities of a more or less serious description. Thus there is an increase of 1,091 in the number of persons prosecuted for "disorderly or indecent behaviour in the public streets", an increase of 1,279 in the "offences relating to drivers of hack conveyances", and an increase of 685 in the number of persons charged with "drunkenness".

Serious Crime.

On the other hand there is an appreciable decrease under most of the heads of what is ordinarily known as crime, such as theft, hurt, kidnapping and abduction. Cases of murder, of receiving stolen property, and of house-breaking have, however, been more numerous in 1883 than in the previous year.

Nine cases of murder occurred during the year compared with 4 cases in 1882. Two of these 9 cases were under investigation at the close of the year, and of the remaining 7, 5 resulted in convictions, and in 2 the accused were discharged.

One person was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was convicted. During 1882, 4 offences of this nature occurred. Seventy-seven burglaries were committed during the year against 75 in 1882.

There is an increase of 29 in the number of persons charged with causing grievous hurt; but, on the other hand, the number charged with causing simple hurt has decreased by 447.

There is a satisfactory decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 199, in the number of offences under the heads of theft, forgery, false evidence, defamation and offences relating to coin.

The number of persons charged with criminal breach of trust is the same, within two, during the two years; but, during 1883, 723 persons were charged with being in possession of stolen property against 564 persons so charged in 1882. The increase in the number of persons charged with being in possession of stolen property appears to indicate, that the police are becoming better acquainted with the receiving class.

The number of persons charged with abusing and torturing animals still continues high, though it has decreased by 93. The number of persons so charged in 1882 was 3,383, while in the year under review it was 3,290.

Only 307 seamen were charged before the Courts in 1883 compared with 365 in 1882.

The following table shows the extent to which the various communities have contributed to the crime register:—

Years.	Castes: Europeans.		Indo-Britons and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Pársis.		Others and Unknown.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1883..	937	17	1,303	71	21,733	2,348	11,550	818	1,099	52	392	74	37,014	3,380	40,394
1882..	1,048	7	1,326	66	20,641	2,540	10,636	886	1,010	53	393	51	35,054	3,603	38,657
Increase	..	10	..	5	1,092	..	914	..	89	..	..	23	1,960	..	1,737
Decrease	111	..	23	..	..	192	..	68	..	1	1	..	..	223	..

There is a decrease of about 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year in the number of Europeans, and an increase of nearly the same proportion in the number of Muhammadans.

The value of property stolen has decreased from Rs. 1,50,437 in 1882 to Rs. 1,04,537 in 1883—a decrease of nearly one-third; nearly half of this stolen property was recovered.

Forty-one cases were committed by the Magistrates for trial at the Criminal Sessions of Her Majesty's High Court against 40 cases in 1882.

Punishments. During the year, 2 men were hanged, 3 were transported for life, and 6 others for limited periods. 2,071 persons, as compared with 2,539 in 1882, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 1,235 to simple imprisonment, against 315 similarly sentenced in the previous year.

In no case did imprisonment exceed seven years. In 12 cases, against 9 in the previous year, the term of imprisonment exceeded two years, and in 333, against 313 in 1882, it exceeded six months. There was a very large decrease in the number of persons whipped, the total number punished in this manner being only 88 as compared with 218 in the previous year.

Juveniles. 893 juvenile prisoners were brought before the Presidency Magistrates as compared with 1,087 in 1882; of these 833 were convicted and 60 discharged. Of those convicted 80 were merely admonished, 1 was bound over to be of good behaviour, 508 were fined, 47 flogged, 135 imprisoned, and 62 sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

Fires. Forty-four fires occurred in the city during the year, and caused the destruction of property valued at Rs. 6,04,963; in 1882 fires were more numerous, and the damage done greater to the extent of Rs. 1,36,308.

Inquests 438 inquests were held during the year, or 41 more than in 1882. The increase is mainly attributable to a lamentable accident in a wool-cleaning establishment, which caused the deaths of 23 persons; the remainder of the increase was in deaths caused by falls from buildings.

Strength. The strength of the force was 302 Government and 1,164 municipal police. Fifty-seven men were dismissed and 13 resigned.

VAGRANTS.

During the year 1883, 86 persons were admitted as European vagrants to the Bombay Government Work-house. Of these 73 were arrested in Bombay, 2 were received from Karáchi, 1 from Kaira, 1 from Sholápur, 5 were sent from Madras, 2 from Allahabad, 1 from Akola, and 1 from Khándva. The total number admitted during the previous year was 104.

At the close of 1882 there were 22 vagrants in the Work-house, and, as stated above, 86 were admitted during the under report, making a total of 108, out of which 28 remained on the roll at the end of the year against 22 in the previous year.

The remaining 80 vagrants are accounted for as follows:—

Discharged to employment...			37
Deported—			
Bombay vagrants to Liverpool	5		
Do. do. to Marseilles	1		11
Madras do. to Liverpool	4		
Allahabad do. to do.	1		
	11		
Discharged to care of friends in Bombay			11
Discharged to the Strangers' Home			4
Sent to out-stations to employment or to friends			2
Discharged to Lunatic Asylum			2
Handed over to the police on charges unconnected with the Work-house			2
Discharged to European General Hospital			1
Left the country as a stow-away			1
Deserters—			
Apprehended and imprisoned	3		
Remaining at large	6		
			9
Total...			80

Of the 37 vagrants for whom employment was found, 15 were engaged by private firms or persons, 11 were shipped as sailors or firemen, 5 were employed in the Prince's Dock, 4 by railway companies, 1 was entertained as a gardener by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and 1 was employed as a schoolmaster.

Nine persons deserted or escaped during the year as compared with 18 in the previous year. Of these 2 were apprehended and convicted on charges of robbery, and 1 was imprisoned under Section 20 of Act IX of 1874. Six were still at large at the close of the year against 10 in the previous year.

Of the 86 persons admitted into the Work-house, 54 were European British-born subjects, 2 were Americans, 1 was a Russian, 1 a Norwegian, 1 was a West Indian, 2 were Canadians, and 25 belonged to other classes of British-born subjects. Three-fourths of the

total number were men in the prime of life, 1 was under sixteen years and the rest between forty and sixty years.

As to the previous occupations of the vagrants it appears, that 17 had been sailors and ship engineers, 15 had served on the railways in various capacities, 9 had been employed as Government clerks and 5 as private clerks, 5 had been Public Works Department employés, 5 printers and press-readers, 3 mechanical engineers, and most of the rest had been employed in various trades and professions.

During the year, 11 vagrants were deported at the expense of the State. Of these 6 belonged to the Bombay Presidency, 4 were sent from Madras, and 1 was received from Allahabad. In the previous year only 1 person was deported.

The health of the inmates of the Work-house during the year appears to have been good, and, as regards their conduct whilst in the Work-house, there was nothing calling for special remark.

The total cost incurred under the European Vagrancy Act during the year under report was Rs. 7,820 as compared with Rs. 6,760 in 1882, showing an increase of Rs. 1,060. This increase in the total cost is due to an increase in the cost of deportation and also in the expenditure incurred in the Mofussil in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which was Rs. 2,003 in 1883 and Rs. 1,381 in 1882. The amount spent in the Work-house was Rs. 4,887 in 1883 as compared with Rs. 5,188 in 1882.

The average cost of each inmate of the Work-house during the year was Rs. 45-4-0 against Rs. 44-11-7 in the previous year, showing a slight increase of about 8 annas per head. The daily average number of vagrants in the Work-house was the same as during the previous year.

Railway Police.

The G. I. P. Railway Company maintain a special body of police, and the Superintendent is also in charge of police employed in guarding the Dhond and Manmád Railway, which is worked by the G. I. P. R. Company. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company also maintain a special police force for their line, and a small body of police under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, guards the section of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway, which lies within this Presidency. On the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways there was a decrease in cognizable offences, the number reported being 581 against 674 in the previous year. On the G. I. P. Railway 92 non-cognizable offences were reported against 122 in 1882. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway offences of this class increased from 123 to 130, but this was altogether due to the inclusion of cases of voluntarily causing hurt. The length of the Bombay and Baroda Railway is 520 miles; although only 111½ miles of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway are under the supervision of the Bombay Police, the number of offences committed on that line, *viz.*, 175, was nearly half of the number on the former line, and within the year there was an increase in crime represented by 38 cognizable and 6 non-cognizable cases. This increase, however, was principally in offences under the Opium and Salt Acts, and, to a slight extent, in ordinary thefts. Although the railway passes through wild tracts of country, inhabited by predatory tribes of Mehvasis, Bhils and Kolis, no case of murder, dacoity, grievous hurt or other heinous crime occurred during the year. In 6 cases property was stolen from trains in motion; in 2 of these the property was recovered. The Superintendent has suggested, that loaded wagons passing through insecure country should be locked, as seals have not proved a sufficient protection against thieves. On the G. I. P. Railway 401 persons were arrested in connection with cognizable cases, of whom 73 per cent. were convicted as compared with 68 per cent. in 1882. Of 101 persons charged with the commission of non-cognizable offences, 91 were convicted.

The Railway Police detected, during the year, 37 cases of opium-smuggling, and in 35 of these they obtained convictions. The weight of the opium seized was 79 pounds, of which the value was Rs. 2,337. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway 203 persons were arrested in connection with cognizable and 160 in connection with non-cognizable offences; 79 per cent. of the former, and 89 per cent. of the latter, were convicted. On the whole the number of persons arrested was less by 70 than in 1882, and there was an increase of 1 per cent. in convictions under both heads.

Stolen property.

On the G. I. P. Railway the value of property stolen was Rs. 12,056, or Rs. 5,351 more than in 1882; of this Rs. 10,826, or 90 per cent., were recovered.

On the B. B. & C. I Railway the value of property stolen, *viz.*, Rs. 3,225, was less than a fifth of the amount in the previous year; Rs. 1,197 were recovered.

On the Rájputána-Malwa Railway the value of stolen property fell from Rs. 4,666 to Rs. 2,707; Rs. 1,726 were recovered as compared with Rs. 4,172 in 1882.

Serious crimes.

At Máheji, on the G. I. P. Railway, a 4th class head constable was shot dead by a constable under him; the constable was convicted and punished. At the gate-house of one of the level crossings between Poona and Kirkee a dacoity was committed by a gang of 5 men who beat the gate-keeper and his son, cut off his wife's nose, and decamped, taking with them property valued at Rs. 222. All the guilty parties in this case, one of whom was a district policeman, were convicted and sentenced to transportation. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on October 11th, an attempt was made to upset a goods train near the Nowli Station. The

porter, a permanent-way man and a third man were arrested, and all more or less admitted their guilt. They were, however, acquitted by the Sessions Court.

One case of dacoity occurred at a quarry near Bassein Station. A gang of 15 men, who were working under a Pársi contractor, in order to take revenge for some supposed wrongs, attacked his house at night and carried off a safe containing 105 rupees. Five persons were arrested, but all were finally acquitted, and none of the money was recovered.

Grain robberies.

On the G. I. P. Railway 682 bags of grain were stolen, of which 426 were recovered. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway Rs. 4,052, as compared with Rs. 3,303 in 1882, were paid in settlement of claims for goods missing, damaged and destroyed; the increase is due to the extension of traffic.

Strength of Police.

The G. I. P. R. Police force, in which no alterations were made during the year, consisted of 83 officers and 447 men.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway as in 1882 was guarded by 365 men.

On the Rájputána-Málwa line, too, the sanctioned strength remains the same as in last year, *viz.*, 9 officers and 53 men; of these 32 have been supplied with firearms and 30 with swords and batons.

Conduct of the Force.

On the G. I. P. Railway 6 men were punished judicially—1 for the murder of his comrade—,and 87 were punished departmentally. Nine men were dismissed as compared with 13 in the previous year. On the other hand, 148 officers and men were promoted, and 35 received rewards in money.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway 29 men were dismissed and 92 fined or degraded, as compared with 38 dismissed and 120 subjected to lighter punishment in 1882. Six men, as compared with 9 in 1882, were punished judicially.

On the Rájputána-Málwa Line 1 officer and 2 men were dismissed, 2 officers and 16 men punished departmentally, and 1 man judicially. Thirty-five men received rewards during the year as compared wth 21 in 1882.

Education.

On the Rájputána Railway all the officers can read and write, and the number of men possessing some education has increased from 11 to 21 during the year.

On the G. I. P. Railway, 76 officers and 265, or, in all, 74 per cent., against 54 per cent. in the previous year, are reported to be able to read and write.

Accidents.

On the G. P. Railway 151 accidents occurred against 159 in 1882. These accidents resulted in the loss of 26 lives—18 being of persons in the employment of the company—,and in injuries to 55 persons, of whom 42 were servants of the Company. There were 2 accidents on the Dhond and Manmád line which caused 1 death, and injuries to 2 persons.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway accidents to trains increased from 122 in 1882 to 138; but the numbers of persons killed and injured were much less than in the previous year, the number of those killed being 19 against 29, and of injured persons 41 as compared with 50. On the Rájputána Railway there were 26 accidents which caused the deaths of 8 persons and injuries to 6 others. Six of those killed and three of the injured persons were servants of the Company.

Chemical Analysis.

In Government Resolution No. 2917, dated 11th August 1883, the Chemical Analyser was directed to prepare his future reports for the calendar year and not for the official year as before. As this is the first report submitted under the new orders, it embraces a period of nine months only, from 1st April to 31st December 1883.

The total number of articles analysed and examined during the nine months under review was 1,453, which, as compared with 1,473 in the twelve months of the preceding year, shows a relative increase, chiefly due to the large quantity of Government stores sent up for examination.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Analyser was 218 as compared with 260 in 1882-83. The cases were sent up from 87 different stations, 7 being from Native States and 15 from the Central Provinces and the Berárs. The largest number (26) was forwarded from the Poona District.

The number of cases, in which articles supposed to be stained with blood or other animal fluids were sent for examination, during the nine months under review, was 33 as compared with 30 in the preceding year. Blood or other animal fluid was detected in 21 of these cases; 4 of these cases belonged to Bombay, 3 to Násik, and 2 to each of the districts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Kaira and Kaládgi.

The number of cases referred to the Chemical Analyser of suspected poisoning of human beings was 140 and of cattle 45, as compared with 160 and 70, respectively, in 1882-83. Poison was detected in 71 out of the 140 alleged cases of poisoning of human beings and in 29 out of the 45 cases of cattle-poisoning. In all, 85 persons are reported to have been poisoned, of whom 39 died. As in former years, arsenic, or some preparation of it, was administered in a majority of cases of poisoning of human beings and cattle. In one case from Hubli an unusually large quantity of arsenic (200 grs.) was reported to have been used. The case reported shows the large extent to which arsenic is procurable by private individuals

notwithstanding the restrictions on its sale. Opium was used in 17 cases of poisoning of human beings as compared with 2 in 1882-83, and it proved fatal in 15 cases. Cases of cattle poisoning were most numerous in Sátára, Ahmednagar and Poona; one-half of the cases were reported from those districts.

During the period under review 61 samples of potable waters, forwarded from 19 different stations, were analysed as compared with 25 in 1882-83. The results obtained on an examination of 59 of these showed that 33 were bad, 24 good, and 4 doubtful.

The total number of analyses of Government stores and articles intended for human consumption increased from 540 in 1882-83 to 681 during the period under review. The increase took place mainly under articles examined for the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. Examinations were made of 216 samples of raw toddy with a view to ascertain approximately the average yield of alcohol per tree. The experiments showed, that in the case of cocoa-nut trees the daily yield of alcohol is greatest in May, when it amounts to 8 ounces of proof spirit per tree; it is least in November, when the quantity is diminished to about 2½ ounces. The date palm yields the largest amount of alcohol, and the quantity does not vary much in different months; in December the proportion of alcohol is largest. The yield per tree varies with the month from 7 to 11 ounces per diem.

162 samples of petroleum oil were examined under the Petroleum Act, 1881, by Mr. Brewin, of the Bombay Customs Department. While on three months' privilege leave in England Mr. Lyon had an opportunity of considering and discussing with Mr. Redwood and Professor Sir F. A. Abel the question of climatic effect on the flashing point of petroleum. It is not disputed, that in mose cases the flashing point of petroleum oil contained in closed vessels is not depressed by exposure to a tropical temperature for a lengthened period; but Professor Abel and Mr. Redwood are of opinion, that such a depression, to the extent of 3°, may occur under the above-mentioned circumstances in some descriptions of oil.

Criminal Justice.

This section relates to all the Criminal Courts within the Presidency, except those of the Presidency Magistrates, which are noticed separately.

The details of Criminal Courts are as follows:—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
4 Assistant Sessions Judges.
17 District Magistrates.
102 Magistrates of the 1st Class.
175 Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
194 Magistrates of the 3rd Class.
11,616 Police Pátels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
23 Magistrates of the 1st Class.
62 Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
53 Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

Panch Maháls.

The Sessions Judge who is also District Magistrate.
2 Magistrates of the 1st Class.
5 Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
2 Magistrates of the 3rd Class.
The Police Pátels whose numbers are not reported.

The Judges and Magistrates, mentioned above, are all paid, with the exception of 36 Honorary Magistrates in the Regulation Provinces.

All the Judges of the High Court were Europeans, except 1 Native gentleman, who officiated as Judge during a portion of the year. Of the Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges 2 were Natives. Eighty-seven of the 1st Class Magistrates were Europeans and 63 were Natives. Of the 2nd Class Magistrates 7 were Europeans and 235 were Natives, and of the 3rd Class Magistrates 3 were Europeans and 246 were Natives.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 87,039, but of these only 65,138 were retained on the register. In the preceding year, 93,798 offences were reported and 68,873 were returned as true.

Offences affecting life have decreased by 97; cases of causing miscarriage, &c., by 42; cases of rape by 30, and those relating to extortion by 48. There was a very large decrease of 1,128 in the offences of theft.

The increase is confined almost exclusively to minor offences, the increase of 1,020 cases under criminal intimidation, &c., being the largest. The number of cases of robbery and dacoity remained unaltered.

Of the 404 offences affecting human life, 195 were murders. Motives connected with women led to the commission of 77 murders as compared with 64 in the previous year. There was a marked decrease in murders depending on other causes.

There was a decrease of 1,804 offences under "Special and Local Laws". These consist principally of breaches of the Ábkári Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the Forest Act, the Opium Act and the Salt Act, and of the Acts which deal with Conservancy and Municipal and Police Regulations, *viz.*, the Cantonment Magistrates' Act, the Municipal Act and the District and Village Police Acts.

Ratnágiri maintained its reputation of being the least criminal district in the Presidency, though there were 2 murders committed in 1883 against none in 1882. Both these murders, however, were of illegitimate children killed immediately after birth by their mothers, in order to hide their shame. There was a noteworthy decrease in this district in offences against the public tranquillity; contempts of the lawful authority of public servants; offences relating to weights and measures; offences against life; miscarriage; theft; criminal misappropriation of property, and cheating. The only head which showed a marked increase was that of hurt. Of the whole number of offences committed in the district the greater part were of a trivial description. Kaládgi, Sátára and Dhárwár come next to Ratnágiri. In Dhárwár murders increased from 13 in 1882 to 17 in 1883, but the total number of offences decreased from 2,543 to 2,148. There was only 1 trial for rape, and none for kidnapping, &c. Karáchi remains the most criminal of all the districts, probably because of its turbulent Beluchi tribes, though even in it offences were less numerous by 12 per cent. than in 1882. Kolába is the only district which reports not only no murder case, but not any case of a serious nature.

Of 65,138 offences reported, 61,091 cases were actually brought to trial. The number of persons before the Courts during the year 1882 was 111,723, while in 1883 it was 114,445. Of these, 71,553 were acquitted or discharged and 41,498 were convicted, while 66 died pending trial or escaped, and the cases of 1,328 remained unfinished at the end of the year.

In 1882 the actual number of persons under trial was 111,723. Of these, 57 died or escaped, 59,688 were acquitted or discharged, 50,237 were convicted, and 1,741 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

The percentages of the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 is as follows:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Died, escaped or transferred	·07	·05	·05
Discharged or acquitted...	51·4	53·42	62·52
Convicted	47·03	44·97	36·26
Remaining under trial	1·5	1·56	1·17

The proportion of accused acquitted varied greatly. In cases of voluntarily causing hurt, wrongful restraint, extortion, mischief, &c., more than 4 out of 5 accused were acquitted, whilst in nuisance cases and cases under special and local laws not one out of 4 escaped conviction.

The ratio of acquittals to convictions is the smallest where personal interests or animosities play the least part in the prosecution of offences, and is the largest where they form the principal motive for it, or where the law allows compounding and withdrawal. The acquittals accordingly proponderate in cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, extortion, cheating, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, mischief, offences relating to documents, &c., criminal breach of contracts of service, offences relating to marriage, defamation, and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. The percentage of convictions, on the other hand, is largest in the case of offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, as well as offences under special and local laws, which seem to be zealously enforced. It is extraordinary that the proportions of acquittals to convictions in theft cases for the last three years has been the same, *viz.*, 39·16—a result which seems to be purely accidental. The ratio as regards offences affecting life is the same in 1883 as it was in 1882, *viz.*, 50 per cent.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 1,179, in which 1,593 persons were concerned. Of these 582 persons were discharged, and orders were made of a more or less adverse nature in regard to 1,011 persons, while not a single case remained pending on the 31st December 1883. In the preceding year the number of miscellaneous cases before the Courts was 1,364, involving 1,896 persons, of whom 700 were discharged, while against 1,189 unfavourable orders were passed, and 7 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. These miscellaneous cases comprise proceedings relating to frivolous and vexatious complaints, proceedings against witnesses for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, regarding the non-attendance of jurors and assessors, and relating to contempts of Court, proceedings to prevent breach of the peace, to require security for good behaviour, and to remove nuisances, possession cases, and maintenance cases.

Of 114,445 persons before the Courts, 2,463 were for trial before village officers, 250 before Special Magistrates, 3,071 before Honorary Magistrates, 105,620 before Stipendiary Magistrates not Magistrates of districts or divisions of districts, 1,288 before Divisional Magistrates, 237 before District Magistrates, 1,341 before Courts of Sessions, and 158 before the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind. There were 17 persons before Benches of Magistrates.

The High Court during the year disposed of 42 cases on its Original Side, in which 54 persons were involved. Of these 17 were acquitted, 36 were convicted, and 1 died. In 1882 the number of cases was 29, and the number of accused persons was 45, of whom 14 were acquitted and 31 were convicted.

On the Appellate Side 52 cases, involving 73 persons, came before the High Court as a Court of Reference for confirmation of sentence of death. In these cases 6 persons were finally acquitted and 63 were convicted; the cases of 4 were pending at the and of the year. In the previous year the Court disposed of 47 cases in which 63 persons were accused.

The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of Reference disposed of 16 cases coming before it for confirmation of sentence of death in which 27 persons were concerned. Of these 27 persons 8 were acquitted, 18 convicted and 1 died. In the year 1882, 11 cases, involving 13 persons, came before the Court for confirmation of sentences of death.

In the Courts of Sessions 1,341 persons (exclusive of the 84 whose cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court) were under trial against 1,570 in the previous year. Of the former number 6 died or escaped, 591 were acquitted, 661 were convicted, and 83 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Exclusive of 2,235 persons whose cases were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes dealt with persons under trial as shown in the following comparative table :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Persons under trial	103,245	107,011	110,483
Died, escaped or were transferred ...	67	53	58
Acquitted or discharged	53,990	58,000	69,991
Convicted	47,676	47,345	39,198
Remaining under trial	1,512	1,613	1,236

The village officers or Police Pátels had before them 2,463 persons against 3,000 in 1882. Of the 2,463 for trial during the year under report, 940 were acquitted, 1,522 were convicted, and the case of 1 remained undecided at the end of the year.

The duration of trials before Stipendiary Magistrates increased from 5·29 to 10·2 days, and of trials before Courts of Sessions from 17·7 to 30·7 days.

The total number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts was 196,451. Of these 2,859 were examined before Police Pátels, 186,969 before Magistrates, 6,291 before Courts of Sessions, and 332 before the High Court and Sadar Court. In 1882, 240,803 were examined by the Criminal Courts.

Two persons were sentenced to death by the High Court on its Original Side, and on its Appellate Side the Court confirmed 34 sentences of death. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed 14 sentences of death. In the year 1882 the High Court on its Original Side passed one sentence of death and on its Appellate Side confirmed 51 sentences. The Sadar Court in Sind during the same year confirmed 8 death sentences. It will thus be seen that, in all, 50 sentences of death were passed during the year under report compared with 60 in 1882. One sentence of death was passed by the Judicial authorities in the Panch Mahâls. Punishments.

163 persons were sentenced to transportation against 147 in 1882.

No sentence of penal servitude was passed in 1883. There was one such sentence in the previous year.

12,925 persons were sentenced to imprisonment by all the Courts in 1883 compared with 13,888 in 1882.

No sentences of forfeiture of property were passed during 1883 or 1882.

30,875 persons were sentenced to fine against 39,021 in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 3,00,860, and the total amount realized during the year was Rs. 2,33,319, of which Rs. 17,568 were paid away as compensation. In 1882 the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,61,859, the total amount recovered was Rs. 2,87,102, and the amount paid as compensation was Rs. 20,560.

During the year under report 590 sentences of whipping were passed against 844 in 1882.

The total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Courts during the year was 6,541 against 5,745 in the previous year. Of these 67 died or escaped; 4,414 appeals were dismissed; in 67 cases sentences were enhanced, in 526 they were modified, and in 1,052 reversed. In 30 cases the proceedings were quashed. 271 applications remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Appeals and revision.

As a Court of Appeal the High Court had to deal with 329 appellants who appealed from convictions by Courts of Sessions. In 139 instances the appeals were summarily

rejected; in 87 the sentence was confirmed; in 31 it was modified, and in 16 it was reversed; the cases of 56 appellants remained undisposed of at the end of the year. No appellant died or escaped. In 1882 there were 374 appellants before the Court.

The High Court reviewed the proceedings in the cases of 735 persons, of whom only 116 had submitted applications. The cases of the other 619 persons were sent for chiefly on an examination of the criminal calendars. Fifty-eight sentences were enhanced, 60 modified, and 140 reversed. In the cases of 8 persons the High Court quashed the proceedings altogether, and in those of 34 it ordered new trials. The cases of 31 persons remained undisposed of at the end of 1883. In 1882 the High Court had reviewed the proceedings in 744 cases.

Five appeals against acquittals were presented by Government to the High Court compared with 12 in the previous year. In 1 case the appeal was rejected or dismissed, and in 4 a new trial was ordered.

106 appeals were preferred to the Sadar Court in Sind against 97 in 1882. Twenty-eight appeals were summarily rejected; in 41 cases the sentences were confirmed; in 4 they were enhanced; in 19 modified, and in 14 reversed. No appeal was pending at the end of the year.

As a Court of Revision the Sadar Court reviewed the cases of 373 persons as compared with 540 in 1882. 187 sentences were not disturbed, 5 were enhanced, 40 modified, and 124 reversed. Seventeen applications were still unheard at the close of the year.

One appeal was made to Government against the decision of the Sessions Judge in the Panch Mahâls. It was rejected.

1,315 appeals against convictions by 1st Class Magistrates and Assistant Sessions Judges were presented to the Courts of Session during the year as compared with 936 in 1882. Arrears increased from 36 to 42.

Appeals were disposed of in the following ways:—

	Number.	Percentage
Appellant died, escaped or transferred	29	2·3
Appeal rejected	903	70·9
Sentence enhanced or modified	120	9·4
Do. reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	221	17·4

The Sessions Courts reviewed the proceedings of 283 persons, of whom 157 had made formal applications; the cases of the others were sent for on an inspection of the monthly calendars.

The results of revision are shown in the following table:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Died, escaped, or were transferred	...	...	3
Not interfered with	243	215	236
Sentence enhanced	...	...	...
Do. or order modified	1	1	4
Do. do. reversed	1	3	12
Proceedings quashed	1	2	...
New trial ordered...	8	3	14
Referred to the High Court	13	18	...
Pending at the end of the year	2	4	14

The District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates with appellate powers heard 2,299 appeals during the year under report as compared with 2,324 in 1882 and 1,842 in 1881. Appeals terminated in the following ways:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Appellants died or escaped	7	...	1
Appeal rejected	95	181	199
Sentences confirmed	910	1,093	1,164
Do. enhanced	61	70	...
Do. modified	203	364	251
Do. reversed	512	563	529
Proceedings quashed	18	8	21
New trial ordered...	5	9	56
Pending at the end of the year	31	36	78

The District Magistrates reviewed the cases of 1,095 persons, of whom only 44 persons had made applications for revision. The cases of 1,051 were called for on an inspection of the criminal calendars. In very few instances, however, was any alteration made. The Magistrates did not interfere at all in the cases of 1,025 persons. They ordered new trials in the cases of 3 persons; 34 accused escaped or were transferred, and 33 cases had not been decided at the end of 1883.

Trials by jury or with the aid of assessors take place only in the High Court and the Courts of Sessions. In the High Court criminal trials are held before juries of 9 persons, and in the district of Poona juries of 5 persons are used for the trial of persons accused of heinous offences punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, or under any of those chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Code. In other districts trials in the Sessions Courts take place with the aid of assessors.

In the High Court 42 cases were tried by jury, in all of which the Judge accepted the verdict.

In the Court of Sessions at Poona there were 32 trials by jury, in 26 of which the verdict was accepted by the Judge. In 3 cases the Judge objected wholly and in 3 partially to the verdict. In the former cases he found it necessary to make a reference to the High Court.

562 cases were tried in Courts of Sessions with the aid of assessors, in 398 of which the Judge agreed with the assessors, while he differed with one assessor in 48 cases and with both in 116. The opinion of the assessors was not taken, owing to the prosecution having been withdrawn, or the accused having pleaded guilty, in 71 cases.

Prisons.

The only central jail in the Presidency is at Yerrowda, near Poona. There are 26 district jails and 54 subordinate jails. Eighteen of the district jails are at the chief towns of districts; the jails at Aden and Rájkot also belong to this class.

15,524 persons were admitted into jail during 1883 as compared with 17,433 in 1882, showing a decrease of nearly 2,000. The daily average of persons in jail was 7,659 against 8,689 in 1882. The daily average numbers in the past five years have been as follows:—

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
12,631	11,236	9,734	8,689	7,659

It will be observed that, after decreasing at the rate of about 1,500 per annum for the first two years, when the effects of the famine were being rapidly obliterated, the numbers have continued to decrease during the three next years at the rate of about 1,000 per annum. The continued decrease is one of the many satisfactory results of a succession of propitious seasons. For at least ten years no average so small as 7,659 has been recorded.

The decrease is general throughout the Presidency. It is satisfactory to note that admissions into the jails of the city of Bombay have fallen from 2,716 to 2,198. The number of female prisoners has steadily decreased in the past five years from 3,172 in 1879 to 1,125 in 1883.

Including 8,908 persons, whose terms of imprisonment had not expired at the end of 1882, the total number of persons confined in jails in this Presidency during the year was 23,622 against 26,545 in 1882.

Out of 146 convicts received at the Thána Jail for deportation only 86 were actually transported. This result is due to the increased strictness of the final medical examination, leading to the rejection of many who are considered by the medical officers of the district jails to be fit for transportation.

293 prisoners received the benefit of the remission rules as compared with 264 in 1882. The former number represents 25·2 per cent. of prisoners coming under the mark system, whilst the percentage in 1882 was only 16·6. Difficulties have been experienced in carrying out the mark rules, especially in the case of extra-mural gangs; Government, therefore, after careful consideration of the working of the present rules, have sanctioned several important amendments, and have taken steps to insure, that the rules shall be strictly applied.

14,867 persons were released on expiry of their terms of imprisonment, 547 were released on appeal, and 46 on tickets of leave. Sixteen men escaped, or 8 less than in 1882; 7 of these were re-captured, and also 11 men, who had escaped in previous years. Fifty-three men and 2 women were executed as compared with 62 men and 5 women in the previous year.

The annual decrease hitherto noticed in juvenile prisoners has not been maintained, the number having risen within the year from 243 to 276; there is, however, a corresponding decrease in the number of boys sent to the two reformatories at Poona and Shikárpur. Juveniles.

Of prisoners admitted 3,827 (or 31·2 per cent.) were Muhammadans; 7,930 (or 64·5 per cent). Hindus, 42 Buddhists and Jains, 46 Pársis, 27 Jews and 1 West Indian. 413 Christians were admitted, but of these 236 were Natives and 18 Eurasians. Decrease in crime is pparent in all except the Pársi and Jewish religions.

Europeans.

The total number of Europeans imprisoned was 159 against 276 in 1882; 138 were admitted into Bombay jails and 21 into jails in the Mofussil. The decrease is almost entirely due to the smaller number of convictions under the Shipping Act.

Re-convictions.

The actual number of re-convicted prisoners received into jails has declined with tolerable steadiness from 2,185 in 1880 to 1,908 in the past year; but this decline has not kept pace with the general decrease in crime, for the percentage has steadily advanced from 12·5 to 15·5. This may be attributed in great part to the increasing care bestowed upon the identification of prisoners. The number of re-convicted juveniles, 37, exceeded by 19 the number in 1882, but was smaller than the totals in the three years preceding 1882.

Jail offences.

The number of jail offences during the year was 1,585 compared with 1,762 in 1882; the proportion to the average number was about the same in both years. There has been a great decrease in the number of convicts punished by whipping, the number having fallen from 806 in 1881 and 320 in 1882 to 129 in the year under report. Statements showing the number and severity of whippings inflicted in every jail in the Presidency are submitted to Government every quarter, and separate orders have been passed in cases in which it appeared to Government that punishment by whipping had been too freely resorted to. That this reduction of corporal punishments has not been subversive of discipline is evident, not only from the larger numbers who have received the benefit of the remission rules, but also from the fact, that decrease in whippings has not been accompanied by an increase in other punishments; on the contrary only 518 offences against 678 in 1882 were punished by solitary confinment and reduced diet. Nearly half of the total number of whippings were inflicted in the Karáchi and Shikárpur Jails and the Common Jail, Bombay; the offences which made this punishment necessary were insubordination and refusal to work.

Education of Prisoners.

103 of the prisoners were under instruction; of these 38 when released were able to read and write well, and 58 had made fair progress in both branches of knowledge.

Convict Warders

4·1 per cent. of prisoners against 4·4 in the previous year were employed as warders. The slightest offence is followed by degradation, so it is satisfactory to note, that only 28 against 33 in the previous year were reduced to the ranks.

Under-trial Prisoners.

The daily average number of under-trial prisoners fell from 140 in 1882 to 105 in 1883.

Subordinate Jails.

Various experiments have been tried in connection with subordinate jails; at one time it was hoped that much benefit would be derived from increasing their number, but the results of this change were not satisfactory. Latterly the steady tendency has been towards decreasing their number and improving their organization. This process has been accelerated by events which have occurred during the past year. Prisoners have escaped from subordinate jails under circumstances indicating mismanagement. Government have, therefore, resolved to reduce the number of these jails by one-half, and to re-model the establishment and arrangements of the remainder.

Civil Jails.

2,538 prisoners were received into the civil jails in 1883 as compared with 2,837 in 1882; the daily average numbers in the two years were 177 and 181, respectively. 2,352 were released during the year and 5 died. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,436 as compared with Rs. 8,566 in 1882, but the cost per head shows a slight increase.

Finance.

The following statement contrasts the expenditure on prisoners for the years 1882 and 1883 under the usual heads :—

	1883.	1882.
Average number of prisoners, including under-trial prisoners.	7,764	8,829
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	1,84,836 0 0	1,99,427 0 0
Cost per prisoner	23 12 11	22 9 5
Establishment	2,31,413 0 0	2,30,845 0 0
Cost per prisoner	29 12 11	26 2 4
Police guards	63,804 0 0	64,915 0 0
Cost per prisoner	8 3 6	7 5 8
Hospital Charges	13,361 0 0	14,183 0 0
Cost per prisoner	1 11 6	1 9 8
Clothing	22,273 0 0	22,686 0 0
Cost per prisoner	2 13 11	2 9 1
Contingencies	44,178 0 0	45,859 0 0
Cost per prisoner	5 11 0	5 3 1
	5,89,865 0 0	5,77,915 0 0

There is a decrease in gross expenditure under every head except establishment—a result due to the decrease in the number of convicts. The total decrease amounts to Rs. 18,050, but there is an increase under every head in the cost per prisoner, the total of which amounts to Rs. 72-1-9 per prisoner against Rs. 65-7-3 in 1882. The increase under rations is chiefly due to the rise in the price of staple grains, but also in some degree to a small addition made to the diet of short-term prisoners undergoing hard labour.

The increase in the cost per prisoner under "establishment" and "police guards" is due to the fact that these charges are more or less fixed, and cannot be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the jail population. The increase under clothing is due to extra clothing and bedding supplied to the Sind prisoners on account of the exceptionally cold weather, and to the purchase of a new supply of clothes for Europeans confined in the House of Correction, the old stock being worn out.

Employment of Prisoners.

The average number sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour was 7,328. Of these 464 were incapacitated for work by sickness and 568 were employed on unremunerative labour; 234 were acting as prison officers and 645 as prison servants; 402 were gardening, 782 grinding grain and preparing articles for jail use; 322 were engaged in repairing and improving jail buildings, 2,305 were employed on manufactures and 1,204 on public works. Of 568 returned as engaged in unremunerative labour, 345 were employed by the Public Works Department in cleaning canals and repairing roads, and earned Rs. 23,210.

The total cash earnings fell from Rs. 2,27,188 in 1882 to Rs. 1,98,762 in 1883; this decrease is due to the smaller number of prisoners and to the restrictions placed upon jail manufactures by the Government of India.

The decrease in the percentage employed upon public works is only apparent, and is due to changes ordered by the Government of India in the compilation of returns.

The Mháswad Gang with a daily average strength of 443 earned Rs. 30,472; the Nára gang with a daily average of 605 earned Rs. 56,263.

A gang of 184 prisoners from the Shikárpur Jail was employed for six months on the Indus Bridge Works; their earnings in that time amounted to Rs. 10,000.

Amongst important additions to, and alterations of, jail buildings carried out by convicts were the completion of new work sheds in the Yerrowda Central Jail, the enlargement and ventilation of the cells in the Ahmedabad Jail, the repair of the damages done to the Surat Jail by the July floods, the introduction of a supply of a water into the Karáchi Jail, and the partial construction of a new convict camp at Bijápur.

Net cash results.

To the restrictions imposed on jail manufactures, to which reference has already been made, and to higher prices of grain, is attributed the rise in the net cost to Government of prisoners from Rs. 3,50,727 in 1882 to Rs. 3,61,102 in the year under report.

Vital.

The rate of mortality for all the jails taken as a whole, was 34·9 as compared with 34 in the previous year; but for the large number of deaths caused by cholera the percentage would have been slightly lower than in 1882. As, however, the admissions into hospital in the two years were 5,428 and 7,037, or 722 and 826 per thousand of strength respectively, the general state of health in 1883 compares very favourably with that of the preceding year. The number of deaths was 262 against 288 in 1882; 134 of these occurred in the Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Nára jails, 66 having taken place in Shikárpur Jail alone. The deaths in Shikárpur in the past five years, amounting annually to 1 in 10 of the average strength, have given rise to much anxiety, and great efforts have been made to trace the cause. As there have been only 2 deaths during ten years in the Shikárpur Reformatory, the heavy mortality cannot be due to the climate. The death-rate commences to rise in November and increases during the cold months. The proximate cause of death is cerebro-spinal fever. All precautions have been taken to protect the prisoners from chills, and their rations in the cold weather have been increased.

In the matter of health the Karáchi and Poona jails stand at the head of the list with death-rates, respectively, of 6 and 8·9 per thousand. In the House of Correction and the district jails of Kaládgi, Ahmedabad and Dhárwár the rate was under 20 per thousand; in the Common Jail, in the jails of Surat, Sholápur and Thána, and in the Mhaswad Gang the rate was under 30. The rates in Belgaum, Dhulia, Dohad, Kaira, Aden and Ahmednagar lie between 30 and 40, and at Dhuliakot and in the Gokák Gang between 40 and 50. At Hyderabad the rate was 51 and at Nára 67·8. The mortality has decreased in Belgaum, Sholápur and Surat; the improvement in Sholápur is attributed to the introduction of purer water. The Gokák Gang, which was never healthy, has been broken up; cholera caused several deaths in this and in the Mhaswad Gang.

Except in the Common Jail, Bombay, there was no overcrowding at any time during the year, and in that jail prisoners were transferred to other jails with as little delay as possible.

Of the 14,857 convicts discharged during the year, 7,590 were found to have gained weight during imprisonment, 2,037 had remained stationary, and 5,230 had lost weight; these results show a slight improvement on those recorded in 1882.

Juvenile Prisons.

There are two juvenile prisons situated at Poona and Shikárpur.

Poona Prison.

The daily average number in the Poona prison was 45 against 61 in 1882. The boys have made good progress in education; at the examination by the Educational Inspector 80 per cent. passed. The boys are reported to have acquired proficiency in various trades, but, financially, the profits from their work have fallen from Rs. 823 in 1882 to Rs. 402. This prison has been constituted a reformatory under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Shikárpur Prison.

The number admitted during 1883 was 18, or 1 less than in the previous year; of those admitted none had been previously convicted. The trades taught have been carpentry and blacksmith's work. Profits from jail work fell from Rs. 87 to Rs. 40, because the boys spent much of their time in repairing articles of dead stock. With one exception their conduct was good; one boy injured another so severely that it was considered necessary to have the case dealt with by a magistrate, who sentenced the offending boy to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

The results of reformatory training are so far not encouraging. Wherever the history of boys leaving these prisons has been traced, it has been found, that they are not following the trades which they learned in the reformatory. This is due in great measure to caste influence, which restricts a boy to the trade of his father.

The general health of the boys was fair, and no death occurred in either reformatory.

Civil Justice.

During the year 1883 the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and 6 Judges.

The number of District and Assistant Judges continued unaltered.

No change occurred either in the number of the Courts of Small Causes or Subordinate Courts of the 1st Class; but 5 additional Subordinate Judges of the 2nd Class were appointed by Government to replace some of those who were withdrawn in 1881 from the Deccan agricultural districts.

The number of Jágírdárs and Inámdárs exercising, under Regulation XIII of 1830, the powers of Subordinate Judges of the 2nd class remained unchanged. Two Cantonment Magistrates of Poona and Belgaum are entered in the returns as having performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859. The Mámlatdárs of the various tálukás, numbering in all 180 (inclusive of Mahálkaris), as usual disposed of suits relating to the possession of land under Bombay Act III of 1876.

At the close of the year there were 92 village Munsifs and 272 Conciliators, who had been appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, against 92 village Munsifs and 258 Conciliators at the end of the previous year.

The following statement shows concisely the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts throughout the territories which come within the scope of this report. The Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs have not been included, because, though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts, these are not their principal duties, and occupy but a very small proportion of their time :—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.
11 District Judges.
2 Agents for Sardárs in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulation XXIX of 1827.
4 Assistant Judges with full powers.
4 Assistant Judges employed simply to assist the District Judges.
5 Small Cause Courts.
12 1st Class Subordinate Judges.
89 2nd Class Subordinate Judges.
6 Inámdárs or Jágírdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
92 Village Munsifs under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
1 Small Cause Court.
12 Subordinate Judges.
14 Mukhtyárkars in Thar and Párkar with power to try civil suits.

Panch Maháls.

The District Court consisting of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor, or one of his Assistants, or of the Assistant Agent sitting with one of the Munsifs.

2 Munsifs.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all the Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 22,01,786 against Rs. 22,29,721 in 1882, while the expenditure is shown as Rs. 42,59,380 against Rs. 41 87,312 in 1882; but these figures include the receipts and expenditure of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts, taken all together, in accordance with the directions of the Government of India.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court compared with the figures of the two previous years :—

	1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditnre.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court, Original Side ...	2,34,039	3,73,286	2,64,423	3,63,083	3,43.472	4,03,892
Do. Appellate Side ...	44,539	2,63,530	40,907	2,60,900	46,131	2.61,593

Number of suits instituted.

The total number of suits of all kinds instituted during the year 1883 was 139,724. The corresponding numbers for the years 1881 and 1882 were 150,810 and 143,966, showing a decrease in 1882 of 6,844 and in 1883 of 4,242.

The number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year under report was 996 against 1,026 in 1822. In eight years the number has decreased from 1,380 to 996. The decrease during the year was entirely in original suits, and was due to the extended jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. The total value of the claims instituted in the High Court was Rs. 68,05,649 during the year under review. The total value in the previous year was Rs. 76,64,173. One estate alone was of the value of Rs. 36,20,000.

The Sadar Court in Sind decided 2 matrimonial suits.

The number of suits instituted in the District Courts was 259 compared with 255 in 1882 and 206 in 1881.

In four years the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and Inámdárs has declined from 133,086 to 113,350.

In the District Courts the original work is so little that it may be safely excluded from consideration in determining the quantity of litigation in the Presidency. There has been, on the whole, during the year a diminution of 3,782 in the number of suits instituted. The largest decrease is observable in Khándesh, and is attributed by the District Judge to three causes :—

1*st*. The plague of locusts by which all the tálukás in this district were visited, and which raged for nearly three months.

2*nd*. Damage to early crops by an unusually heavy fall of rain and consequent inundation of rivers.

3*rd*. Outbreak of cholera.

The existence of Arbitration Courts at Erandol, Dharangaon and Párola has also been assigned as a cause for the diminution of suits, but the Courts are not in a flourishing condition.

The Judge of Násik, a district contiguous to Khándesh, also attributes the diminution of suits in his jurisdiction to cholera and the locusts.

In Dhárwár the decrease is attributed to the elimination of false cases.

On the other hand, suits have increased by 785 in Sátára, a district to which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies, and where the pressure of court and process fees is comparatively lighter. The increase is most noticeable in suits for "redemption of immoveable property" and in those for "an account".

The Judge of Shikárpur attributes the increase in his district to the completion of the railway, and anticipates a further increase in future on the completion of the bridge over the Indus and the establishment of through communication with the Punjab.

The Deputy Commissioner for Thar and Párkar accounts for the increase in his jurisdiction by a good harvest and the desire of creditors to press their debtors during their season of prosperity.

The differences in other districts are too slight to call for any special notice.

During the past four years there has been a steady decrease in litigation in the Courts of Small Causes; within that period the number has fallen from 18,301 to 13,800. The number of suits filed in the Courts of Village Munsifs had decreased from 2,757 instituted in 1881 to 1,929 in 1882. It has still further decreased to 1,554 during the year under report.

108,741 suits for money were instituted as compared with 115,369 in 1882, but the number of suits of other descriptions rose from 22,308 to 28,754.

Valuation of suits.

The total value of the claims in suits instituted during the year 1882 was Rs. 76,64,173 on the Original Side of the High Court, while it was Rs. 68,05,649 in 1883, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,58,524. The total value of claims in suits instituted in 1882 in the Mofussil was Rs. 1,37,45,289, while in 1883 it was Rs. 1,41,97,025, showing an increase of Rs. 4,51,736.

Of the 139,724 ordinary civil suits instituted during 1883, the value of claims did not exceed

Rs. 10 in 19,074	Rs. 1,000 in 2,026
„ 50 in 61,340	„ 5,000 in 1,091
„ 100 in 26,690	„ 10,000 in 143
„ 500 in 22,363	

and it exceeded Rs. 10,000 in 118. The number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money, was 6,879.

Besides these there were 11 testamentary suits in the High Court, the value of which was Rs. 37,52,927. The value of one estate alone was Rs. 36,20,000.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the various Civil Courts was 140,538 against 147,629 in 1882, showing a decrease of 7,091, which may be party accounted for by the decrease of 4,065 in the number of *ex-parte* suits before Mofussil Courts. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 28,202, and at the end they were 29,012. The number of cases decided by the various classes of Courts during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 was as follows :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
High Court	1,060	959	947
Sadar Court in Sind	.....	1	2
District and Assistant Judges...	275	278	299
Subordinate Judges	118,620	118,941	113,207
Cantonment Magistrates	866	937	880
Jáhirdárs and Inámdárs	630	771	662
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	16,409	14,970	13,728
Village Munsifs	2,934	1,971	1,532
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876	7,271	8,801	9,341
Total ...	148,065	147,629	140,538

In the High Court 1,340 cases remained pending at the end of the year 1883 against 1,307 at the end of 1882.

In the Mofussil Courts an analysis of the cases decided shows the following details for the years 1882 and 1883 :—

		1882.	1883.
Disposed of without trial		15,097	14,924
Compromised		27,115	26,430
Decreed on confession		13,898	12,958
Decreed *ex parte*		49,114	45,049
Dismissed *ex parte*		2,998	2,669
On reference to arbitration ...	For plaintiff	1,059	943
	For defendant	117	92
With contest	For plaintiff	28,594	27,940
	For defendant	6,706	7,052
Total ...		144,698	138,057

and 27,672 were pending at the close of the year 1883 against 26,895 at the end of 1882.

The proportion of suits disposed of *ex parte* in the Subordinate Courts and the Courts of Small Causes is steadily decreasing. The actual number of suits decided *ex parte* by these Courts during the years 1882 and 1883 is as follows :—

	1882.	1883.	Decrease.
Small Cause Courts	5,229	4,637	592
Subordinate Courts	43,444	40,071	3,373

The percentage of cases thus decided to the total number disposed of in these Courts during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 was as follows :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Small Cause Courts	·38	·35	·34
Subordinate Courts	·36	·34	·32

The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various Courts:—

	Average Number of Days during which Suits lasted.			
	1882.		1883.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
(Jágirdárs and Inámdárs)	586·86	119·04	434·8	120·4
Paid Sub-Divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts	209·51	98·03	126·7	63·7
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts				
Mámlatdárs' Courts				
Small Cause Courts	77·83	43·27	71·2	39·3
District Courts	383·73	183·18	306·9	146·0
High Court	306·8	24·04	433·4	251·2

The average duration has thus decreased throughout the Mofussil, but increased in the High Court considerably, especially in the disposal of uncontested suits, which is probably owing to the disposal of some old suits during the year 1883.

Of the 1,340 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 1,165 had been on the file for more than three months. Of the 27,672 pending in the Mofussil Courts at the close of the year, 10,102 had been filed for more than three months.

In addition to the regular suits disposed of by the Courts, they also determined 12,936 miscellaneous cases out of 15,923, which came before them for disposal, leaving a balance of 2,987 pending at the end of the year.

Appeals,

The total number of appeals from decrees, that came before all the appellate Courts, was 9,104. Of these 4,827 were disposed of during 1883, and a balance of 4,277 remained undecided at the end of it.

In the past two years there has been an increase of appeals both in the High Court and in the Mofussil. The increase is not confined to any particular district.

The appointment of a Special Subordinate Judge at Thána, to assist in the disposal of appeals, has had the effect of reducing the arrears from 732 to 438. In 1881 the number of appeals disposed of by the District and Assistant Judges was 341. The Special Subordinate Judge was appointed to assist them in July, 1882, at the end of which year the disposal amounted to 439. In 1883, during the whole of which the Subordinate Judge was exclusively occupied in hearing appeals, the disposals amounted to 806, and it is expected that the number of appeals in Thána at the end of 1884 will be reduced to their normal figure.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court there was a decrease of 13 in the number of regular, but an increase of 89 in the number of second, appeals.

In the High Court there were for disposal 33 appeals from the decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side of the Court. In 1 case the appeal was dismissed; in 7 the decree was confirmed; in 2 it was modified; and in 2 it was reversed; while 21 remained pending at the end of the year.

From the Mofussil there were 276 appeals from original decrees, of which 7 were summarily rejected, 15 dismissed for default, and 15 remanded. In 65 cases decrees were confirmed, in 9 modified and in 21 reversed. 149 remained undecided at the close of the year.

The number of second appeals for disposal was 1,248, 39 were remanded, 188 summarily rejected, and 34 dismissed for default. In 129 cases the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 32 they were modified, and in 71 reversed. 655 appeals were pending at the end of the year. Nine out of 10 appeals from original decrees and 25 out of 27 appeals from appellate decrees were disposed of by the Sadar Court in Sind.

The total number of appeals from decrees coming before the District Courts was 7,510. Of these 159 appeals were summarily rejected; 287 dismissed for default; in 2,181 cases the decree was confirmed; in 560 the decree was modified; in 676 the decree was reversed; and in 198 the suit was remanded. The total number thus disposed of, was 4,061, and the balance pending at the end of the year was 3,449. Thus, notwithstanding the increase in the number of appeals, a proportionally large number of appeals was disposed of.

The following table shows the percentage of appeals disposed of, in which the decrees of the lower Courts were reversed or varied:—

Courts.	Total Number of Appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Decrees confirmed or left unaltered.	Percentage of Decrees reversed or modified or Suit remanded.
High Court.			
Original Side	12	67	33
Appellate Side ... 1st Appeals	127	68	32
Appellate Side ... 2nd Appeals...	593	76	24
Sadar Court in Sind ... 1st Appeals	9	22	78
Sadar Court in Sind ... 2nd Appeals...	25	88	12
District Courts.			
Ahmedabad	187	70	30
Kaira			
Surat	134	65	35
Broach	75	67	33
Khándesh	291	59	41
Thána	806	62	38
Kolába			
Násik	179	71	29
Ahmednagar	74	72	28
Poona	165	66	34
Sholápur	100	59	41
Sátára	293	69	31
Belgaum	317	61	39
Kaládgi			
Dhárwár	153	76	24
Ratnágiri	846	61	39
Kánara	178	70	30
Karáchi...	8	13	87
Hyderabad	47	66	34
Shikárpur	155	74	26
Thar and Párkar	.....	...	...
Panch Mahás	53	80	20

With the exception of first appeals from the Sadar Court in Sind and appeals from the District Court of Karáchi, of which about four-fifths were reversed or modified, the proportion of appeals, in which decrees are left unaltered, amounts to about 3 out of 5; more than 3 out of 4 decisions of the Dhárwár Court were confirmed and more than 70 per cent. of the decrees of the Courts of Násik, Ahmednagar and Shikárpur.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the several Courts was 247,425; of these in

29,299 cases satisfaction was obtained in full.
42,740 do. do. do. in part.
130,453 the applications were wholly infructuous.
12 the applications were transferred to other provinces for disposal.
44,245 applications were pending at the close of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested in 3,711 cases without being imprisoned, and were actually imprisoned in 1,924 cases. In the year 1882 they were arrested without imprisonment in 4,228 cases, and were imprisoned in 2,007 cases.

The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 31,70,719.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Increase of litigation.

The annual report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act during 1883 shows an appreciable increase of litigation as compared with the previous year.

The number of suits instituted in the four districts during the two years in question was as follows:—

District.	1883.	1882.
Poona	4,463	4,497
Sátára	5,954	5,106
Ahmednagar	4,909	4,755
Sholápur...	2,474	2,429
Total ...	17,800	16,787

There is a slight decrease in the number of suits filed in Poona and a slight increase in Sholápur, but there is an appreciable increase in Ahmednagar and a very considerable increase in Sátára; this latter increase is chiefly due to the large number of redemption suits filed during 1883.

Suits under Chapter II.

Of the 17,800 suits brought during 1883, 11,226, or 63 per cent., fall under Chapter II of the Act; this is slightly less than the number which fell under that chapter during the past year. These suits are classified as below:—

(1)	Money suits against non-agriculturists falling under Clause (*w*) of Section 3 ...	3,720
(2)	Other suits against non-agriculturists falling under Clause (*x*) of Section 3 ...	196
(3)	Suits by agriculturists for accounts falling under Clause (*a*) of Section 3 ...	52
(4)	Money suits against agriculturistts falling under Clause (*w*) of Section 3 ...	4,220
(5)	Other suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (*x*) of Section 3 ...	518
(6)	Suits against agriculturists for possession, foreclosure, or sale of mortgaged property falling under Clause (*y*) of Section 3.	906
(7)	Suits by agriculturists for redemption of mortgaged property falling under Clause (*z*) of Section 3.	1,614
	Total ...	11,226

It is to be observed that redemption suits under this chapter, which numbered only 1,244 in 1882, have increased to 1,614, and, besides these, 1,915 redemption suits, not falling by reason of their higher value under Chapter II, were instituted during 1883. The total number of these suits instituted during the year was, therefore, 3,529 compared with 2,438 in 1882. Redemption suits.

Since court-fees in connection with these suits have been remitted, and since the Courts have been enabled to decree payment of mortgage debts by instalments, a great impetus has been given to redemption suits; but it is curious to observe from the following table, that they are almost entirely confined to one district, Sátára :—

	1882.	1883.
Poona	326	472
Sátára	1,440	2,247
Ahmednagar	466	384
Sholápur	286	426
Total ...	2,518	3,529

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The reason assigned for this by the Special Judge is, that Sátára is more fertile than the other districts, and that, as profits from land are larger and mortgage debts more quickly liquidated, the rayats have greater encouragement to bring redemption suits; this might account for considerable differences, but not for the enormous difference shown in the above table. Probably fashion has something to say in the matter, and there may also be influences at work in the other three districts which check the bringing of suits of this nature.

Suits for possession, &c., have decreased from 950 in 1882 to 906 in 1883. Suits for possession.

11,226 suits under Chapter II were instituted during the year, and 4,159 were in arrears at its commencement. The total number of suits for disposal was, therefore, 15,385, but only 11,030 were disposed of, so that the arrears have increased. Arrears.

The following figures indicate how the 11,030 suits, above referred to, have been disposed of :— Disposal of suits.

12	plaints returned.
970	dismissed for default.
558	decided *ex parte*.
2,043	admitted.
4,452	contested, of which
1,962	awarded in whole.
1,820	awarded in part.
670	rejected.
74	abated or dismissed.
2,817	withdrawn or compromised.
8	disposed of by arbitration.
96	by transfer to dormant file or otherwise.
11,030	total disposals.

Five per cent. of the cases (a small proportion) were decided *ex parte*, and 9 per cent. were dismissed for default. Suits decided *ex parte* or dismissed for default.

In 2,043 cases the claims were admitted, but these were chiefly non-agricultural cases; had they been cases concerning agriculturists the majority of them would not have reached the Court, as they would have been intercepted by the Conciliators. Claims admitted.

2,817 cases were withdrawn or compromised, and Government are gratified to learn that the compromises are usually just and proper ones. Cases withdrawn or compromised.

4,452 cases were contested, and the plaintiffs' claims were wholly awarded in 1,962 cases and partly awarded in 1,820 cases, so that the plaintiffs were wholly or partially successful in 85 per cent. of the contested suits compared with 88 per cent. last year. It is to be observed, that the plaintiffs must in many cases have been agriculturists, bringing for instance redemption suits. Contested suits.

Taking, however, contested money suits under clause (*w*) of Section 3, and comparing the success of agricultural and non-agricultural defendants in these suits, it appears, that Comparative success of agricultural and

non-agricultural defendants in money suits.

the agricultural defendants were wholly or partially successful in 67 per cent. of the cases, while the non-agricultural defendants were wholly or partially successful in 32 per cent. The agriculturist has, therefore, it would seem, twice as good a chance as the non-agriculturist—a result which is due to the provisions of Sections 12, 13 and 14 of the Act, *i. e.*, the sections requiring the Court in the case of agricultural defendants to go into the history of the case, to take accounts, and to reduce exorbitant interest; the effect of these sections appears on the average to be to reduce claims by about 30 per cent. These same sections come into operation, and have, of course, very important results in suits for possession and in redemption suits.

Result of redemption suits.

Including arrears there were, in all, 5,284 redemption suits for disposal during 1883, of which about 3,000 were actually disposed of. In 294 of these cases (or nearly 10 per cent.) it was found that the mortgage debt with interest had already been fully liquidated from the surplus profits of the land, so that his land was forthwith restored to the rayat free from all incumbrances.

In 588 of these cases (or nearly 20 per cent.) it was found that the debt had been so far reduced as to bring redemption within easy reach of the rayat, while in 234 cases it was found that the principal mortgage debt had not been reduced at all.

The greater number, however, of these 3,000 redemption suits were settled by compromise, the mortgagees either agreeing to surrender the land free from incumbrance after some further term of enjoyment, or else surrendering the land at once on condition that the balance of the debt should be discharged by the rayat by reasonable instalments.

Payment by instalments.

Notwithstanding the easy terms granted to debtors, the regular payment of instalments does not appear to be so general as could be wished.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II has risen from 4 months and 2 days in 1882 to 4 months and 23 days in the year under report—a result due to the increase in contentious, and especially in redemption, suits, which are nearly always tedious.

Value of suits and costs of litigation.

The following statement shows the total value of suits and the cost of litigation under Chapter II :—

District.	Total Value of Suits.	Court Fees.	Process Fees.	Batta to Witnesses.	Vakils' Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total Costs.	Proportion of Total Costs to Total Value of Suits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	1,78,772 7 9	9,352 11 0	1,613 12 0	2,703 2 9	4,179 8 11	511 3 6	18,360 6 2	10 3 0
Sátára	2,05,782 7 9	7,036 0 0	2,662 6 0	3,852 14 7	5,446 13 0	1,012 2 11	20,010 4 6	9 7 0
Ahmednagar	1,92,683 4 0	11,697 8 0	2,355 7 0	3,550 5 0	3,847 1 8	740 5 7	22,190 11 3	11 5 0
Sholápur	74,603 1 4	4,752 13 0	1,032 11 0	1,867 10 0	1,129 5 3	93 14 3	8,876 5 6	11 9 0
Total ..	6,51,841 4 10	32,839 0 0	7,664 4 0	11,974 0 4	14,602 12 10	2,357 10 3	69,437 11 5	10 10 0

The average cost of litigation is the same as last year, *viz.*, 10 per cent. on the value of the suit. The total cost of litigation under this chapter during the year was Rs. 69,437, towards which court-fees contribute Rs. 32,839, or nearly half; vakíls' fees, process fees, batta to witnesses, and miscellaneous making up the balance.

The average cost of litigation is least in Sátára, owing to the fact that redemption suits (on which court-fees have been remitted) constitute so large a proportion of the litigation of that district.

Execution of decrees.

The following two statements contrast the results of execution of decrees in the four Relief Act districts and in the rest of the Presidency :—

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Districts.

	Number of Darkhásts.	Disposed of by satisfaction in full.	Disposed of by satisfaction in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of wholly infructuous.
Against agriculturists	4,315	807	642	1,951	3,400	57·38
Against non-agriculturists	4,368	617	759	2,225	3,601	61·22
Total ...	8,683	1,424	1,401	4,176	7,001	59·65

Whole Presidency.

Number of Darkhásts.	Disposed of by satisfaction in full.	Disposed of by satisfaction in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	Percentage of wholly infructuous.
235,277	27,341	41,164	124,585	193,090	64·51

Insolvency and management by the Collector.

The provisions of the Act, as regards insolvency and the management in the creditor's interest of the surplus lands of the debtor, continue to be a dead letter.

Village Munsifs.

The number of Village Munsifs was the same as last year (92), but the number of suits filed before them has again decreased. These suits numbered 2,757 in 1881, but decreased to 1,929 in 1882, and have again decreased to 1,554 in the year under review. The decrease in 1882 was reported to be mainly due to the resignation of the Munsif of Ahmednagar, in whom much confidence was placed, but no reason is assigned for the further decrease during 1883.

The work of the Village Munsifs was very unequally distributed, the bulk of it having fallen upon the Village Munsifs of Bhingár, Sholápur, Mádha, Vita and Wái.

Conciliators.

There were 272 Conciliators at the end of 1883 compared with 258 at the close of 1882,—26 of them being Subordinate Judges. The system is in full operation in 27 tálukás, in partial operation in 4 tálukás, and in 6 tálukás there are no Conciliators, as competent persons cannot be found in them to discharge the duties.

Applications to Conciliators.

The following statement exhibits the main facts in connection with the conciliation system in 1883 as compared with previous years:—

District.	Number of Applications for disposal.			Number of Applications disposed of.								Balance remaining for disposal.	Special particulars.	
	Arrears on the 1st January 1883.	New applications received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Withdrawn by applicant or compromised.	Struck off by Conciliator for default.	Disposed of by agreement forwarded to Court under Section 44.	Referred to arbitration and agreement forwarded to Court under Section 45.	Conciliation failed. By refusal or neglect of opposite party to attend.	Conciliation failed. By non-agreement of parties.	Conciliation failed. Total of two previous columns.	Total disposed of.		How many certificates under Section 46 granted during the year.	Fees realized during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs. a.
Poona	1,817	12,754	14,571	1,264	3,664	2,393	3	4,261	1,025	5,286	12,610	1,961	4,552	2,339 15
Sátára	3,334	18,759	22,093	991	5,167	3,010	10	7,888	1,132	9,020	18,193	3,895	8,485	4,029 5
Ahmednagar ..	1,681	11,430	13,111	752	3,498	1,628	2	4,038	1,314	5,352	11,232	1,879	5,280	2,152 13
Sholápur	1,418	6,938	8,386	730	1,689	1,084	1	2,523	1,001	3,524	7,028	1,358	3,413	1,421 8
Total for 1883..	8,250	49,911	58,161	3,737	14,018	8,115	16	18,710	4,472	23,182	49,063	9,093	21,730	9,943 9
Results for 1882..	7,311	61,386	68,697	4,950	14,460	9,761	113	23,945	7,218	31,163	60,447	8,250	29,218	11,920 7
Results for 1881..	19,527	57,477	77,004	5,569	18,616	8,302	275	25,843	11,026	36,869	69,521	7,473	34,067	11,825 4
Results for 1880..	..	48,588	..	3,252	3,277	6,771	172	9,370	6,435	15,805	29,277	..	13,452	5,891 2

Decrease in applications.

The most noticeable point is the large decrease in the number of applications received by Conciliators during the year. These have fallen from 61,386 in 1882 to 49,911 in 1883—a decrease of 11,475, the decrease being general throughout the four districts. This is probably due to old claims having been more or less cleared off, and to fewer obligations having been incurred since the Act came into force.

Results of conciliation.

Out of the 49,911 cases received, conciliation failed in 23,182 cases, or in 47 per cent. compared with 51 per cent. last year. In four-fifths of the cases which failed the failure resulted from the refusal or omission of the opposite parties to attend, but in 4,472 cases the parties could not be conciliated after they had been brought face to face.

In 14,018 cases the applicants after having complained to the Conciliator did not take the trouble to appear before him on the day fixed for hearing their case, and in 3,737 cases the applications were either withdrawn or compromised in such a way as to render formal agreement unnecessary.

Successful conciliation.

8,115 cases (or 16½ per cent.) were disposed of by agreement forwarded to the Court under Section 44. These cases (or such number of them as really represented disputes) and some portion of the 3,737 compromised cases represent the successful portion of the Conciliators' work. In all, these successfully dealt with cases may perhaps amount to

10,000, or 20 per cent. of the total number of cases which came up for conciliation. In upwards of 30,000 cases conciliation failed, because one or other of the parties did not appear, and in the remainder of the cases, which were not withdrawn, conciliation failed after the parties had been brought face to face.

Where the parties were brought face to face,—*i. e.*, when they really desired to be conciliated,—the Conciliators were successful in 64 per cent. of the cases compared with 58 per cent. in the previous year—a result which indicates that progress is being made.

Conciliators' certificates.

21,730 certificates under Section 46 were granted by the Conciliators. The number of certificates granted each year must apparently represent very nearly the total of columns 9 and 10, and as these diminish so will the certificates. Only about half the certificates issued were presented to the Courts—a fact which indicates, that many of the references to Conciliators are made merely by way of an experiment.

Division of work.

The work continues to be very unequally divided among the Conciliators, the bulk of it having been performed by 61 gentlemen, the remaining 211 having had very little to do.

In Sátára especially the Conciliators have performed very useful work in disposing of redemption cases.

The system has made a decided advance during the year under review: the proportion of cases conciliated is larger than it has hitherto been; very few of the agreements effected have been found objectionable, though the scrutiny in regard to them has been minute; and scarcely any attempts have been made to repudiate the agreements at the execution stage.

Revision.

The number of cases which came before the Special Judge on revision (*i. e.*, the number of what may be termed appeals) was 584 compared with 509 cases in 1882. Of these 211 were applications against decrees in redemption suits.

The arrears of cases for revision at the close of 1882 numbered 101, which, added to the cases for the year, brought up the total for disposal to 685.

In 350 of these cases the decrees were allowed to stand, in 122 they were amended, and in 119 they were reversed or remanded. Twelve cases were compromised or returned for want of jurisdiction, and 82 remained in arrears at the close of the year.

Registration.

The figures furnished by the District Registrars show a very remarkable decrease in the number of instruments registered during 1883 as compared with 1882. This is clearly shown by the following table:—

District.	Sales of Immoveable Property.		Mortgages of Immoveable Property.		Simple Money Bonds.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Poona	2,084	1,918	7,982	5,134	14,360	6,655
Sátára	3,232	2,2 5	12,729	5,977	11,919	4,191
Ahmednagar	1,243	975	2,318	1,629	10,595	4,272
Sholápur...	1,452	1,054	1,337	649	4,275	1.587
Total ...	8,011	6,942	24,366	13,389	41,149	16,705

There has been a decrease of upwards of 1,000 in the sales of immoveable property; the mortgages of immoveable property have decreased from 24,366 in 1882 to 13,389 in 1883, while simple money bonds have decreased from 41,149 to 16,705.

These figures must indicate an enormous decrease in the transactions of the rayat with the sávkár—a decrease which, it may be hoped, is in a measure due to the increased prosperity of the rayat, since there is no reason why (if he wanted to borrow) his credit in 1883 should be worse than it was in 1882. No doubt, however, some portion of the decrease in transactions is due to the substitution of circle for village registration—a change, which by rendering the registration of documents somewhat more difficult and expensive than formerly, must have had the effect of restricting transactions.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Circles and villages.

At the close of the year there were 222 village registration circles containing, collectively, 4,649 villages, on an average about 20 villages in each circle. Of the 222 circles 40 were in charge of sub-registrars, who are also táluka village registrars under this Act, and, as such, have concurrent jurisdiction over all the villages or circles in their respective tálukás; the remaining 182 circles were in charge of special village registrars.

Registrations.

There were, in all, 69,906 registrations during the year 1883-84 against 109,528 during the previous year, representing a decrease of 39,622, or 36·18 per cent., in the number of transactions.

The heaviest decrease, relative and absolute, occurs in Sátára, the decline being equal to 44·54 per cent. The decrease in Sholápur amounted to 40·74 per cent., in Ahmednagar

to 33·85, and in Poona to 28·35. Registrations relating to immoveable property show a decline of 16,954, the numbers having fallen from 64,252 in 1882-83 to 47,298 in 1883-34, while those relating to moveable property exhibit a decrease of 22,668 transactions, the numbers having declined from 45,276 in 1882-83 to 22,608 in the past year.

The decrease occurs in all the four districts in both classes of documents.

Results in the different classes of deeds.

The number of sales has decreased by 829; mortgages with and without possession have decreased by 8,788; leases under one year have decreased by 8,447; and the number of all other deeds relating to land have decreased by 672, while leases above one year and deeds of gift have increased by 1,735 and 47 respectively. The decrease in sales has been almost entirely divided between Sátára and Sholápur, while in Poona there has been a small increase of 38. It may be remarked, that, of these sales, 6,261 related to land alone, and of these 3,780 were between agriculturist and agriculturist and 2,481 were between agriculturist and sávkár.

The total number of mortgages amounts to 13,843, and of these 12,752 related to land alone, 7,068 transactions being between agriculturist and agriculturist, and 5,684 between agriculturist and sávkár.

The total number of leases was 24,298, and of these 22,991 related to land alone, of which 8,053 were between agriculturist and agriculturist and 14,938 between agriculturist and sávkár.

The most important class of documents under the head of "moveables" is "bonds", which have decreased from 37,513 to 17,354, or a decrease of 20,159, extending over all the four districts.

Mortgages of moveables show in the aggregate a falling off of 41, Sátára and Poona showing an increase of 42 and 20 transactions respectively, while the remaining two districts show a decline of 64 in Sholápur and of 39 in Ahmednagar. Sales of moveables have, taking the four districts together, declined from 1,378 to 1,059.

Causes of the decline in registration.

It is difficult to assign any reasons, other than general, for the remarkable falling off in the number of registrations under the Relief Act which the returns for the past year exhibit. First and foremost it is undoubted that the, judged by subsequent results, abnormally high figures for 1880-81, the first year throughout which the statute under reference was in operation, represented the rush of registration business caused by the launching into existence of a new and experimental form of registration. Since that year the figures have come down, sometimes with a rush and on one occasion with a trivial downward movement. Influences that have undoubtedly tended during the past eighteen months to decrease the number of registrations have been the favourable season of the past year and the more limited definition of the term "agriculturist" contained in the amending Act No. XX of 1882.

	No. of Registrations.
1880-81... ...	... 218,266
1881-82... ...	... 112,665
1882-83... ...	... 109,528
1883-84... ...	... 69,906

Aggregate value of property.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted in the past year to Rs. 50,13,302-2-9 against Rs. 74,27,011-13 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,13,709-10-3. The average value per transaction amounts to Rs. 71-11-5 against Rs. 67-12-11, showing an increase of Rs. 3-14-6.

Fee-receipts.

The total amount of registration fees was Rs. 37,677-7-6 against Rs. 31,921-12-2 in 1882-83, showing an increase of Rs. 5,755-11-4.

Expenditure.

The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 57,239-9-10 in the later against Rs. 48,148-4-2 in the earlier period, thus showing an increase of Rs. 9,091-5-8 due to the appointment of 4 district inspectors of village registry offices and the substitution of special village registrars in place of kulkarnis,—the special village registrarships having only been in existence during three months of the year 1882-83. The net financial result, therefore, is a deficit of Rs. 19,562-2-4.

Special Village Registrars.

The present system of special village registrars is considerably more expensive than the old system of kulkarni registrars. On the other hand, however, not only is the new system infinitely more efficient than the old, but the cultivators have far more confidence in a body of petty officers free from the local influences which swayed the kulkarnis.

Inspectors.

The appointment of an inspector of village registration for each of the four districts has also been found to work well. The táluka village registrars have by the new arrangement been relieved of duties as inspectors which were formerly decidedly detrimental to the due performance of their work as village registrars.

All the registration offices, táluka and special, have been inspected during the past year. The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps has carried out 53 such inspections; the Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, 14; the Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 3rd Division, 2; while the inspectors of village registration for Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur have, respectively, examined 60, 59, 62 and 34 offices. There have thus been, in all, 284 inspections during the past year.

Bombay Court of Small Causes.

The report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes shows that 29,440 suits were brought in 1883, or 182 suits more than in the previous year. The amount involved in suits in 1883

was Rs. 24,27,485 as against Rs. 21,91,695 in 1882; showing the large increase of Rs. 2,35,790 for the year under review. Similarly the net amount credited to Government rose from Rs. 1,92,910 in 1882 to Rs. 2,08,297 in 1883. These pecuniary results are due to the fact, that the Act extending the jurisdiction of the Court to Rs. 2,000 was in force throughout the year, whereas it was in force during only six months of 1882. Though there has been an increase in the total number of suits instituted during the year, there has been a decrease of 287 in the number of suits brought to recover sums not exceeding Rs. 50. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of suits brought for larger amounts. 29,440 suits were brought during the year and 2,607 were in arrears at its commencement. The Judges disposed of 29,549 suits during the year, so that the suits in arrears at its close numbered only 2,498. The average duration of contested suits was three days. The total amount received during the year in satisfaction of decrees was Rs. 4,65,431, and the amount paid to suitors on account of their demands was Rs. 4,63,751. Compensation was ordered to be paid by plaintiffs to the defendants in 39 cases, and the total amount thus paid was Rs. 413.

Registration.

Deeds registered.

During the year under review there were, under Act III of 1877, 97,342 registrations against 84,903 in 1882-83, the increase thus exhibited consisting of 12,439 transactions, and being as regards ratio equivalent to 14·65 per cent. Compulsory registrations increased from 62,622 to 72,095, and optional registrations from 22,281 to 25,247. The first named class, therefore, shows an increase of 9,473, or 15·12 per cent., and the last named one of 2,966, or 13·31 per cent., on the respective totals of the previous year. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration in 1882-83 was 35·58, while during the year under report it was 35·01.

The subjoined table shows the number of registrations year by year since 1865 :—

Year.	Registrations	Year.	Registrations.
1865-66	79,603	1875-76	75,550
1866-67	66,240	1876-77	76,381
1867-68	74,937	1877-78	90,297
1868-69	84,593	1878-79	97,559
1869-70	94,442	1879-80	95,723
1870-71	89,838	1880-81	78,837
1871-72	84,388	1881-82	78,446
1872-73	90,361	1882-83	84,903
1873-74	85,144	1883-84	97,342
1874-75	71,856		

The highest point, it will be observed, was touched in 1878-79, when 97,559 transactions were recorded. The introduction of the village registration system at the commencement of the year 1880-81 occasioned at the time a very heavy falling off in the number of transactions recorded under Act III of 1877, but the gradual growth and expansion of registration under that statute in the past four years has been such, that, during this last year, it will be observed the total transactions recorded fall short of those for 1878-79 by only 217 registrations. Were the Deccan Relief Act not in force in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, the past year's registrations under Act III of 1877 would probably have exceeded 100,000 in number.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

797 wills were registered in 1883-84 against 728 in 1882-83, showing an increase of 69, or 9·47 per cent. Twenty wills were deposited, 5 withdrawn from deposit, 4 opened, and 4 removed for record in court, against 14 deposited, 9 withdrawn, 7 opened, and 6 removed for record in court in the preceding year. No authority to adopt was registered in 1883-84, nor was there any such registration in the year previous.

Copies of certificates of sale, &c., under Section 89 of the Registration Act.

5,900 copies of certificates of sale were filed in Book No. I, Part III, in accordance with Section 89 of the Registration Act as amended during the year under report, against 6,320 in the preceding year. Of the former number about 4,702 certificates were registered under the same section. Thirteen certificates under the Land Improvement Act were filed against 85 in the previous year. The decline of 72 in this class may be said to be due to the improved condition of the agriculturists, and hence there being less necessity for them to borrow money from Government.

Values and Fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 5,38,04,594-10-4 against Rs. 5,00,73,214-12-10 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 37,31,379-13-6. The value of registered property shows an increase in the 18 districts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Kánara, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Thar and Párkar. In the remaining 7 districts of Thána, Khándesh, Sholápur, Belgaum, Aden, Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier there has been a decline. Exclusive of wills and also 1,023 instruments, in which no value or consideration was shown,

the average value per transaction during the year under report was Rs. 563-4-3 against Rs. 599-9-11 in 1882-83. In 1882-83 the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 596-0-11, while in the year under report it fell to Rs. 554-6-0. In the moveable class the average value, which in 1882-83 stood at Rs. 570-6-11, has during 1883-84 increased to Rs. 622-7-7. The average registration fees in 1882-83 were as follows in the various classes :—

Compulsory Rs. 2-2-6, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-8, and optional miscellaneous Rs. 1-13-9.

For the past year the average fees stood as below :—

Compulsory Rs. 2-1-6, optional immoveable Re. 0-6-7 and optional miscellaneous Rs. 1-11-11.

Taking all classes together the average registration fee has been Rs. 1-11-11 in the past against Rs. 1-12-8 in the preceding year.

Causes of increase and decrease.

There has been an increase in the number of registrations in the following 22 districts:— Khándesh, Kolába, Surat, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Poona, Kánara, Belgaum, Broach, Násik, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Panch Maháls, Aden, Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Karáchi, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. The main cause of increase is undoubtedly to be found in the circumstance that, during the past year, an unusual number of marriages occurred, necessitating loans, by reason of the fact that the current year of the Hindu calendar is one of those periods, which recur every twelve years, during which marriages, it is held, should not be solemnized. During the current year there will be a re-action, and it is anticipated that for 1884-85 the total number of registrations will very possibly exhibit a decline. In some districts special causes other than the above have also been at work. Thus in Khándesh the late rain of last year—causing, as it did, a large amount of damage to cotton, which is so extensively cultivated over a large area of that district—compelled a large number of the cultivators to borrow money. In Ahmednagar the heavy rain of October occasioned the fall of a large number of houses in the city, and people were driven to borrow for the purposes of reconstruction or repair. In Kolába the increase is due to the transfer of the Panvel and Karanja sub-registration districts from the district of Thána to that under reference, and further, as the Registrar states, to the necessities of the cultivating classes arising out of a harvest that was worse than indifferent. In Sholápur, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dhárwár it is assumed that the extensive railway works in progress in those districts and consequent influx of money, have contributed to the increase which is observable. In Sholápur, too, and also in Poona a large number of registrations owe their origin apparently to the fact that the amended definition of the term "agriculturist" as appearing in the Deccan Relief Act has led to a number of transactions, which would otherwise have been recorded by a Village Registrar, being registered under Act III of 1877. In Ratnágiri the damage done by locusts to the crops in a portion of that district is named as a cause which led to borrowing operations on an increased scale and the registration of such. The approaching completion of the operations of the Survey Settlement in Kánara—operations which have largely removed many difficulties that stood in the way of the leasing, selling and mortgaging of lands—has in that district had a stimulating effect upon registration. The registration of relinquishment notices, now held to be compulsory, has also contributed in an appreciable degree in some districts to the increase which the returns exhibit; while, lastly, it may be said that a circular of the Inspector General of Registration issued in 1881 on the subject of optional registration and its attendant advantages, the contents of which were made known as widely as possible to the public, has begun to bear fruits, and claims a share in bringing about a portion of the increase observable in those districts in which the figures have gone up. A decrease in registration is observable in only 3 districts,—those of Thána, Bombay and Sátára. The decrease in Thána is attributable to the transfer from that district of the Panvel and Karanja sub-registration districts to the Kolába District on 1st October, 1883. In Bombay in 1882-83 a large number of debentures of the Yacht Club and a large number of leases of premises belonging to the Piece-Goods Bázár Company, Limited, were registered, while during the past year there have been no corresponding transactions. In Sátára it is difficult to account for the decrease, which, however, is not of startling proportions, bearing the ratio of less than 5 per cent. to the total transactions recorded during 1882-83.

Refusals to register.

In 1883-84 there were 451 cases of refusal to register against 314 in the preceding year. The number of appeals or applications, which arose out of the former number, was 62. In 40 of these cases the registration was ordered by the appellate authority, and in 22 the order of refusal was confirmed. Six cases occurred of applications to Registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of the enquiries thus held.

Impounded deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report on the ground of insufficiency of stamps was 494 against 471 in 1882-83. In 161 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped; in 270 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, the deeds being insufficiently stamped; and 63 awaited disposal at the end of the year.

Offices. As in 1882-83 there were 25 registry and 217 sub-registry offices. Of the 217 sub-registry offices, 199 were special and 18 *ex-officio*; all of these latter, save 1 in the district of Bombay, 1 in the district of Násik and 1 in the Settlement of Aden, were in the Province of Sind.

Prosecutions. Thirteen persons were prosecuted for offences against the registration law. Of these 11 have been convicted and punished, and 1 acquitted, while 1 awaited trial when the year closed.

Deeds destroyed. During the year 138 unclaimed deeds, relating to property valued at Rs. 64,388-13-11, were destroyed under the provisions of the Registration Act. 120 of these were registered documents, and the remainder were deeds of which the registration had been refused.

Receipts. The receipts of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 2,84,624.

The net result is an increase of Rs. 28,111 on the receipts for 1882-83. Most of it is due to the greater number of transactions recorded under the head of "compulsory registration", and to increased receipts on account of "copying fees credited to Government, &c.," "visits" and "extra fee for registration at private residence".

Expenditure. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,33,826.

The net result is an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 10,987-9-8 when compared with that of the year 1882-83. Most of the increase is due to the payment of full instead of acting salary of the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps and to the revival of the appointment of the 4th Division Inspectorship from the commencement of the year. The increase under the head of percentage is due to the increased fee collections, and, under the head of printing and stationery, chiefly to the fact that the greater number of deeds registered in 1883-84 necessitated a larger issue of books.

Financial results in various offices and districts. The offices of the Inspector General, Branch Inspector General and four Inspectors being offices of supervision and not of registration, are necessarily not self-supporting. The districts of Ahmednagar, Sátára, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar have also failed to pay their expenses. These with the exception of the Panch Mahál and Kaládgi, both of which this year show a small surplus, are the same as shown in the non-paying list last year. Act XVII of 1879 being in force in the Deccan districts accounts for the deficit in the districts of Ahmednagar and Sátára, which have not been self-supporting since its introduction. The total cost of the above offices and districts for the past year stands at Rs. 59,432-0-3, the receipts therein totalling Rs. 10,371-2-7, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 49,060-13-8. The 20 remaining districts have each produced a surplus, the smallest amount, Rs. 22-10-0, standing against Kaládgi, and the largest, Rs. 19,997-2-8, against Bombay. The largest amount of gross receipts Rs. 45,361-9-6 appears, as in previous years, in Bombay; the total receipts of these 20 districts amount to Rs. 2,74,253-5-3 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,74,394-6-5, leaving a surplus of Rs. 99,858-14-10, or 20,460-0-1 more than for the preceding year. Of this surplus the Bombay District alone contributed Rs. 19,997-2-8, or a little more than one-fifth. The income exceeds the expenditure by Rs. 50,798-1-2; and, as the surplus derived from receipts under the Joint Stock Company's Act amounting to Rs. 11,212-6-10, is credited to the head of registration, the total surplus income of the department for the year amounts to Rs. 62,010-8-0.

Joint Stock Companies.

The total number of companies carrying on business in the Bombay Presidency on March 31st, 1884, was 156, besides 12 scientific and literary societies. Thirty-four new companies under Act VI of 1882 and 1 society under Act XXI of 1860 were registered during the year against 17 companies and 1 society in the previous year. The gross receipts of the department rose from Rs. 4,832 in 1882-83 to Rs. 12,153, and the net receipts from Rs. 3,781 to Rs. 11,213. An examination of the figures of the past five years shows that, except in 1882-83, there has been a steady increase in gross as well as net realizations. The increase in the year of report is due to the registration of a larger number of companies. 428 documents, consisting of memoranda and articles of association of companies and the memorandum of association and copies of rules of the one literary and scientific society, were filed as compared with 329 in 1882-83. Of the 34 companies newly registered, 19 are mills and presses, 1 an insurance company, 3 trading companies, 1 a land and building company, 1 a printing company, and 9 miscellaneous. There were 78 companies under liquidation during 1883-84; 6 were finally wound up before the close of the year.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Increase and Expenditure. The opening balance* was Rs. 9,33,706. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 37,37,272. Until 1882-83 accounts were kept for the calendar year instead of the financial year as at present. As the last municipal report embraced a period of 15 months, the figures shown in it cannot, without making allowance for that fact, be compared with those shown for the year under report; but, speaking generally, it may be said that the revenue has to a slight

* Inclusive of Loan balances.

extent increased The total expenditure was Rs, 37,15,812-4-6, or less by Rs. 10,37,819-10-6 than the expenditure in the period above specified.

In the following statements the several items of revenue and expenditure under each main head are shown, and contrasted with the corresponding items in the previous year :—

Revenue.

	Actuals for 1883-84.	Estimate for 1883-84.	Actuals for 15 months, *viz.*, from 1st January 1882 to 31st March 1883.	Actuals for 12 months, exclusive of adjustments as per weekly account dated Saturday, 30th December 1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate at 8 per cent. (including Rs. 1,40,000, made up of Rs. 50,000 contributed by Government and Rs. 90,000 by the Port Trust)	9,83,538 1 11	9,94,000 0 0	12,34,975 1 7	10,26,930
Government contribution towards Police expenses	85,672 4 6	90,000 0 0	91,124 14 1	91,124
Wheel Tax and License Fees under Public Conveyance Act	2,58,644 1 0	3,07,800 0 0	4,12,027 0 6	2,81,877
Liquor Licenses, Tobacco Duty and Licenses	3,53,993 8 2	3,04,750 0 0	3,49,764 8 4	3,05,101
Town Duties	6,67,112 13 11	6,10,000 0 0	8,17,199 1 2	6,25,187
Halálkhor Cess	2,43,556 9 11	2,63,000 0 0	3,28,915 8 10	2,71,967
Water Rate	5,47,646 14 9	5,14,500 0 0	6,70,677 1 0	5,38,820
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	5,97,107 10 7	4,72,500 0 0	7,07,556 14 2	5,29,667
Total ...	37,37,272 0 9	35,56,550 0 0	46,12,240 1 8	36,70,673

Expenditure.

	Actuals for 1883-84.	Estimate for 1883-84 (including subsequent grants and transfers).	Actuals for 15 months, *viz.*, from 1st January 1882 to 31st March 1883.	Actuals for 12 months, exclusive of adjustments as per weekly account dated Saturday, 30th December 1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
General Superintendence	2,01,021 5 6	2,06,926 13 10	1,82,714 11 6	1,41,310
Assessment and Collection Departments .	1,45,040 11 6	1,51,731 13 5	1,83,582 15 8	1,37,911
Police and Fire Engines	4,17,897 0 9	4,57,239 0 0	5,27,699 1 1	3,96,297
Public Health Department...	9,19,592 3 10	9,85,267 10 0	10,19,060 5 5	7,96,845
Public Works, Ordinary	7,93,225 10 6	8,53,580 13 7	9,96,788 5 8	7,50,167
New Works	2,62,113 5 4	5,23,910 2 9	4,04,321 3 10	1,99,621
Public Gardens	20,263 7 7	23,916 4 0	26,968 12 2	18,601
Municipal Debt	8,12,060 2 5	9,00,458 0 0	12,28,881 12 2	9,01,525
Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	40,332 12 8	41,263 2 9	12,803 4 2	9,505
Primary Education	22,500 0 0	22,500 0 0	28,125 0 0	22,500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital	27,832 2 0	36,000 0 0	34,947 13 4	25,948
Miscellaneous	53,933 6 5	54,550 0 0	1,07,738 10 0	76,666
Total ...	37,15,812 4 6	42,57,343 12 4	47,53,631 15 0	34,76,896

Differences in Revenue.

On comparing the revenue of the twelve months under report with that of the twelve months of 1882, it will be seen that the increase is attributable to larger receipts on account of Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty, Town Duties, Water Rate, and Miscellaneous Items.

The increase on account of Liquor Licenses is entirely due to the fact that one quarterly instalment in arrears from the previous year was paid in April 1883. The Tobacco Duty yielded Rs. 1,74,306—about Rs. 14,000 more than the average of the preceding five years. The net increase from Town Duties was Rs. 57,112 as compared with the estimate, and Rs. 41,925 as compared with the actuals, of 1882. Collections on account of Water Rate (and water supplied through meter) were larger by Rs. 8,827 than those of 1882. The increase under the head of Miscellaneous Items is mainly due to adjustments on account of Work-shops, Stores, &c.

The decrease shown under Consolidated Rate, Wheel Tax and Halálkhor Rate is due not to any actual falling off in revenue, but to difficulty of collection. This decrease has been more than covered by the revenue since collected.

Differences in Expenditure

On the expenditure side the chief differences occur under the heads of General Superintendence, Public Health, Public Works and Pensions and Gratuities.

The increase in the cost of General Superintendence is due to an increase in the salary of the Secretary to the Town Council, and to the cost of arrangements for the performance of the Commissioner's duties during his absence on leave.

The expenditure of the Health Department was increased by the extension of halálkhor service; by the scavengering and drain cleaning staff being strengthened; by the removal of street refuse having been rendered more costly through the abandonment of Navroji Hill as a place of deposit; and by special outlay in connection with the small-pox and cholera epidemics.

On Public Works (ordinary and establishment) the expenditure was less than the estimate by Rs. 60,355, but more than that of the former year by Rs. 43,059. The increase in cost, as compared with the expenditure of 1882, is on account of the New Pumping Station at Love Grove, and of an extension of street lighting and road watering. The sum spent on road repairs also exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 12,774.

The total grant for "New Works" was Rs. 5,23,910, of which Rs. 2,62,114 were expended; since the close of the year the grant has been renewed to the extent of Rs. 2,44,585 on account of works then incomplete. The difference, Rs. 17,211, forms part of the cash balance of the present year.

The very considerable increase in disbursements on account of Pensions and Gratuities is due mainly to the fact, that an alteration of the law at the end of 1882 made the payment of compassionate allowances permissible for the first time.

Under the head of "Fire Brigade" there was an increase of expenditure to the amount of Rs. 17,840, incurred in the purchase of new fire-engines and consequent establishment charges.

Assets and Liabilities.

Altogether the increases in expenditure (the principal items of which have been explained) amounted to Rs. 3,51,114, but against these must be placed a decrease of Rs. 1,12,198, chiefly attributable to the cessation of the annual payment to the Sinking Fund for the 6 per cent. Municipal Loans of 1867-68.

The actual closing balance, exclusive of deposits, was Rs. 7,40,919-0-11.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the preparation of a complete valuation list of all kinds of municipal property.

The value of the Vehar Lake and mains is stated at Rs. 51,20,000. The Accountant General and the Municipal Commissioner are not agreed regarding the mode in which the interest on the debt should be calculated. If the view of the former be adopted, the amount of the unliquidated debt is Rs. 31,17,796; if that of the latter is adopted, it is Rs. 11,54,196.

The following statement exhibits the financial position of the Municipality at the beginning and close of the year, respectively, with regard to the several Loan Accounts, exclusive of the Vehar Debt, which is still a matter of dispute:—

Name of Loan.	Amount of Liability at the beginning of the year.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.	Amount of Liability at the close of the year, exclusive of Future Annual Interest.	Year in which the whole Liability will be discharged.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Consolidated Loan	56,45,864 12 7	2,52,909 12 7	3,56,652 4 10	55,42,122 4 4	1910
New Drainage Loan of 1878.	25,98,000 0 0	1,30,325 0 0	1,57,325 0 0	25,71,000 0 0	1918
Market and House Rate Loans of 1867 and 1868 ..	.....	1,04,025 0 0	1,04,025 0 0	.....	1887-88
Total ...	82,43,864 12 7	4,87,259 12 7	6,18,002 4 10	81,13,122 4 4	

In addition to the loans above enumerated, new loans, aggregating 44 lákhs, decided upon by the Corporation in 1881, 1882 and 1883, for various works of sanitation and public improvement, as noted in the margin, have received the requisite legal sanction. In order to save interest charges, and to command a favourable market, the raising of this sum, or any portion thereof, has been deferred, as the state of current balances has been such as to admit of advances being made for the prosecution of these works up to the present date and for some time further.

Summary.

Water Works	Rs. 18,98,921
Sewerage (House Connections) ...	„ 14,30,764
Surface Drainage *Rs. 12,12,250 minus Rs. 4,01,000 the balance* of the six lákhs loan granted by Government for Surface Drainage Works ...	„ 8,11,250
Roads and Miscellaneous Buildings...	„ 2,49,529
	Rs. 43,90,464
	or, say, 44 lákhs.

Registration of Properties.

The number of properties registered in the assessment book at the close of 1882-83 was 25,848, and at the close of the year under report, 29,867. Of these 26,535 are buildings, 109 salt pans, 817 cocoanut plantations, and 2,406 vacant lands, &c. Of the total number now registered, 25,597 are assessed to the Consolidated Rate, and 4,270 are exempt from payment of rates, or have been compounded for on special terms.

Valuation.

Allowing for municipal and other unregistered property the total gross value of property in the city—the value, that is, at which it may reasonably be expected to let from year to year—may be put down approximately at two crores.

Enlargements and improvements, and the erection of new buildings, have caused an increase of Rs. 3,55,000 in the total value of assessable property

Property Rates.

The increase in valuation has resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand on account of property rates.

The total demand on account of property rates for the year amounted to Rs. 19,32,271-10-10. To this sum must be added Rs. 2,328-12-11, being demands for previous years now for the first time brought to account.

Collection.

Of the total demand, Rs. 1,419-8-6 were allowed as remission or drawback under Section 76 of the Act, and Rs. 1,40,854-4-5, representing the sum payable by Government and the Port Trustees, were paid direct into the Municipal Account Office. For the recovery of the remainder, bills were prepared and issued by the Assessment Department as follows. :—

For the first time no bills remained to be issued at the close of the year.

The outstanding balance on account of property rates at the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 2,28,844.

The balance outstanding at the end of 1883-84 was Rs. 3,67,346 ; of this Rs. 2,59,159 have since been collected.

The actual revenue of the year from property rates, wheel tax and miscellaneous items connected therewith was Rs. 20,49,255. The entire cost of the Assessment and Collection Department is Rs. 91,078. The revenue from town duties was Rs. 6,67,351, and the cost of the collection through the Port Trust and the two Railway Companies and of the necessary refund arrangements was Rs. 44,308. The revenue from tobacco duty was Rs. 1,74,306, and the cost of collection through the Customs Department was Rs. 15,723. These are the principal heads of municipal revenue. The percentage cost of collection, including cost of assessment, was under each head as follows :—

Property Rates, Wheel Tax, &c.	4·4
Town Duties	6·75
Tobacco Duty	9·02

There were complaints in 1,406 cases against the valuation of the Assessment Department. The property to which the complaints related was valued at Rs. 11,37,278. Reduction was allowed in 528 cases to the extent of Rs. 74,087. There were subsequent appeals to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 164 cases with an aggregate valuation of Rs. 59,485. In 15 of these cases, compromises were accepted, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 5,754. Out of the remaining 149 cases, in 8 the claims were admitted by the Magistrate, chiefly on the ground of statutory exemption, and the rest were rejected, the total reduction amounting to Rs. 4,340.

Public Works—Works out of Loan Funds.

Rs. 2,82,915 were expended on the construction of storm-water drains in Khetvádi, Tárdeo and Bellasis Road, Rs. 58,409 on a storm-water reservoir on the Flats, and Rs. 1,96,001 on service reservoirs at Malabár and Bhandárwáda Hills. New delivery and outlet mains for the Bhandárwáda Reservoir were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,15,568. Rs. 62,968 were spent on sewers. Two new engines were provided for the Pumping Station at a cost of Rs. 48,805.

Works out of current revenue.

Rs. 56,661 were spent in improving and extending the Charni, Girgaon, Gováli Tank and Káláchoki roads. Rs. 1,20,000 were expended on street improvements at Mumbádevi. Other minor works of public utility, too numerous to mention, were completed during the year.

Water-supply.

Of the works relating to water-supply those specially deserving of notice are the measures proposed and now in progress for increasing the quantity of water obtainable from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes.

In May, 1883, the Corporation applied to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 20,88,000. The sanction of the Government of India was received in January 1884.

Before the close of the financial year not only had the detailed surveys been completed, but considerable progress had been made with the catch-water channels, both at Vehar and Tulsi. The former promised to be effective for the ensuing season. The completion of the latter, involving rock and masonry work, will of necessity require a longer period ; but there is every reason to believe, that they will be ready for use before the monsoon of 1885, by which time also it is expected that the dams of the Tulsi Lake will have been raised to the additional height proposed. The laying of the new main will occupy two seasons, but the half that is expected to be ready by April next (which will be connected with the existing main at Kúrla) will confer an appreciable benefit in the next hot season.

The progress of work at the two reservoirs was not satisfactory, the completion of the contract work in both cases having been delayed long over contract time. The only work in hand at the Malabár Hill Reservoir was the construction of the filter beds, and these, though not ready for working within the year, were complete, according to the design, before the end of the hot season.

The new main laid in Dongri Koli Street was much needed to give a better supply to that crowded section of the city, especially in cases of fire. During the year, 71,987 feet of old mains were examined by the Waste Water Prevention Staff, and wastage to the extent of 384,000 gallons per diem was discovered and rectified.

Very good progress was made during the year with the large intercepting sewer designed to carry the storm waters from Goválí Tank and Khambála Hill to the old open main drain on the Flats. The rainfall of that neighbourhood will no longer contribute to the flooding of Khetvádi: the monsoon of 1883 showed that the measures already carried out in that neighbourhood (Khetvádi) had, by the raising of low lands and the construction of the three rain-water sewers, produced a marked beneficial effect.

The new Pumping Station was fitted with its full complement of engines, and has been found so far to answer admirably. The machinery is calculated to accommodate the whole of the sewage of that portion of the island to which the report of the Drainage Commission of 1877 applied. The old Pumping Station with its outfall into the Love Grove channel was finally abandoned, and the Municipality were after 14½ years freed from the liability of paying Rs. 300 per mensem on account of the nuisance caused by that outfall. The erection of a covered chamber and kiln, for the disposal of the refuse collected at the point where the main sewer reaches the Pumping Station, is much needed.

The intercepting sewer (known as the Queen's Road sewer), designed to prevent the discharge of sewage into Back Bay, was in course of construction during the whole of the year. In the first part of the year the progress was good; but after the monsoon, when the work became more difficult, it was not satisfactory.

The new ovoid sewer in Clerk Road to the Six Roads Junction was completed, and a further extension to the Victoria Gardens was sanctioned, and commenced before the close of the year.

The pipe sewerage of Kámáthipura was completed.

Roads and Buildings.

One of the greatest improvements carried out in the year was the extension of Charni Road to Grant Road, effected partly by making a new road altogether through the cultivated ground lying between Girgaon and Khetvádi, and partly by widening the street known as Khetvádi 15th Lane. This extension has created a new thoroughfare, which was much needed; it should, to make the work complete, be carried on to the Falkland Road Dharamshála. An entirely new road was also made from Chinchpokli Station to Siwri road, giving better access to the quays on the Frere Reclamation.

Besides these new roads there was a very material addition to the roads under municipal control, and dependent on municipal maintenance, caused by the transfer of Port Trust roads on the Elphinstone Estate, about 4·14 miles in length.

The paving of footpaths made satisfactory progress.

Road-watering.

The watering of roads was done departmentally, and was more efficient than in former years.

Street-lighting.

During the year 178 new kerosine, 12 gas, and 4 electric arc lamps were provided. Altogether there are now 72·46 miles lighted with gas, 26 miles with kerosine, and 2·33 with electric arc lamps.

1,802 summonses were issued for offences against the building sections of the Municipal Act; in 1,596 of these cases the demands were complied with before further proceedings were taken; in 96 cases the parties were warned and discharged after compliance; and in the remaining 110 cases fines (aggregating Rs. 875) were inflicted by the Magistrate.

The only new buildings erected by the Municipality during the year were the relief or rest-houses in Grant Road, and stables and quarters for the Health Department at Nal Bázár and Bori Bandar. The Grant Road rest-houses were intended primarily to accommodate poor persons who might have been rendered houseless during an epidemic, but they have been most useful during the year as a cholera hospital (no other being available). The extension of stables at Nal Bázár and of labourers' chawls at Bori Bandar was undertaken, in order to concentrate the scavenging establishment of the Fort, Mándvi and Bhuleshvar Wards at their own ward centres, and to set free the Mody Bay stables, hitherto used by the Health Department for milch cattle.

Public Health.

For the calculation of vital statistics the Health Officer assumes a population of 807,905, or an increase of 34,709 over that given by the census of 1881.

The number of births registered during the year was 16,631 (15,182 living and 1,449 still-born). The number of deaths, exclusive of still-born children, was 23,530. In the two preceding years the number of births and deaths was as follows:—

	Births (exclusive of still-born Children).	Deaths (exclusive of still-born Children).
1881	16,638	21,856
1882	15,366	20,468

During the first nine months of the year the health of the city was not good. The death-rate averaged 30·79 per 1,000, but fell to 24·12 in the last quarter. The increased mortality was due to cholera, small-pox, and phthisis; the numbers of deaths from each of these diseases during the past three years have been as follows:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Cholera...	546	192	1,027
Small-pox	35	92	1,461
Phthisis	2,232	2,729	3,144

The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Umarkhádi District; the proportion of deaths to population was highest in Tárvádi, the sub-division situated on the confines of Mazagon and Byculla. Both circumstances are attributable to the epidemic of cholera.

The special measures taken in connection with the two outbreaks of cholera entailed altogether an expenditure of Rs. 21,547.

The great mortality from small-pox occurred in the first half of the year, more than one-third of the total number of deaths having occurred in the month of March. Of 1,176 persons who died between January and July, no less than 693 were natives of places outside Bombay. Out of 1,041 persons who died of small-pox in the first quarter of the year, 560 are known not to have been vaccinated, of 133 nothing is known, the remaining 348 are said to have been vaccinated, but the Health Officer presumes that the vaccination must have been of ancient date.

During the prevalence of the epidemic active steps were taken for the purification of infected buildings, and a hospital camp was pitched in the walled enclosure belonging to the Municipality on Arthur Road. Here, between 22nd February and 31st May, 245 patients were admitted, of whom 38 died. Every effort was made to extend vaccination as much as possible, and the result was most marked. The number of persons primarily vaccinated during the first quarter of the year was 9,241,—that is, nearly double the number vaccinated in any quarter of the previous two years.

The total number of infants under the age of one year who were successfully vaccinated was 14,352. This compares favourably with 13,316 in 1882 and 13,220 in 1881.

The aggregate expenditure in the various branches of the Health Department was Rs. 8,46,324, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,39,666.

The expenditure was more by Rs. 1,14,252 than the average of that of the two previous years. This was due to the extension of halálkhor service to other sections of the city; to increased establishment for street scavenging, drain-cleaning, and tank conservancy; to the special measures taken on the outbreak of cholera and small-pox; to the increase of the vaccination grant; and to the cost of the Acting Health Officer's salary whilst the Health Officer was absent on leave.

The receipts were less than the average in the previous two years by Rs. 36,811, but the decrease was only apparent. Certain rents due for this year were credited in advance before the close of the preceding financial year, and collections on account of halálkhor cess were recovered after the year had expired. The only actual decrease was on account of the sale of stable refuse and rubbish, for which there was not the usual demand at the auction.

During the year municipal halálkhor service was extended to the out-lying districts of the city, so that now, with the exception of certain properties in Military and Port Trust limits, all houses are served by municipal halálkhors. Special attention was given to scavenging and general conservancy, more particularly in those quarters affected by cholera and small-pox. In 1881 there were 523 carts employed on scavenging, drain-cleaning and night-soil work; there are now 624. The pumping arrangements at the Carnac Bandar Depôt were improved; and, since the close of the year, it has been determined to stop the harbour outfall at that point, though the depôt itself will remain.

Markets and Slaughter-houses.

The total revenue from the municipal markets and slaughter-houses was Rs. 2,67,529, more by Rs. 16,021 than that of the preceding twelve months. Year by year the income has been steadily increasing, and it is now larger by Rs. 54,970 than it was nine years ago. In the year under report the increased market receipts were mainly on account of the Arthur Crawford fish and vegetable markets, godowns, and fowl rooms, and the Erskine Road fish, mutton, fruit and vegetable markets.

The number of convictions for market offences was 263 against 146 in 1882 and 120 in 1881. Under Section 244* of the Municipal Act there were 116 convictions against 48 and 56 in the preceding years. The amount of fines levied under this section was not, however, in proportion to the increased number of convictions, being only Rs. 319 against Rs. 250 in 1882 and Rs. 359 in 1881.

Fires.

Forty-three fires were reported during the year. In 1882 there were 61, and in 1881 there were 56. The loss of property is stated to have been, approximately, Rs. 4,35,265.

Accidents.

458 persons were run over in the public streets; of these 33 were killed and 425 injured.

Education.

The Municipality contributed Rs. 22,916 towards the cost of maintaining schools; fees amounted to Rs. 18,433, and the remaining sum of Rs. 11,563 was contributed by Government.

There were 48 schools open during the year attended by 5,373 children; of these 6 were Anglo-Vernacular, 2 Hindustáni schools, and 8 schools for girls.

* Exposing for sale unwholesome food.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

At the close of the year there were 24 city and 141 town municipalities, being, on the whole, 1 more than in 1882-83.

Owing to the transfer of the Panvel Táluka from the Thána to the Kolába Collectorate there was a decrease of 2 in the number of municipalities in the Northern Division and a corresponding increase in the number in the Southern Division; the increase, however, in the latter division was reduced to 1 by the abolition of the municipality of Hángal. In the Central Division the towns of Sávda and Yával, in the Khándesh District, were, on August 1st, 1883, formed into municipalities, raising the total number in that division to 50.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the Sind municipalities.

The total population within municipal limits was 1,728,553.

In the Northern Division 4 municipalities, *viz.*, those at Viramgám, Nadiád, Thána and Kalyán, were at the beginning of the year converted from town into city municipalities. A similar change was made in the constitution of the municipalities of Dhulia, Málegaon, Násik, Yeola, Sátára and Pandharpur in the Central Division, and of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli and Ratnágiri in the Southern Division.

The total number of members in all the divisions was 2,571 as compared with 2,499 in 1882-83. In the Northern Division the number (475) exceeds by only 2 the total in the previous year, but it includes 71 members elected in city municipalities. In the Southern Division the total rose from 591 to 621, of whom 45 were elected. The requisite proportion of non-official to official members has been maintained. In the Central Division the total number rose from 842 to 902, of whom 95 were elected within the year.

The introduction of the elective system into the 4 city municipalities in Sind was accompanied by a decrease of 20 in the aggregate number of members. Of 573, the total for all municipalities, 471 were natives, and 61 were elected.

Elections.

Elections took place during the year in all the city municipalities, *viz.*, in 7 in the Northern Division, in 4 in the Southern, in 9 in the Central Division, and in 4 in Sind. The rules prepared by Government for the regulation of these elections worked smoothly and well, and on the whole the social status of the persons elected was as high as could be expected.

Meetings.

In the Northern Division quarterly meetings were held regularly in all the municipalities except Ránder in which 1 was omitted. There were also special meetings and meetings of the local bodies held in all but a few towns. In the Southern Division the municipalities of Belgaum, Alibág, Kaládgi and Kárwár did not conform to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act in regard to quarterly meetings, but in the first three towns special general meetings were held, and, in all, the managing committees met constantly for the transaction of current business. In only 3 small municipalities in Sind, 1 of which has lately been abolished, were the provisions of the law in regard to the holding of quarterly meetings not strictly attended to.

The municipal commissioners, generally, did not evince as much interest in municipal affairs as is desirable. In only 3 municipalities in the Northern Division did all the members attend two-thirds of the meetings. In 9 not less than one-third of the members neglected their duty in this respect. In Ratnágiri, in the Southern Division, out of 28 commissioners, 21, including some who had been recently elected, failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings. However, on the whole, in the division an improvement was discernible, especially at Belgaum, Dhárwár and Hubli. Sind compares favourably with the rest of the Presidency in this respect; in 16 municipalities all the members attended not less than two-thirds of the meetings, in each of 12 only 1 member was deserving of censure, and in each of 4 others only 2 members were remiss in their attendance.

Income.

The total income of all municipalities taken together was Rs. 32,30,950 as compared with Rs. 31,68,645 in the previous year. Rs. 14,74,293 were derived from indirect taxes.

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

In the Northern Division the proportion of receipts from direct to those from indirect taxes is somewhat more than 1 to 2. In Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat, in which are comprised 19 municipalities, from ½ to ⅘ths of the total is derived from indirect taxes. The one notable exception in Ahmedabad is the town of Modása, in which a house-tax has been substituted for octroi duties; the effect has been to increase receipts by Rs. 578 and to decrease expenditure on establishment by Rs. 131, thus causing, on the whole, an improvement representing ⅐th of the former income. In the 2 municipalities of the Panch Mahás taxation is entirely direct, and in the 7 municipalities of the Thána District only 11·2 per cent. of the total is derived from indirect taxes. In the Southern Division, Rs. 1,46,978, or 46 per cent. of the total income exclusive of loans, were derived from octroi. In the Central Division receipts from indirect taxation amounted to Rs. 4,15,515, or 48·49 per cent. of total income; miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 1,40,516, or 16·40 per cent.; and revenue from direct taxes to Rs. 3,00,849 or 35·11 per cent. In Sind the income from octroi has

risen from Rs. 4,87,196 to Rs. 4,98,218; the latter sum represents nearly 53 per cent. of the total income exclusive of loans.

In the following table the incidence of taxation in the different divisions in the year under review is compared with that in the previous year :— Incidence of Taxation.

Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division	1 3 9	1 3 10
Southern „	0 11 5	0 12 2
Central „	1 5 0	1 6 0
Sind	1 10 3	1 12 0

In the Northern Division in Gogha the tax heretofore levied on boats taking fresh water was abolished; in Nadiád imports of ghee of weight less than 1½ Bengal sers were exempted from payment of duty. In Dholka the octroi rates were revised in order to make good the loss caused by the abolition of a house-tax. In Modása a house-tax has been substituted for octroi duties. In Dákor, in consequence of certain irregularities in the imposition of a house-tax some years ago, the levy of it was pronounced by the High Court to be illegal. It therefore became necessary to re-impose it with all legal formalities. The inhabitants of this town,—which contains a shrine of Krishna annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, and which, therefore, stands in special need of proper sanitary arrangements,—have from the very establishment of the municipality opposed all schemes of taxation. Their litigiousness has involved the municipality in heavy expenses, and stopped for some time to come all projects for improving the town. In Kaira duties on firewood, rafters, &c., have been substituted for a tax on cloth. Changes in taxation.

Important changes have taken place in the schedules of taxation in the Southern Division. In deference to the wishes of the Government of India the taxes formerly levied on the sale of animals at Navalgund, Ránebennur and Byádgi have been abolished. A similar reform will shortly be introduced in the few municipalities in which the tax still lingers. During the year the rates of house-tax in 6 municipalities were revised, and in 2 tolls were introduced. In Hubli and Gadag-Bettegiri the octroi schedules have been revised and in the remaining municipalities of the Dhárwár District the revision is approaching completion; in Kánara and Kaládgi also the revision is in progress. In the Central Division octroi duties have been abolished in Bársi, and a tax on the stamping of cloth is no longer levied in Pandharpur, Wái, Shingnápur, Vita, Tásgaon, Karád and Islámpur.

In some of the Sind municipalities certain octroi duties, which yielded an insignificant revenue, were abolished A hallálkhor cess was introduced into 2 town municipalities in the Shikárpur District. In the past year in Sukkur the unfavourable operation of the tax on wheat in hindering traffic was rendered fully apparent by the large amount of refunds it was found necessary to make. The municipality have at last consented to abolish all duties on wheat, oil seeds, and metals and have also undertaken a revision of the octroi schedule, which contains several objectionable items.

In the Northern Division the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 10,33,539, or Rs. 1,94,058 less than in the previous year. Most of the decrease is only apparent; receipts in 1882-83 were swelled by Rs. 1,66,486 representing loans advanced to the Ahmedabad and Thána Municipalities, whilst no fresh debts were contracted this year. If loans be excluded, the net decrease was only to the extent of Rs. 24,371. To an increase in outstanding balances in the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Ránder is attributed the apparent decline in receipts from conservancy cesses from Rs. 92,910 to Rs. 81,743. On the other hand, arrears collected in Ahmedabad and 3 other municipalities, and higher rates in force in Ahmedabad for the entire year, increased receipts from house-taxes by Rs. 12,522. Octroi receipts were somewhat larger than in the previous year. In this division Ahmedabad is accountable for almost all the important variations in receipts. Income derived from markets was larger by Rs. 3,894 than in 1882-83, but of this increase Rs. 3,495 occurred in Ahmedabad. The decrease of Rs. 17,026 in receipts from miscellaneous taxes was almost entirely due to the abolition in Ahmedabad, in October 1882, of taxes on silk, ivory, cochineal, sorangi and lime; in consequence of the abolition taking place in the midst of a year, the effect on the receipts of 1882-83 was only partial. The large decrease of Rs. 3,296 in fines was due to a smaller number of prosecutions for breaches of municipal law in the city of Ahmedabad. Receipts in detail.

In the Southern Division gross receipts increased from Rs. 3,09,703 to Rs. 3,55,820, but Rs. 30,000 out of the net increase of Rs. 46,118 represent a sum borrowed by the municipality of Chiplún for the construction of water-works. An increase of Rs. 5,866 in octroi receipts was due to brisker trade in Belgaum, Chiplún, Roha, and Mahád, and to enhanced rates in Nipáni and Athni. Octroi was levied in 28 municipalities as compared with 29 in the previous year. The next large item of increase is of Rs. 5,890 in receipts derived from house-taxes; nearly the whole of this sum represents arrears collected in the municipalities

of the Ratnágiri District. In them, as in other portions of the Presidency, the house-tax was at first most unpopular, but opposition to it is gradually dying out. Toll receipts increased during the year from Rs. 8,521 to Rs. 15,311; this was due to greater traffic at Dhárwár and Yellama hill and to the imposition of the tax for the first time at Byádgi.

The introduction of a dog-tax, and a tax on foot-rollers for cleaning cotton, into a few municipalities, and larger receipts derived from old taxes raised the total revenue under the head of "other taxes" from Rs. 13,167 to Rs. 20,417.

The abolition of the tax on animals in Navalgund, Ránebennur, and Byádgi caused a decrease of Rs. 1,515. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,812 in fees for licenses, chiefly granted in the Dhárwár District for the sale of tobacco and betel-leaves.

In the Central Division the gross income was Rs. 10,67,653 as compared with Rs. 10,50,192 in 1882-83. The largest increase of Rs. 77,232 occurs under the heading "Debts", and is due chiefly to loans raised by the Junnar and Talegaon Dábháde municipalities to enable them to improve the water-supply of those towns. There is a large decrease of Rs. 66,570 in receipts from octroi duties due chiefly to the abolition of duties of that class in Bársi. As a set-off to this loss there is an increase of Rs. 12,493 in receipts from tolls, which in Bársi have been substituted for octroi duties. Under the head of "conservancy and road cleaning" there is a decrease of Rs. 16,350, most of which occurred in Poona, where, it is asserted, the demand for manure has declined on account of the high water-rates now charged by the Irrigation Department.

In Sind the income increased from Rs. 7,72,475 to Rs. 9,67,144. About Rs. 13,000 of the increase consist of deposits from contractors, who undertook the construction of works in Karáchi. There was an increase of Rs. 11,021 principally in Sukkur, but much of this represents duties on wheat, which will have to be refunded. Conservancy cess receipts improved to the extent of nearly 25 per cent., mainly on account of the introduction of the cess into the Rato-dero Municipality. Sukkur has been made the head-quarters of the Shikárpur District and of the Indus Valley State Railway. The increase in the volume of trade flowing down from the Punjab has attracted large numbers to the towns of Karáchi and Sukkur, for whom it has been found necessary to build additional houses. These changes are reflected in the receipts from house-taxes, which have risen in the province from Rs. 23,990 to Rs. 34,442. To increasing trade and prosperity is also attributed the rise of receipts from taxes on vehicles and riding and baggage animals from Rs. 20,390 to Rs. 33,581.

Expenditure.

The municipal expenditure incurred in the year under review is classified in the following statement :—

Divisions.	General Establishment.	Public Safety.	Public Health.	Public Instruction.	Public Convenience.	Contribution to Local or Provincial Funds.	Debt.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	97,339	1,05,817	3,30,110	24,813	2,06,310	4,354	61,747	32,390
Southern	44,948	15,620	1,73,918	10,942	65,093	300	22,263	12,408
Central	1,16,402	43,722	4,11,036	25,740	3,75,699	5,100	1,12,487	16,510
Sind	1,01,289	1,00,451	3,96,751	41,443	2,10,291	...	33,261	11,305
Total ...	3,59,978	2,65,610	13,11,815	1,02,938	8,57,393	9,754	2,29,758	72,613

In the Northern Division the total disbursement amounted to Rs. 8,62,883 as compared with Rs. 10,19,883 in the previous year. Most of the decrease, which was principally in items falling under the heads of "Public Health" and "Public Convenience", occurred in the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Dákor, Dohád, Surat and Thána. In Surat and Dohád expenditure in the previous year had been enlarged by payments for the construction of latrines, and in the former municipality a considerable sum had been spent on roads. Similarly in Thána in 1882-83 a large sum had been expended on markets. So in these towns expenditure merely returned to its normal dimensions. As large claims for refunds of house-tax have still to be satisfied, the Dákor Municipality have reduced expenditure in that town to a minimum. But these items are insignificant in comparison with the decrease of Rs. 1,44,669 in Ahmedabad, of which Rs. 1,15,060 represent sums spent in the previous year on the construction of the new arterial road and about Rs. 13,000 expenditure in that year on markets.

In the Southern Division expenditure increased from Rs. 3,21,608 to Rs. 3,45,494. The heads under which most of the increase occurred were "Public Health," "Public Convenience," and (to the extent of Rs. 3,710) under "Debt". The expenditure on the erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c., was less by Rs. 31,878 than in 1882-83, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 34,476, most of which represents sums spent on the extension of mains and other works in connection with the Chiplún, Pen

and Ratnágiri water-works. In Alíbág also, after many years, funds have been obtained sufficient to cover the cost of substituting an iron main for the brittle stoneware pipes, by which the town has been connected with the reservoir situated a mile from it.

In the Central Division the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,06,696 as compared with Rs. 8,44,864 in 1882-83. Most of the increase was caused by large expenditure on new public works, which will be described in the proper place.

In Sind disbursements amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 8,94,792, or Rs. 34,525 less than in 1882-83. The development of trade in Karáchi rendered it necessary to engage an Assistant Secretary on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. Expenditure under the head of "Public Instruction" increased to the extent of Rs. 7,755, mainly due to a contribution given by the Shikárpur Municipality towards the cost of building a new high school. In Karáchi a tramway was constructed for the removal of nightsoil and garbage, and the conservancy establishment was strengthened. In Sukkur the river-side wall was raised and enlarged to protect the town from floods during the season of inundation. New fire-engines were purchased in Karáchi and Tatta.

In Hyderabad and Shikárpur large sums were spent on paving the streets and other public improvements; these, however, have been more than counterbalanced by smaller disbursements in Karáchi due to the completion in the previous year of the water-works.

Establishment.

In the Northern Division the average expenditure on office establishment amounted to less than 6 per cent. of the gross income, and the expenditure on collecting establishment to about 5·6 per cent.

The proportion is least in the large towns, and in small towns depends on the trade and traffic and on the nature of the taxation. For example, though Modása is a small municipality the total expenditure represented only 9 per cent. of income, or about 2½ per cent. less than in Ahmedabad, because in Modása, by the substitution of a house-tax for octroi duties, the cost of the collecting establishment has been reduced to only 1·5 per cent. In Parántij, on the other hand, a town in the same district, in which taxation is entirely indirect, the total amounted to 22·6 per cent., of which 20·5 were paid to a collecting establishment. In Gogha, for the same reason, the total amounted to 22·3 per cent., whilst in Godhra and Dohad, in which no indirect taxes are levied, the percentage was less than 10.

In the Southern Division the average cost of general establishment has been reduced within the year from 14·3 to 12·5 per cent. of income. Nevertheless in Ránebennur, Uran and Kaládgi it is still in excess of 25 per cent.

In the Central Division the total amount spent on establishment rose from Rs. 1,09,399 to Rs. 1,16,401 and the proportion to the total income from 10·41 to 10·9.

In general the expenditure has been kept well below the percentage prescribed by Government; but in a few small municipalities—for example, Jejuri in Poona—establishment absorbs so large a portion of the income, that some change in the system of taxation appears most desirable.

In Sind, in consequence of the great expansion of income, the proportion spent on general establishment fell from 12·64 to 10·7. Only in the small towns of Gholeki, Ubauro, Khairpur and Mitti did the proportion exceed one-fourth; in Karáchi it amounted to only 7·5 per cent.

Public Works.

In Ahmedabad Rs. 8,197 were spent on markets and Rs. 67,162 on the new arterial road. In Ránder latrines were constructed. Altogether Rs. 1,43,704 were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads. Of this sum Rs. 28,369 were expended in the town of Broach and Rs. 19,097 in Surat. The low-lying lands surrounding the town of Dholka were drained during the year.

In the Southern Division Rs. 29,237 were expended on roads. The only public works deserving of special mention are those for the improvement of water-supply in the towns of Chiplún, Pen, Alíbág and Ratnágiri, which have already been referred to.

In the Central Division Rs. 2,57,844 were expended on new works. Of this sum Rs. 1,48,204 were spent on the Kás water-works in Sátára; Rs. 36,437 on the construction of a new tank at Talegaon Dábháde; and Rs. 37,400 on water-works in Junnar. In Sholápur Rs. 10,297 were spent in extending the water-works by laying down branch pipes. In Bársi a library and a large dharamshála were built, and near the dharamshála a well was constructed; Rs. 10,177 were spent on these and other works.

The important public improvements, which were carried out during the year in Karáchi, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Shikárpur, have already been mentioned.

Military.

At the close of the year the strength of the European Army was 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 of sappers, 20 batteries of artillery with 84 guns (the heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Karáchi and Aden Defences not included), and 9 regiments of infantry. The Native Army comprised 8 regiments of cavalry, 1 of sappers, 2 batteries of artillery with 8 guns, and 26 regiments of infantry. The number of European commissioned officers was 678, and of Native commissioned officers 528. The numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, were as follows :—Europeans 1,221 and 8,836, and Natives 2,582 and 22,168. The total cost of the Army was Rs. 2,48,88,578, which is less by Rs. 57,70,783 than the amount expended in the previous year.

Artillery.

During the year 1883-84 the following changes have been effected in the artillery in this command.

A European mountain battery, equipped with 7-pounder M. L. R. guns 200 lbs., has proceeded to the Bengal Presidency, and one with 7-pounder M. L. R. guns 400 lbs. (screw guns) has taken its place in this command.

No. 1 (Native) mountain battery has been reduced from 6 to 4 guns (7-pounder M. L. R 200 lbs.)

The two tent lascárs allowed to artillery colonels' district commands have been abolished

The pay of the marine lascárs, Bombay Defences, has been equalized.

Revised establishments have been prescribed for garrison batteries and for European and Native mountain batteries.

A new system of posting officers to batteries has been adopted whereby frequent changes will be lessened.

A course for training non-commissioned officers and men in range-finding has been established.

A target for instructional purposes to train men more accurately in the laying of ordnance has been introduced; also revised instructions for artillery practice.

The advanced class at Woolwich has been thrown open to Royal Artillery officers in India.

Gymnastics.

Gymnastic instruction was systematically carried out at the following stations :—Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, Hyderabad, Karáchi, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona.

No instruction has been carried out at Quetta, as there is no gymnasium at that station; in the project for the construction of barracks for the troops, provision has, however, been made for a gymnasium.

During the year 1 officer, 75 non-commissioned officers and 1,741 men completed their course of instruction in gymnastics, and 2 officers, 25 non-commissioned officers and 115 men were instructed in fencing. Both classes show a large decrease in numbers since last year.

At all stations, where baths are available, swimming classes have been formed, and 59 men have been instructed in this useful art during the year.

In addition to the regular classes of instruction, 435 officers, 8,947 non-commissioned officers and 38,364 men have voluntarily attended the different gymnasia during the year, being a decrease in officers of 703 and of 4,933 in non-commissioned officers and men as compared with last year.

The decrease in the numbers referred to in the three preceding paragraphs as compared with last year is due to the movement of corps in relief, and to longer time devoted to drill, musketry instruction, &c.

One officer, 15 non-commissioned officers and 10 men passed through a special course at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates as instructors.

Garrison instruction.

Eighteen officers attended the two courses of garrison instruction held during the year and 5 attended the classes occasionally.

Twenty-five officers were examined, 2 of whom did not attend the classes.

Twelve officers passed the examination qualifying for the rank of major (1 failed in fortifications and tactics); 6 for that of captain; and 6 the equivalent examination for rank of captain required for admission to the Staff Corps.

Classes for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and men in gabion and fascine making were formed at Poona, and 60 non-commissioned officers and men of British Infantry and 120 non-commissioned officers and men of Native Infantry were instructed.

Musketry.

During the past year the annual course of musketry for British troops has undergone great changes, the principal being the abolition of officer and sergeant instructors, the duties of the former being now transferred to company officers. In addition to this, regimental "figures of merit" have been abolished, and comparison is no longer practicable; two distances have been added for individual shooting, entailing an expenditure of an additional twenty rounds of ammunition per man for this practice, and the annual course has been divided into two parts, the first being limited to individual, volley, and independent firing and skirmishing, and the second being set apart for practice at a "head and shoulders" and a "figure" target, skirmishing, and field firing. Other varied practices in the second part, such as firing at moving or vanishing targets and volley firing at extreme ranges, are left to the discretion of commanding officers. The annual course of a regiment is now never intermitted, and the qualifications for prizes are much more difficult of attainment than formerly.

In the Native Army the first, or army, prize, hitherto awarded to the best shot of the three Presidencies, has been abolished, and the system of pistol practice for Native officers is now left to the discretion of commanding officers.

Two boards of examination were held in this Presidency—one on 2nd April and the other on 29th October. Forty-nine officers and 56 sergeants passed the examination qualifying for the instruction of their troops or companies. Two sergeants failed to obtain the qualifying certificates.

The eleventh annual Central Rifle Meeting was held at Poona in the month of September, and proved in every respect successful.

The whole of the British regiments, and 23 out of the 26 Native Infantry regiments, on the strength of this Presidency underwent the annual course of musketry for 1883-84.

Schools. British Troops.

The number of men under instruction in 1883-84 was much less than in the previous year, aggregating only 2,280. The average daily attendance was exactly the same as before, namely, 57 per cent. This low figure is chiefly due to musketry and other duties, which unavoidably clash with school work.

There were 1,632 candidates for school certificates, 1,171 of whom passed. The proportion of candidates to the total number on the school books was larger than before, whilst there was also a slight increase in the percentage of successful ones. Seventy-five per cent. of the whole of the British troops are now certificated.

Comparing the percentage of certificated men to the total strength in corps and batteries, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade heads the list with the figure 84·4.

Five men qualified during the year for the post of battery schoolmaster.

The number of children on the school books was 500. It has thus again decreased, being about 140 less than in 1882 and 800 less than in 1873.

Native languages.

100 men passed in Hindustáni according to the lower standard.

Native Troops.

There having been nothing to interfere with the regular work of the schools during the year, the number on the books rose considerably. It aggregated 3,802 men and 2,151 boys, or 5,953 altogether. The average daily attendance amounted to 4,125, or 69 per cent.

There has been an unusually large increase in the number of certificates awarded: 294 1st class certificates, 340 2nd class, and 762 3rd class were obtained.

The number obtained in 1882 was only 536. There are now 2,925 certificated men in the Native Army. The increase in the number of certificates obtained was due in great measure to the lowering of the standard, and in part to a stricter application of the rules for promotion having been enjoined on commanding officers.

Native girls' schools.

Five girls' schools were closed and 3 new ones opened during the year, reducing the total number from 20 to 18, with an aggregate attendance of 449. This figure falls short of that of the previous year by 82. The movement of the corps concerned necessitated the closing of the girls' school; and the reduction in the numbers is chiefly owing to that. The interest taken in female education is of a very languid description; and, as the girls leave school at an early age, they learn comparatively little.

Normal School.

The year opened with an attendance of 32 students, and 1 joined subsequently. Of these 5 were sent away for various reasons, and 5 have qualified as schoolmasters. Twenty-three thus remain, all of whom seem likely to qualify. The civilian masters have performed their onerous duties with fair ability.

Veterinary.

In consequence of the vacancies occurring during the last three years not having been filled up, the Veterinary Department has been so much in need of officers, that large districts have been absolutely without supervision or aid; and, although officers in veterinary charge have done their best to perform the duty imposed upon them, the want of professional assistance has been severely felt. Two veterinary surgeons have arrived from England; but these are only to supply the place of one who has already gone and one ordered home, and the 2 veterinary surgeons sent out are so extremely juvenile, that they cannot

be said to fairly represent the officers relieved. At the present date the total strength o the department consists of one administrative veterinary surgeon and 7 executive ones; but, of the latter, Veterinary Surgeon Grainger was selected for civil employment early in the year, and Messrs. Bostock and Gillespie were ordered to England. Thus but 4 remain, being 5 less than the minimum number stated to be absolutely necessary for the bare performance of the duties.

In July last an outbreak of anthrax fever took place amongst the horses of M Battery, 1st Brigade, R. A., quartered at Nasirabad; the cases were limited to three, of which all proved fatal. Considerable difference of opinion was expressed as to the cause of the attack, but the evidence appeared to point to the green grass supplied. In August, two cases of anthrax fever appeared in 17th Lancers, when energetic measures were recommended by Veterinary Surgeon Raymond for its suppression, and there is reason to believe that to his skilful management is attributable the fact of the disease not spreading; it was an instance of the special benefit of professional training. In this case there was a strong probability of the cause being grass washed with foul water.

A case of glanders was discovered in the 17th Lancers on the 27th August 1883. Three cases of glanders occurred in F Battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A., at Nasirabad during the month of March.

The condition of some of the horses was not so good as last year, owing to the long marches of some of the batteries.

The number of deaths is believed to have been greater than in the past year.

Veterinary School.

At the Army Veterinary School there has been the usual amount of business; it has paid its working expenses. One course of instruction from June to October was held. The second course from November to February had to be postponed owing to difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of pupils consequent on several batteries being on the march, and others having only recently arrived from England.

Military Works. Accommodation for European Troops.

Few works of any importance have been undertaken during the year. New barracks are urgently required for the European troops at Colába and at Baroda and for the company of Royal Engineers at New Jhánsi; all these works still remain in abeyance for want of funds. Buildings and works (such as a magazine, a general store-room, and loading rooms) have been constructed at Karáchi in connection with the sub-marine mining defences at Manora. Temporary latrines have been erected at Devláli, and lightning conductors placed in the barracks at Belgaum and Sátára. At Poona the Station Hospital and the Central Military and Quarter Master General's Offices have been altered, and the last two enlarged. At Asirgarh the Chandni road has been improved. At Aden a temporary ward with accommodation for 4 patients has been opened at Steamer Point.

The sanitarium at Tithal on the Surat coast has been abolished; invalids are now sent to Monnt Abu. The discretionary allowances hitherto placed at the disposal of general officers have been withdrawn.

Accommodation for Native Troops.

At Kirkee 5 sentry boxes, a guard room, and a latrine, have been constructed at the Gunpowder Factory. At Indore and Nasirabad the infantry quarters have been improved and slightly enlarged. The unoccupied infantry lines at Sholápur, which were in a dangerous condition, have been pulled down and the materials sold for Rs. 5,316.

Fortifications.

It has been recently decided, that the undermentioned forts shall be maintained as places of refuge:—Asirgarh, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Nimach, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Nasirabad (Ajmere), Surat, Purandhar.

The fort at Sholápur being unsuitable for a place of refuge on account of position and size, it has been decided to hand it over to the civil authorities after such measures have been carried out as may be deemed necessary to render it incapable of being quickly made defensible by an enemy.

As the fort of Sion is of no importance, and is too far from Bombay to serve as a place of refuge, the Civil Department has been directed to take charge of it as soon as the Public Works Department has so far dismantled it, that it could not be occupied by a hostile force.

Transport.

A re-distribution of elephants for transport requirements, exclusive of those for artillery and State purposes, was approved by the Government of India in August last. The elephants are now distributed throughout the Presidency as follows:—

Poona	17
Belgaum	5
Ahmedabad	4
Deesa	8
Nimach	6
Mhow	20
Total	60

The Government of Bombay in December last sanctioned a proposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to call out the troops at Karáchi for three consecutive days in each month for the purpose of exercising in loading and unloading camels, 104 in number, which were borne on the establishment of Brigade Transport in Sind under commissariat contract up to 31st March last.

The abolition of the old "field column" establishment and its amalgamation with the Army Transport necessitated a revision of the "moveable columns" told off at several stations in this Presidency for inland service in case of emergency. These moveable columns now stand as follows:—

I.

1 squadron, Native Cavalry. 4 guns, Field Artillery. 4 companies, British Infantry. 4 Do. Native Infantry.	Poona.	1 squadron, Poona Horse. 1 company, British Infantry. 2 companies, Native do.	Ahmednagar.
4 companies, Native Infantry.	Málegaon.	2 guns, Field Artillery. 1 company, British Infantry. 4 companies, Native do.	Ahmedabad.
1 troop, Native Cavalry. 2 companies, Native Infantry.	Transport *vid* Wadhwán. Rájkot.	1 company, British Infantry. 2 companies, Native do.	Belgaum.

These form the first group, and the carriage is furnished from the Poona Centre.

II.

1 squadron, British Cavalry. 1 do. Native Cavalry from Nimach. 4 guns, Field Artillery. 2 companies, British Infantry. 4 do. Native do.	Mhow.	1 squadron, Native Cavalry. 2 guns, Field Artillery. 1 company, British Infantry. 2 companies, Native do.	Nimach.
1 squadron, Native Cavalry. 2 guns, Field Artillery. 1 company, British Infantry. 2 companies, Native Infantry.	Nasirabad.	1 squadron, Native Cavalry. 2 guns, Field Artillery. 1 company, British Infantry. 2 companies, Native do.	Disa.

The above are supplied with carriage from the Mhow Centre.

As an experimental measure the Rájputáná-Málwa Railway was used for the first time during a portion of the past trooping season for the conveyance of large bodies of troops to and from Devláli, and rest-camps were established at Mhow, Nimach and Nasirabad.

Movements of Troops.

The company of Bombay Sappers and Miners hitherto quartered at Aden was recently relieved by a company of Sappers from the Madras Presidency to avoid the detention of the Bombay company for another year at that station.

The detachment of Native Infantry consisting of 1 haváldár, 1 náik and 14 privates, which has been stationed at Janjira since the year 1869, was withdrawn in December in consequence of the final departure of the Political Agent from that State.

Detachments of 30 men of the Bombay Sappers and Miners have been sent to Bombay and Karáchi in connection with the sub-marine mining defence works; and each party has been joined by 8 non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers from England.

The permanent force for the Quetta District has been fixed at the following strength, giving detachments at New Bázár, Sharigh, Thal-Chotiali, Sibi, Thulli, and Quat-Mundai, *viz.*:—

1 European garrison battery, 1 European mountain battery, 1 Native mountain battery, 1 company of Sappers, 2 regiments Native Cavalry, 1 regiment British Infantry, and 4 regiments Native Infantry.

Two squadrons of Bengal Cavalry and one of Punjab Cavalry were sent to Quetta in relief of the 2nd Sind Horse, and the 1st Bombay Lancers were despatched from Nimach and Nasirabad to Quetta in relief of the 1st Sind Horse; both regiments of Sind Horse having been much broken up for some years past.

The second company of Bombay Sappers and Miners sent to the Bolan last year for road-making is to be detained there until further orders.

Parties, consisting of 16 men per regiment of British Infantry, 4 per squadron of British and Native Cavalry, 2 Native officers per regiment of Native Cavalry, 4 men per battery of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, and 13 men per regiment of Native Infantry were permitted to move to and from Poona at the public expense to compete for prizes at the Central Rifle Meeting held in September last. The Native mountain battery hitherto stationed at Quetta has been relieved by a British mountain battery transferred from the Bengal Presidency, and the Native battery has been sent to Thal-Chotiali.

The Poona Horse has been temporarily moved from Sirúr to Poona to take the place of the 2nd Lancers, the latter corps having been sent to Disa and Rájkot in relief of the 1st Lancers ordered to Quetta.

A rising amongst the tribes in the Bikáneer State necessitated the despatch of a force of 1,034 men and 37 officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, from the Mhow Division to quell the disturbance. The Bombay troops marched from Nasirabad on the 15th December for Bidásur. Their appearance was immediately followed by the submission of the rebellious Thákors to British authority without a shot being fired; and, after partially destroying the fort at Bidásur, the troops marched back to Nasirabad, where they arrived on the 8th January. In addition to the force above detailed the Erinpura and Deoli Irregulars were also on duty in the Bikáneer State.

Troop-ships.

Ten voyages were made by H. M.'s Indian troop-ships between England and India during the past season.

Planting and watering trees.

The planting and cultivation of trees continue to be carried on in all cantonments to such an extent as local circumstances and funds will permit.

Soldiers' Gardens.

The cultivation of flower and vegetable gardens by soldiers (in plots of ground adjoining their barracks) is carried on throughout the Presidency, and affords to the men a healthy and popular out-door exercise.

Lock Hospitals.

Lock hospitals are maintained at

Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Disa, Devláli, Kirkee, Karáchi, Mhow, Nimach, Nasirabad and Poona.

The rules under Act III of 1867 have been vigorously enforced at each of these stations, and have had a salutary effect in preventing the spread of venereal disease. The average ratio of admissions into hospital per 1,000 is 8·94 higher than it was in 1882; but it is still less than it was during the immediately preceding five years. Of a total expenditure of Rs. 29,018 on these institutions, Rs. 24,246 were defrayed from Cantonment Funds, the remainder being paid by Government.

Sanitation.

Sanitary arrangements, as in former years, continue to receive the most careful attention, but owing latterly to the want of funds many important projects have had to be deferred.

Cantonments. Taxation.

Taxation is now in force in the marginally named cantonments, and, with the exception of Aden and Karáchi, they are all self-supporting They are, moreover, enabled to carry out many important improvements and sanitary works in bázárs, &c., which formerly remained in abeyance for want of the necessary funds.

Aden.	Belgaum.	Kirkee.
Ahmedabad.	Disa.	Karáchi.
Ahmednagar.	Devláli.	Málegaon.
Baroda.	Hyderabad.	Poona.

Army signalling.

During the past year 7 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers and men, British troops, and 8 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers and men, Native troops, qualified as instructors and assistant instructors.

Railways

The following military reports on railways in this Presidency have been compiled and published during the year :—

1. *Dhond and Manmád State Railway.*—Dhond to Manmád.
2. *B. B. and C. I. Railway.*—Colába to Surat.
3. *G. I. P. Railway.*—Bombay to Khandwa and Bhusával to Jalamb.
4. *Rájputána-Málwa State Railway.*—Nimach, Nasirabad and Nasirabad-Ajmere sections.

The reports now in course of completion are as follows :—

1. *Western Rájputána Railway.*—Pálanpur to Ajmere.
2. *Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.*—Wadhwán to Bhávnagar and Dhola Junction to Dhoráji.

Surveys.

The surveys of the forts of Tárágarh and Purandhar with surrounding country, alluded to in last year's report, have been completed and lithographed, as also a new survey of the Ahmednagar Cantonment by three of the guides of this department.

Plans, &c., of a number of cantonments for the different compendia have also been lithographed.

Marine.

European Seamen.

During the official year under report 2,248 European seamen have been shipped and 1,954 discharged through the Bombay Shipping Office, or a total of 4,202 as compared with 4,842 in the previous year, representing a gross decrease of 640 men.

Last year's report showed an increase on account of the Egyptian Expedition; the large decrease during the year under report was to be expected from the dullness of trade in European shipping and the increased employment of native seamen.

Ninety-three European seamen were discharged in hospital against 90 in 1882-83; of the total number 8 were left at the port of Bombay owing to injuries received afloat, and were a charge on their several ships until they procured employment, or were sent to England as passengers, but in no case are injured seamen a charge on the State. Eighty-five were left here on account of illness other than injuries, and, on discharge from hospital, were provided with employment in the usual manner.

Only 40 were left in jail during the year, or less than half of the number in the previous year.

104 seamen were punished by the Police Magistrates for the following offences :—

Refusal of duty	73
Desertion and absence without leave	25
Assaults afloat	6

Deserters.

The number of desertions amounted to 51 as against 60 of the previous year, representing a decrease of 9. Although the deserters have had plenty of sympathy and good advice, they have not received anything else except employment when they were ready for it; many of them accepted employment under less favourable conditions than those from which they had escaped. It may be presumed, that the Port of Bombay does not figure in the list of good places where runaway seamen may remain with comfort.

Deaths.

Eight seamen died in hospital, and 22 died at sea from the following causes:—

Drowned	7
Sun-stroke	2
Cholera	1
Falls from aloft	3
Pneumonia	3
Apoplexy	3
Unknown causes	3

giving a total of 30. The sum deposited on account of the estates of these men was Rs. 1,452-9-0.

Distressed Seamen.

In 1882-83 the number of distressed seamen received into the Sailors' Home was 36, and the cost of their subsistence was Rs. 498-12-0, and the number sent to the United Kingdom was 18. In 1883-84 the number admitted was 511, and the cost Rs. 1,675-0-4, inclusive of Rs. 128-10-0 for clothing and bedding for 41 ship-wrecked seamen of the steam-ships "Knight of the Bath" and "Airy".

Wrecks.

The S. S. "Knight of the Bath" was wrecked off the Kooria Mooria Islands on the voyage to Havre from this port, and the survivors (16) of the crew were discovered on the Arabian coast and brought to Bombay by the Indian Government Steam-ship "Amberwitch" on the 12th August 1883. They remained in the Sailors' Home until the Marine Court of enquiry had been held.

The crew of the above vessel consisted of 33 hands, all told; but—sad to relate—no less than 16 were drowned in attempting to leave the wreck.

With the exception of one A. B. (who found employment here) the whole of these men were sent to the United Kingdom as distressed seamen in the steamers "Victoria" and "Brookfield".

The S. S. "Airy" was wrecked on the Arabian coast on the 16th August, 1883; there was no loss of life, nor were the crew called on to endure anything like the hardships experienced by the survivors of the steam-ship "Knight of the Bath".

During their stay in the Sailors' Home pending the decision of the Court of Enquiry, some of the members of the crew were a source of constant annoyance from drunkenness. Thirteen obtained employment on various vessels, and the remaining 12 were sent to the United Kingdom at the expense of the Board of Trade.

Native Seamen.

During the year under report, 21,611 native seamen were shipped and 19,673 discharged. The total exceeds that of the previous year by 2,173.

Taking into consideration, that the year 1882-83 was a very busy one on account of the despatch from Bombay of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, the increase of 2,173 is highly satisfactory as showing that the demand for native seamen is yearly on the increase. During the past official year several vessels of the Clan Line as well as the new additions to the P. & O. Fleet have been manned with them.

Native engine-room crews were supplied to some of the Raffael Rubbatino Company's steamers on account of the strike (for the second time) amongst the Italian firemen and coal-trimmers both at Genoa and at Marseilles.

Two engine-room crews for other of the company's steamers were sent from this port to Genoa, working their passage in the steamer "Raffael Rubbatino", and in no single instance was there any complaint from either engineers or men themselves arising from any other cause than the inexperience of some of the coal-trimmers, many of whom had never been to sea before.

In the case of all native seamen engaged to serve under foreign flags, bonds at the rate of Rs. 100 per man are executed by the employers. During the year bonds were executed to the extent of Rs. 74,800, and stamp duties realized thereon were Rs. 389-8-0.

Offences of Native Seamen.

During the past official year 35 cases have been dealt with by the Police Courts; they may be classed as under:—

Absence without leave	9
Refusal of duty	7
Thefts afloat	1
Desertions	18

Seventeen deserters were from the steamer "Chindwara". The men escaped to Surat, but they were captured, brought back, and sentenced to imprisonment. The successful issue of this prosecution has shown native seamen, that the arm of the law has a very far reach, and the effect has been very beneficial.

2,526 native discharge certificates have been issued during the past official year against 2,415 for the previous year, or an increase of 111; they continue to be entirely approved of by all concerned, except the seaman, who receives a bad character recorded on it for misconduct afloat, and is obliged to submit to a reduction of wages as a punishment.

Ship-wrecked Seamen.

Eleven ship-wrecked native seamen of the pattimar "Luxmy" were landed at this port by the S. S. "Sirdhana" on the 14th June, 1883; they provided themselves with employment, and worked their passages to their native villages, without any assistance from the Shipping Office.

133111

Twenty-three native seamen of the Arab barque "Fazel Curreem", wrecked near Cochin, were landed here from the S. S. "Kangra" on the 18th September, 1883, at a cost of Rs. 293-7-6 for passage and subsistence during the voyage. Some desired to be sent to Jeddah, some to Calcutta (they had been sent here from Cochin), and others wished to go to Karáchi and Muscat, and of the whole 23 men only 4 accepted employment through the office as lascárs.

The total expenditure for the passage to this port of the native ship-wrecked seamen, was Rs. 437-10-0, with a further sum of Rs. 43 for subsistence charges whilst in Bombay.

Fines for offences afloat.

The amount of fines inflicted on, and collected from, native seamen for offences afloat amounted to Rs. 1,155-7-6, or about double that in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 575-10-1. The Shipping Master does not consider this the result of increased misconduct afloat, but ascribes it "to the fact of ship-masters beginning to see that to overlook the offences of those who render themselves liable to these various penalties is not giving the well-behaved fair play, since the bad should never be treated on equal terms with the good."

Revenue and Expenditure.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 42,377-7-6 and the disbursements to Rs. 12,916-7-8, leaving a net balance in favour of Government of Rs. 29,460-15-10 against Rs. 24,505-6-1 in 1882-83.

Considering the very busy season of last year, owing to the departure and return of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, the accounts submitted are conclusive as to the steady progress in the business of the Shipping Office.

Bombay Port Trust.

Revenue and Expenditure.

It is satisfactory again to be able to record that, after meeting all charges upon Revenue Account, including interest upon debt to Government, there remains a surplus of Rs. 6,21,940-11-4. Rs. 1,04,494-15-11 have been expended on dock capital account, and Rs. 1,83,628-11-10 upon other new works, which are properly chargeable to capital.

The private foreshore properties were, for the most part, acquired towards the end of 1879. The Prince's Dock was opened on 1st January, 1880. It is, therefore, obviously useless to make any comparison of the gross revenue of the Trust now with that of the period anterior to 1879, and the following figures for 1880 onwards are, therefore, given in order to show the rate at which the revenue of the Trust has been progressing:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	27,66,824	37,45,690	36,60,804	39,35,486
Expenditure	27,03,941	28,72,610	30,98,595	33,13,545
Surplus ...	62,883	8,73,080	5,62,209	6,21,941

From 1st April, 1882, rates at the dock and bandars were reduced to the estimated extent of Rs. 1,90,000, and from 10th August, 1883, port dues were reduced 25 per cent.—equal to about Rs. 51,250 per annum; and these remissions must be borne in mind in any comparison made between one year and another.

The chief items of revenue are compared in like manner in the following statement: for reasons already given, the year 1880-81 is made the starting point:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wharfage Fees—				
Collected at Bandars	8,12,904	7,72,530	8,86,064	9,39,658
Do. Prince's Dock	6,03,803	4,87,332	4,61,931	2,10,315
Ground rents	4,20,178	3,90,497	4,48,562	3,08,014
Shed and warehouse rents	2,38,832	2,35,516	2,45,566	2,18,389
Basin rents and Hard fees	52,665	51,057	48,315	*15,222
Railway sidings	30,291	31,376	24,028	21,231
Toll on troops (exclusive of special charge when troops are passed through dock) ...	35,249	70,748	47,231	49,067
Apollo Bonded Warehouses	10,240	11,925	23,684	21,172
Dock warehouses	87,340	69,477	67,786	15,837
Revenue from other sources collected by Traffic Manager	45,044	48,151	50,544	47,331
Prince's Dock, exclusive of wharfage fees.	11,37,425	10,26,137	9,97,490	4,60,669
Miscellaneous revenue on general account.	29,730	21,594	21,592	44,029
Port dues and other revenue of Port Department	2,45,275	2,69,660	2,54,192	2,37,976
Pilotage	1,86,511	1,74,804	1,68,704	1,77,913
Rs. ...	39,35,487	36,60,804	37,45,689	27,66,823

* Hard fees only.

It will be noticed that not only have the wharfage fees at the bandars not increased with the growing trade of the port, but that they are absolutely less in amount now than in 1880-81. Two causes have brought this about. In the first place, a large amount of traffic has deserted the open bandars for the dock, so that wharfage fees, formerly collected at the bandars, are now collected at the dock; and, in the next place, in April, 1882, reduction was made in wharfage rates to the estimated extent of Rs. 1,01,000.

Again, the ground rents reached a higher figure in 1881-82 than they have done before or since, and this is explained partly by the large quantity of coal which was stored on the bandars in 1881-82 before the discovery of the coal frauds; partly by the rent of Colába Cotton Green for a portion of two seasons having been paid during 1881-82; and partly by a special payment of Rs. 17,500 having been made by Government in 1882 on account of land at Mody Bay taken up for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Owners now remove their coal as soon as possible after purchase, so that Port Trust land is not occupied for any considerable time.

The decrease in shed and warehouse rents in 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82 is more than accounted for by the reduction made in the rent of the Ryan Grain Market by substituting a fixed rent per kathi for the former rate per bag of grain. This alone caused a reduction of about Rs. 20,000.

The tendency is for trade to forsake the outlying bandars at the south end of the foreshore for the bandars and dock on the Elphinstone Estate.

Imports.

All the chief items of imports, with the exception of liquors in cask, wool, grain, and kerosine oil, exhibit a substantial increase over last year's figures. 299,127 bales of piece-goods and 679,578 packages of cotton were imported against 278,816 bales and 659,479 packages in 1882-83. All the bales of piece-goods were landed at the Prince's Dock. Imports of coal rose from 167,243 tons to 264,982. In the aggregate 166,289 tons of iron, machinery and railway stores were imported, representing an increase of 17 per cent. Rice, wheat, gram, sugar and jágri showed but slight variations. There was a decline of more than 20 per cent. in imports of kerosine oil.

Exports.

Amongst articles exported only one, *viz.* cotton, exhibits a decline,—1,385,350 bales of cotton having been exported against 1,488,102 in 1882-83; but it must be remembered that the quantity exported in 1882-83 was exceptionally large. 166,023 bales of piece-goods and 162,118 bales of twist and yarn were exported against 136,871 bales of piece-goods and 141,922 of twist and yarn in the previous year. Exports of grain rose from 437,672 tons to 520,553, and of seeds from 284,920 to 393,976. 38,277 chests of opium were shipped representing an increase of more than 6½ per cent.

Shipping.

The total number of vessels that entered the port (excluding Government vessels, fishing boats and boats under 10 tons' burthen) during the past five years is as follows:—

	1883-84.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steam Vessels ..	966	1,322,114	913	1,196,434	941	1,150,799	810	959,482	613	697,849
Sailing Vessels, square-rigged ..	134	113,892	119	111,703	151	135,055	241	241,560	234	240,593
Country Craft ..	14,548	505,057	12,093	485,232	..	424,585	..	401,700	..	407,800

The number of steamers has increased from 613 to 966, whilst the number of sailing vessels has decreased from 234 to 134. The average tonnage of steamers, which was 1,138 tons in 1879-80, has been 1,369 tons in 1883-84; and the average tonnage of sailing ships, which was 1,028 tons in 1879-80, has been 850 tons in 1883-84. The tonnage of country craft frequenting the port has increased from 407,800 tons in 1879-80 to 505,057 in 1883-84. In 1880-81, out of 1,051 steamers and square-rigged sailing vessels entering the port, 236 went into the Prince's Dock; in the past year the dock has been used by 508 out of 1,100.

New Works.

An iron foot-bridge over the railway between Elphinstone and Masjid Overbridges has been constructed, in order to improve the communication between the native town and the Elphinstone Estate, at a cost of Rs. 10,320. The floors of a range of 11 godowns on the old Clare Bandar, near to the Masjid Overbridge, were raised and re-paved at a cost of Rs. 5,895. Sheds on the Elphinstone Estate were taken down and re-erected at a cost of Rs. 4,809, and a road from Mazagon Estate to Tank Bandar Causeway was made at a cost of Rs. 6,990.

The Mody Bay reclamation south of Mody Bandar has been little used as a landing place, only a portion of the hay trade resorting there during the fair season. The reclamation was faced with an irregular bank of loose stones, so that it was a matter of difficulty for boats to approach. The Trustees have now erected a wall for a length of 1,900 feet between Mody Bandar and Boree Bandar landing.

Negotiations were carried on during the year between the Collector of Customs and the Trustees for the provision of warehouse accommodation for the opium merchants, so as to bring the opium trade under more thorough control than heretofore. The Apollo Bonded Warehouse, which has a direct communication with the Customs Bandar, has been much less used for storage of goods since the dock warehouses were opened and the piece-goods

imports landed at the dock. It was considered, that less extensive accommodation, which the Trustees possess in the immediate neighbourhood would suffice for bonded and other goods at Customs Bandar, and that the Apollo Bonded Warehouse might be converted into suitable opium warehouses. The Trustees, therefore, offered to lease the warehouse to Government. Since the close of the year the offer has been accepted.

Foreshore properties.

The Sassoon Dock revenue has fallen off, owing to a reduction in the number of troops passed over the bandar. The slight reduction at Colába may be set down to the decrease in cotton exports. The Mazagon property shows the same return as last year, and the increase in the return from Frere Reclamation may be ascribed partly to a larger trade there and partly to the absence of any special expenditure upon the canals and entrance.

Prince's Dock.

The receipts from Prince's Dock during the past four years and the expenditure in connection therewith, exclusive of interest on debt and share of general charges, have been—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	11,37,425	10,26,137	9,97,490	4,60,670
Expenditure	6,64,629	5,80,699	4,66,625	2,93,831
	4,72,796	4,45,438	5,30,865	1,66,839

The receipts from dock dues during the past four years have been as follows:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dock dues on vessels	1,22,452	1,05,953	92,463	27,607
Do. goods, imported and exported.	7,42,874	6,79,156	7,01,965	3,39,626

During the year the dock dues charged to steamers belonging to lines, which have fixed berths, were increased to 90 per cent. of the full rates charged to other vessels.

As shown above, the expenditure upon the dock was Rs. 5,80,699 in 1882-83 against Rs. 6,64,629 in 1883-84, being 56·6 per cent. of the earnings in the former year and 58·4 per cent. in the latter. Such payments as those to the dock hamallage contractors must always vary with the amount of work done, and the payments to them were accordingly Rs. 2,16,284 in 1882-83 as against Rs. 2,45,474 in 1883-84. The remainder of the increase is due to strengthening of the traffic and dock establishments, and to larger amounts expended on repairs and dredging. The amount expended on Prince's Dock capital account during the year was Rs. 95,433, most of which was spent on widening the entrance channel.

It may be interesting to note how the Prince's Dock, taken by itself, is paying.

	Rs.	Rs.
The gross revenue for 1883-84 (excluding "wharfage fees", which are looked upon as a tax that would come to the Trust, whether goods were imported and exported at the dock or at any open bandar) was		11,37,425
The expenditure recorded against the dock amounted to	6,64,629	
One-fourth share of the taxes paid to the Municipality	25,522	
One-fourth of expenditure recorded under the head of general charges, *viz.*, Rs. 1,19,669...	29,917	
		7,20,068
Leaving available for interest upon capital		4,17,357

The amount spent upon the construction of the dock to 31st March last, has been Rs. 85,56,959, upon which the foregoing balance of revenue is equal to 4·88 per cent. These figures do not give a full representation of the effect upon the revenue of the Trust of the building of the Prince's Dock. The vicinity of the dock to the Trustees' Elphinstone Land Estate has enhanced the value of that property most materially, and, in so far as the facilities which the dock affords have increased the trade of the port, the dock should also properly be credited with the "wharfage fees" upon such increase.

Accidents.

There were a number of petty accidents during the year to vessels docking and undocking. The only serious accident happened to the "Clifton", which caught fire; but the damage was confined to her cabin, boats and cargo. The fire originated in a store room containing inflammable articles.

Beacons and Light-houses.

During the past year four new beacons have been erected in the harbour. One, which cost Rs. 8,005, was placed east-north-east of Kennery Island to mark a patch of broken rock

in the channel between Kennery and Hennery Islands which is only visible at low water; another was erected at a cost of Rs. 8,978 on the verge of the reef on the north-west of Karanja Island; a third, at the end of the pier used by visitors to Elephanta Caves, cost Rs. 1,413; and the last, to mark the summit of Tucker's Patch, cost Rs. 1,161.

Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,705 was incurred on account of the Sunk Rock Lighthouse which was completed during the year; the light was exhibited for the first time on 1st April 1884. The expenditure upon the entire work has been Rs. 1,01,398.

New Wet Dock.

The Special Committee of Trustees appointed to report on the question of increased wet-dock accommodation concluded their labours during the year; their proposals were, with very slight alterations, approved of by Government. They propose to construct a new dock with a separate entrance to give quay side berths to 19 vessels; the dock, which will absorb the Masjid and Nicol bandars and basins, will have 3 jetties running from west to east, 400 feet long by 230 feet broad. The cost has been roughly estimated at 93¾ lákhs. The conditions, under which the Trustees will be allowed to borrow the money from private persons, have not yet been settled. In the meantime detail drawings and specifications are being prepared, and preliminary work carried out with funds at disposal.

KARÁCHI HARBOUR BOARD.

The year under report (1883-84) closed with a credit balance of Rs. 87,248 against a balance of Rs. 94,723-15-2 in the previous year.

The total receipts during the year (including the balance in hand on the 31st March, 1883) and the expenditure were as follows:—

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. Rs. a. p.
Port Fund	90,409 15 8	94,964 13 5
Pilot Fund	67,781 15 7	52,676 13 10
Wharfage Fund	4,10,006 12 6	2,97,215 2 8
Loan Account	.....	36,093 8 9
Adjustments	14,825 1 9	14,825 1 9
Balance		87,248 5 1
Total ...	5,83,023 13 6	5,83,023 13 6

The increase in the revenue of the Port and Pilot Funds was Rs. 35,127, which is stated to be due to the large number of vessels which visited the port of Karáchi; to the revenue derived from the supply of water to shipping by the steam anchor Hoy; and to the sale of the right to cut mangrove bushes at three times the amount realized during the previous five years.

The revenue of the Wharfage Fund exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 83,950. The increase is attributed mainly to "the increase in exports and Merewether Pier dues on imports".

The expenditure of the Port and Pilot Funds was less by Rs. 4,658 than that of 1882-83. The expenditure of the Wharfage Fund, however, was in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 93,366. In explanation of this excess the Harbour Board furnish the following table showing the principal items of increase and decrease:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merewether Pier	57,380	9,131	...	48,249
Lyari Hard Embankment	21,365	4,013	...	17,352
Rolling Stock	10,229	...	...	10,229
Improvements to channel leading to Native Jetty	13,155	...	...	13,155
Working Merewether Pier	4,610	26,291	21,681	...
Instalments on account of loan	11,450	22,900	11,450	...
Dredging the Harbour	...	90,219	90,219	...
Goods sheds on Native Jetty	...	30,934	30,934	...
Acquiring railway material and constructing railway lines ...	...	9,720	9,720	...
Total ...	...	...	1,64,004	88,985

Operations of the year.

In the following table are given the numbers of square-rigged vessels that entered and left the port in the past two years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
In	312	384
Out	311	384

Seventeen of the above vessels were employed in the transport of troops; 19 entered the port laden with coal and railway materials; and 82 left it with cargoes of grain. The remainder were mail steamers and vessels engaged in the conveyance of general cargoes.

The grain trade of the port of Karáchi is steadily progressing, as shown below:—

1881-82	110,477 tons.
1882-83	176,368 „
1883-84	298,682 „

In connection with this the Commissioner in Sind states that "the greater part of this trade and, indeed, of the general trade of the port, passes over the Native Jetty, and complaints are still frequent as to the insufficiency of the accommodation there. That further accommodation must be provided is admitted, and the Board have recently submitted proposals with this object, which are now before Government." These proposals are at present under the consideration of Government in the Public Works Department.

The following troops, animals, stores, &c., were landed and shipped during the year:—

Troops, followers and details		3,820
Horses		53
Baggage	maunds	700
Stores	tons	450
Hogsheads of porter and ale		1,680
Ammunition	cases	939
Gunpowder	barrels	1,336
Tents	packages	160
Coal	tons	110
Dynamite and detonators	cases	532
Treasure	boxes	322

Public Works.

Dredging of the harbour and other works were carried out by the Port Engineer from Imperial and Provincial Funds at a total cost of Rs. 1,26,704. Rs. 90,219 from Harbour Board Funds were also spent on improving the channel between the Manora and Keamari anchorages. The depth of the east channel of the lower harbour along the middle now ranges from 20 to 27 feet. The Lyari Hard Embankment was completed in the early part of the year; the total cost was Rs. 25,378, of which Rs. 4,013 were expended within the year. This embankment has been found very useful in connection with the timber trade. Two goods sheds at the Native Jetty were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 30,934. By means of an endless wire rope from the cliff, supported on spars, the red light can now be run out, even during the south-west monsoon, to the outer end of the Manora Breakwater. The light will be of great service to commanders of vessels endeavouring to make the port during the night.

Merewether Pier.

The Merewether Pier was used by 33 steamers during the year; 4 of these were vessels of more than 2,300 tons burden; the draught of one of these steamers was 24 feet 11 inches, and of each of two others 24 feet 10 inches.

Referring to the Merewether Pier the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"The Merewether Pier is coming into much greater demand, and it is extremely well spoken of by the captains of vessels, that have used it, for convenience and speediness of despatch. It is to be noticed that vessels of a draught of 24 feet 10 inches and a length of over 400 feet now come regularly alongside the pier, and this proves that Government troop-ships can, without risk, be brought up to the pier, as their ordinary draught is at least 1 foot less than vessels referred to, while their length is 50 feet less."

Revision of wharfage fees.

The undermentioned changes have been made in the schedule of wharfage fees during the year:—

(I.) The shipping charge for grain of all kinds at the Merewether Pier has been reduced from 9 to 7 annas per ton.

(II.) The fees for vessels lying alongside others at the Native Jetty have been reduced by one-half.

(III.) Wharfage fees are now charged on fresh provisions put on board ships for consumption during voyages.

A minimum charge of Rs. 50 per diem is levied for the use of the Merewether Pier up to 200 tons, and for any work in excess at the rate of 3 annas per ton.

Miscellaneous.

The Board has submitted proposals to Government for improvement of the harbour and wharfage accommodation, and also for the formation of a Port Trust.

The Board has obtained the sanction of Government to raise a loan of 10 lákhs for extension of the Native Jetty, dredging the channel leading to it from Keamari, and extension of the Merewether Pier.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

In the year under report some progress was made with the organization of an Agricultural Department, a Director of Agriculture having been appointed and having begun his duties on 9th July 1883. According to the Government Resolution, issued at the time of the appointment, every thing bearing on agricultural prosperity and decadence will be within the province of the Director, and it will be his duty to prepare agricultural statistics and by means of them assist survey officers in fixing rates of assessment; to make crop experiments and to carefully examine and criticize results obtained from crop experiments by other officers; to supervise the management of experimental farms; and to devise means for protecting the districts from the destructive effects of famines. The Director's establishment has, for the present, been sanctioned on a small scale; but, as the operations of the department extend, new classes of appointments will be created.

Village Records.

The agricultural statistics hitherto compiled from village records have been very untrustworthy. It was, therefore, proposed by the Government of India, that the supervising agency should be re-formed and re-modelled by the substitution of a better educated, better paid, and more numerous, class of men for the general duty kárkúns of the mámlatdárs' establishments hitherto appointed to supervise the work of the village accountants. It was also suggested, that this new agency should form, at the same time, part of the regular staff of the mámlatdár, though exclusively employed on its special duties, and also the statistical establishment of the Director of Agriculture. A committee was appointed by the local Government to elaborate this scheme, and it was recommended by the committee, that the experiment should first be tried in the Dhárwár District. Dhárwár was selected, because in it the survey rates of assessment had been fully revised. As it is intended, that the new agency shall be the successors of the Survey Department, the survey records of that district were handed over to the Agricultural Department. All alterations in survey numbers hereafter found from any cause to be necessary, and all corrections of records, will be made by the Agricultural Department. The staff sanctioned for the district consists of an inspector, an assistant, 2 record-kárkúns, a clerk under the immediate orders of the Director, and 39 circle inspectors; as already explained, the inspectors form part of the mámlatdárs' establishments. The late huzúr surveyor has been appointed the first inspector, his record kárkúns are trained men from the Survey Department, and most of the inspectors have been taken from that department. Fiscal will for the future be kept distinct from agricultural, statistics. A committee, consisting of the Divisional Commissioners and the Survey Commissioner, has entirely re-cast the forms in which agricultural statistics are recorded; has drawn up a complete list of the crops grown in the Presidency; and has prepared a set of formulæ for ascertaining, from the estimated quantity expressed in annas, the yield in pounds per acre of each crop entered in the list.

Security from famine.

During the current year inquiries with special reference to famines will be commenced in the Dhárwár District. Amongst the matters which will engage attention are the castes, races and classes of people who would in case of famine at once become destitute, and the number of those who have resources, which would enable them to exist for some months without assistance, or even pass through the trial unaided. The abundance or deficiency of the water-supply, the means of irrigation, the extent to which irrigation is at present carried on, and the crops which would derive benefit from it, are matters to which inquiries will also be directed.

In order to provide reserves of fuel and fodder, especially in the Deccan, Government have during the year given every encouragement to the cultivation of bábul trees. Collectors have been ordered to impress upon the minds of the cultivators the value possessed by every portion of this tree. The wood is at present extensively used for fuel; the attention of cultivators has been directed to the high prices obtainable in the market for the pods and bark which are used in tanning; the gum of the bábul is also an article of commerce.

Ráb.

In the portions of the Presidency lying between the Western Ghâts and the sea the land used as seed-plots is, in accordance with immemorial custom, prepared for sowing by covering it with a mixed heap of grass leaves and small branches of trees, which together constitute "rab"; the heap is then reduced to ashes. In this matter the interests of agriculture conflict with those of the Forest Department, and the Conservator of the Northern Circle has maintained that fallen leaves and grass form together sufficient manure without the addition of brushwood. During the year the Director has carefully studied the records of experiments made in the last three years, and has arrived at the conclusion

that, quite apart from its value as manure, the burning of brushwood on the soil destroys the germs of vegetation, which would choke the young plants.

Experimental Farms.

The two experimental farms of the Presidency are situated at Hyderabad in Sind and at Bhadgaon in the Khándesh District.

Bhadgaon Farm.

A scheme for the reorganization of the Bhadgaon Farm, proposed by the Director, has been sanctioned by Government. In order to enable the Superintendent to travel through the adjoining districts, and ascertain to what special points the experiments made on the farm should be directed, an assistant Superintendent has been appointed. As the Mysore breed of cattle has proved most suitable for farm work, other breeds will be removed, and attention will be paid to the improvement of the Mysore cattle. 700 acres will be maintained as permanent pastures; in 350 acres cotton seeds of approved varieties will be raised for distribution in the district, and crops of wheat, &c., will be introduced in rotation with those of cotton. Lastly, such area as is appropriate in each case will be devoted to experiments.

The season at Bhadgaon was abnormal. The rainfall exceeded by 11 inches the largest amount that had ever been recorded on the farm, and its distribution was unfavourable to the crops. The cotton suffered from the heavy rains in October, and the bájri crop was almost a complete failure. The sugar-canes suffered from the ravages of jackals. The yield of cotton was 4,596 pounds of clean cotton in 189 acres against 10,982 pounds in 207 acres in the previous year and 15,916 pounds in 152 acres in 1881.

The live stock except sheep were healthy. By periodical sales of cows in calf the quality of cattle in the neighbourhood has been much improved.

There has been great mortality during the year amongst the Sind sheep; all the rams and pure-bred lambs have died, and only 9 ewes now remain out of 49. But the crosses which have been secured between this breed and the indigenous sheep are very fine and healthy; they are large sheep with heavy fleeces of fine wool, and will form the foundation of a new flock.

During his absence on leave the Superintendent studied M. Pasteur's theory of inoculation as a preventive of anthrax; since his return he has operated on 66 animals.

Hyderabad Farm.

The area of the Hyderabad Farm is 87 acres, of which 10 are occupied by roads, buildings and water-courses. When the land was first occupied, three years ago, almost the whole area was covered with jungle, and so uneven, that portions of it could not be irrigated until they had been levelled.

Rabi crops were grown for the first time during the past year; they comprised wheat, barley, potatoes, mangolds and carrots. As long as the inundations continue, the land is irrigated from a channel, deriving its supply of water from a canal; during the remaining seven months of the year water is pumped from the Indus by an engine of six horse-power, and is conveyed for 1½ miles in a channel of brick and concrete, which was completed in January 1883.

Quarters for the assistant agricultural teacher and for the pupils in the agricultural class have been completed, and an engine-shed, with a smithy and carpenter's workshop attached, is in course of erection.

The seasons of 1882-83 and 1883-84 presented a remarkable contrast. In the former year high floods and a heavy rainfall in the cultivating season were followed by a rainless September, when the crops were saved only by great exertions. In the latter an unusually low inundation and scanty rainfall taxed the energies of the Superintendent.

A large number of varieties of jowári were tested, and approved sorts retained for future sowings. Experiments were made on varieties of tobacco; it was found that the crops of the Shiráz and Sindhi varieties were nearly equal. A new variety—microphyla—yielded the heaviest crop, but it was of exceedingly poor quality. Experiments were made which proved that the goat and sheep dung, which is used as manure for tobacco plants by the local growers, is in no degree inferior to poudrette. The Superintendent has been most successful in his efforts to improve the Sindhi cotton; the price obtained per maund for indigenous cotton grown on the farm was Rs. 2 in excess of the rate obtained by native growers. It has been found that the Dhárwár-American cotton, though of high quality, is not suited to the climate. The results of the cultivation of the Nankin variety were most encouraging. It is asserted by the Superintendent that seeds from pods producing dark-coloured lint will yield a lint of the same colour; if this be verified, one of the chief difficulties attending the cultivation of Nankin cotton will be removed.

Following the example set on the farm, private cultivators have erected 4 steam engines on the banks of the Fuleli Canal; they have found by experience that irrigation can thus be carried on more cheaply than by means of the labour of bullocks. The accounts of the farm exhibit a deficit of only Rs. 783. If it be borne in mind that heavy expenditure has been incurred in rendering the land fit for cultivation, this financial result of the working must be regarded as satisfactory.

The demand for ploughs of the Strachan-Bayliss pattern is in excess of the supply, and the price has been raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 7½.

The agricultural vernacular class has maintained its numbers, and has proved itself to be a thoroughly practical institution; of 12 boys who appeared for the final examination, 9 were successful.

The high school English class has not prospered, and the Collector has recommended that it should be closed.

Cotton.

The results of experiments made in selected villages by the village officers under the supervision of kárkúns of the mámlatdárs' establishments to determine the average amount of cotton yielded by an acre were so unsatisfactory, that these experiments have been partly discontinued.

In Dhárwár the Commissioner S.D. initiated a scheme for improving the quality of cotton by offering prizes for the best crop of cotton grown from selected seed on carefully weeded plots of not less than 5 acres. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Trade Association entered heartily into the project, and contributed Rs. 500 towards the expenses. Selected seed was distributed to competitors; the prizes offered for each of the four cotton-growing tálukás were Rs. 150, 100 and 50. In Hubli and Karajgi the prizes were withheld, but in Gadag the second and third prizes, and in Bankápur all three, were awarded. So great an effect has been produced on the Bankápur people by this experiment, that many have applied to the Commissioner for a supply of American seed.

In the current year the experiment will be repeated, and prizes will be offered for the best samples of unginned American seed cotton.

Jute.

For several years attempts have been made, but unsuccesfully, to introduce the jute plant into this Presidency. It has now been decided to make a further trial of the properties of the plant on the Bhadgaon Farm. In America rows of jute are grown at intervals in cotton plantations, and the fields are surrounded with belts of the same plant; it is asserted that insects, which would otherwise cause much damage, are driven away by the extreme bitterness of its juice, and that weeds disappear from any place where it grows luxuriantly.

Hemp.

Experiments made since 1882 have abundantly proved that Manilla hemp can be grown in this Presidency. Future trials will be confined to experimental farms, and will be directed to ascertaining whether the difficulty of extracting the fibre can be overcome so as to make the cultivation profitable, or whether the fruit can be utilized in the making of starch.

Potatoes.

The Collector of Khándesh at the instance of the Commissioner C. D. made experiments in the growing of potatoes in four tálukás. The results were satisfactory, and the Collector is of opinion that with ordinary care a return of from 1½ to 3 times the quantity sown can be secured. In the Bhusával Táluka 6 maunds of seeds, which were valued at Rs. 24, yielded 18 maunds of potatoes valued at Rs. 90. The cultivators residing near the Bhadgaon Farm, encouraged by experiments made there, have now for some years kept the Páchora market fully supplied with potatoes grown in their fields.

The potato is cultivated on an extensive scale by the rayats of the Khed and Junnar Tálukás of the Poona District.

Tobacco.

The soil of Gujarát, especially of the Kaira District, is suitable for the production of tobacco. Hitherto the leaves have been picked at an improper time; and, exposed to the sun by day and to the dews at night, they have lost their natural gum and their golden colour. As it was perfectly clear, that the fault lay altogether in the curing, a curer was brought in 1883 from the Pusa establishment of Messrs. Begg & Dunlop of Calcutta, to Nadiád, in the Kaira District, and tobacco was carefully picked from 8 selected acres. But in the roughly constructed curing shed used on this occasion there were not means for regulating the amount of moisture, and for increasing it in the hot weather, when the air of Nadiád is intensely dry. The experiment was, therefore, only partially successful; but the results indicated, that it is possible to cure tobacco in Kaira in a manner which will fit it to compete with American tobacco. The experiment is about to be repeated with better appliances.

Wheat.

The great importance of improving wheat for purposes of export has been fully recognized. At present the demand in the English market has been for soft varieties not found in the Bombay Presidency. During the year, however, a trial, made under the orders of the Secretary of State by Messrs. McDougall Brothers, has shown, that the hard white and hard red varieties grown in this Presidency have special characteristics which fit them for the English market. The climate and soil of Bombay are supposed to exercise a strong influence in converting soft wheat into hard. This point, however, will be fully investigated during the current year, and also the effect of climate on the colour of wheat. During the year, 180 Bengal maunds of selected seeds were distributed in the districts. Exports of wheat during the year have declined on account of the low prices resulting from the abundant harvest in England; compared with last year's figures the exports show a decrease of 37 per cent., but they are less by only 14½ per cent. than the average of the preceding three years.

Ensilage.

During the rainy season the Director made two experiments with the object of ascertaining whether grass and bájri and jowári straw could be preserved for many months in tanks above ground. Tanks were placed at the Director's disposal by Colonel Caldecott, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Works at Kirkee, who also himself took a leading part in the experiments. A pressure was maintained of 200 pounds on each square foot. The larger of the two tanks was not finally opened until seven months had elapsed from the time of filling. The two essential points are the exclusion of air and water It was found that the air had not been perfectly excluded, and that, in consequence, fermentation had taken place to a depth,

however, of only 2 inches, below which the straw was perfectly sound, sweet and wholesome. Experiments made by the Commissariat Department and the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens showed that, in most cases, mules and bullocks fed on the ensilage improved greatly in condition; sheep could not be induced to eat it. But the Director does not believe that there is much probability of ensilage of bájri and jowári coming into general use. When these are grown as grain crops the value of the grass as fodder is impaired; and when they are intended merely to serve as fodder, the crops are consumed as soon as they are ready But if grass in good pastures be cut in September and placed in silos, a second crop can be secured for use in the winter months; and in the hot weather, especially in places where green food cannot be grown, the ensilage will be of great value. The initial cost of making a silo is heavy, but the recurring charges do not amount to more than would ordinarily be incurred in making and thatching stacks and in afterwards guarding them whilst all risk of fire is avoided. The Director and Colonel McRae, Acting Conservator of the Northern Circle, have constructed a silo with a capacity of 8,000 cubic feet in a forest reserve near Poona and have filled it with 76½ tons of grass; by means of boulders and stones a uniform pressure of 200 pounds per square foot has been obtained. If this experiment be successful, the profits hitherto derived from grass lands may be more than doubled and the preparation of fodder may become an important branch of the work of the Forest Department, which has hitherto been chiefly engaged in providing supplies of timber and fuel.

Crop disease.

The publication in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal of the Consulting Botanist's paper on wheat mildew led to an inquiry ordered by the Government of India as to whether rust in wheat is more common in fields in which mustard and wheat are grown together than in spots where wheat is cultivated separately. A large amount of information was collected in the districts, and opinions of various kinds were expressed which were submitted to the criticism of several officers of the Presidency. They arrived at the conclusion that wheat is not affected by mustard grown in its neighbourhood; that rust is most prevalent at the time when wheat is ripening, because cold northerly and easterly winds then prevail; that experience has not yet shown whether the disease is contagious or not, or whether irrigation encourages the disease, or protects the plant from it.

Much damage was caused during the year by blight, especially to the crops of cotton and kardai.

Cattle-breeding and Veterinary Establishment.

During the year much valuable information has been collected in regard to the various breeds of cattle to be found in the districts, and their respective merits and defects.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of a veterinary hospital and college at Bombay under the Educational Department, and of a hospital for practice in connection with the veterinary course at the College of Science at Poona. The former will provide for the instruction of all students desiring to make the veterinary profession a career, and the latter will supply the practical element hitherto wanting in the veterinary course at the College of Science.

Advances to Cultivators.

No advances have been made to cultivators for any purpose in 4 out of the 5 Gujarát Collectorates; in Thána, Poona, Kaládgi, Kánara, and in the rest of the Presidency the rayats availed themselves but to a small extent of the benefits held out to them by the Land Improvement Act. The explanation of this, which appears most probable, is, that all the cultivators are more or less in the hands of money-lenders, who would at once, if their clients manifested any intention of borrowing from Government, insist on immediate payment of the sums owed to them. In the districts to which the Agriculturists' Relief Act has been applied, and in particular in Sátára, the rayats are gradually becoming independent of the sávkárs, but the process has reached only that stage in which the rayats are able to purchase seed and cattle from funds of their own; some time must elapse before they are able to turn their thoughts to permanent improvements on their property. In illustration of this it will be noticed, that in Poona no advances have been made, but the cultivators have been able to pay back all the money advanced to them during the famine (when money-lenders were not willing to lend), with the exception of only Rs. 2,364, most of which is owed by cultivators of one táluka, Bhimthadi. In Sátára, too, where the greatest progress has been made in the redemption of mortgaged lands, only Rs. 440 were advanced, of which Rs. 290 were for the purchase of seed and cattle. In the previous year Rs. 3,860 were advanced, of which Rs. 2,450 were for the purchase of seed and bullocks. In like manner in Sholápur the amount has decreased from Rs. 1,175 to Rs. 220; the latter sum was entirely devoted to the purchase of seed and cattle. Then in Ahmednagar there was a still larger decrease; the total fell from Rs. 23,610 to Rs. 7,391. Rs. 3,375 were advanced for permanent improvements. From these figures it would appear that Ahmednagar has derived the least benefit from the Relief Act, and the same thing may be inferred from the numbers of suits for redemption of mortgages. In each of the 3 other districts there was a large increase in 1883 in the number of these suits, amounting in the aggregate to 1,093; in Ahmednagar, on the other hand, the number fell from 466 to 384.

In Thána, towards the end of the year, applications were received for altogether more than Rs. 6,000, but the securities offered were of a very doubtful kind; the applications are still under consideration.

In Káira one advance of Rs. 100 was made for the purchase of cattle; this sum was to be repaid in four years.

In Khándesh Rs. 10,466 were advanced under the old rules for the purchase of seed and cattle. Of this sum Rs. 9,101 were lent without interest to Bhils. Special advances of sums, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 6,025, were made to enable persons, whose houses had been destroyed by the overflow of the Girna River in September 1882, to rebuild them.

In Násik, in consequence of good harvests, the sum advanced fell from Rs. 1,905 to Rs. 430; only Rs. 100 of the latter sum were spent on improvements.

In Kolába some applications were made for advances, but they could not be complied with, as the applicants were unable to furnish proper security.

In Ratnágiri, owing to the majority of cultivators being tenants of the khots, they would gain nothing by making permanent improvements on their lands. Therefore, the only applications ever made are for money to purchase seed. Rs. 190 were advanced for this purpose to rayats in the Khed Táluka, where the seedlings had been destroyed by locusts.

In Kaládgi, owing to the prosperous condition of the peasantry, no advances were required for the purchase of seed and cattle, and none were applied for under the Land Improvement Act.

In Belgaum Rs. 50 were advanced in Parasgad Táluka for the purchase of seed.

In Kárachi and Thar and Párkar no advances have for two years been made under the Land Improvement Act, but Rs. 9,300 against Rs. 13,713 were made for the purchase of seed in Kárachi, and Rs. 12,375, as compared with Rs. 8,465 in 1882-83, were advanced for the same purpose in Thar and Párkar.

In Hyderabad Rs. 1,500 were advanced in 1882-83 for permanent improvements; but Rs. 5,725, advanced this year, has been devoted entirely to the purchase of seed and cattle.

In Sind the disinclination of the rayats to borrow from Government is attributed to the hindrances put in their way by the Mukhtyárkars, who do not like to incur the responsibility involved in the selection of sureties.

In Shikárpur Rs. 900 were advanced for permanent improvements against Rs. 7,050 in 1882-83, and Rs. 2,640 for purchase of seed, &c., against Rs. 6,100 in the previous year.

The Collector writes that the losses caused by the heavy floods of 1882-83 have discouraged the people, and that they will not undertake improvements until they are assured of the stability of the bunds on the right bank of the Indus.

On the Upper Sind Frontier sums, ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 2,000, were advanced to 18 zamíndárs to enable them to repair the embankments of irrigation channels and construct or repair wells. The total amount advanced was Rs. 5,985 as compared with Rs. 1,545 in 1882-83.

Agricultural Stock.

Except in Kánara there has been an improvement throughout the Presidency in cattle; in a few districts disease checked the increase, but was unable entirely to prevent it. In several districts, however, the season was unfavourable to sheep, goats and horses; this has already been noticed in connection with the Bhadgaon Experimental Farm. In Ahmedabad there was an increase, during the year, of 4·35 per cent. in the number of cattle; and, with the exception of an immaterial decrease in the number of horses, the statistics of agricultural stock generally indicate an improvement. In Kaira and Surat there was a considerable increase in all kinds of agricultural stock. In Broach the number of horses and ponies was slightly less than in the previous year, owing to disease amongst the horses in the Amod and other tálukas, but satisfactory progress was made in the accumulation of cattle.

In Thána the number of horses and ponies was 1,172 as compared with 1,276; but there was a marked increase in the numbers of cattle, sheep and goats, and there were 409 carts more than in 1882-83.

In Ratnágiri in spite of the cattle-disease, which prevailed last year in all the tálukas, the number in 1883-84 was greater by 690 than in 1882-83, but there was a decrease of 3,735 in sheep and goats and of 49 in horses and ponies. The number of carts increased by 114.

If a slight decrease in the number of sheep and goats in Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Belgaum be excepted, it may be asserted, that all kinds of agricultural stock throve well in Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur and Belgaum.

In Kaládgi there were over 10 per cent. more cattle than in the previous year.

In Kánara the flocks and herds were thinned by disease and the number of horses also fell from 454 to 417.

For Sind no trustworthy statistics are available.

Horse-breeding.

Mr. Grainger, the officiating Superintendent, continued to be in charge of the department of Horse-breeding Operations throughout the year. He visited about forty different places in the Deccan, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, Sind, Beluchistán and Cutch, and attended all the

horse-shows held in the Presidency during the year. In some places very few mares were collected for inspection, although timely notice was given by the Superintendent, while in some others large numbers were rejected as unfit for breeding purposes.

Mr. Grainger is not satisfied with the results obtained in Káthiáwár, where he branded only 315 mares after visiting fifteen different places. It is stated that the natives of that province do not yet sufficiently appreciate the use of Government stallions for improving the degenerated breed of the Káthi horses, and that the prejudice against branding still prevails notwithstanding the encouragement given to this system by many of the Native Chiefs. The Thákor Sáhebs of Bhávnagar, Morvi and Pálitána, the Diván of Pálanpur, the Chiefs of Dhrángadra and Jasdan, and the Thánádár of Chotilá show a creditable interest in the improvement of the breed of horses.

Beluchistán has been brought within the field of horse-breeding operations under the supervision of the department in this Presidency; and Mr. Grainger, when on tour in Sind, visited Sibi and Quetta, where he branded a large number of mares. He is of opinion that Beluchistán will become one of the best fields for horse-breeding. The operations in Sind were, on the whole, successful.

On the 31st March, 1883, there were 80 stallions on the roll. Out of these 4 died during the year under review, 1 was sold, and 2 were given away—one to the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar and the other to the Pant Sáchiv of Bhor. The latter Chief, however, subsequently declined to keep the stallion given to him, and it has been ordered to be destroyed. Six new stallions were received during the year, *viz.*, 3 Norfolk trotters from England, 2 Arabs purchased in the local market, and 1 Arab galloway presented to Government by Captain Shephard. The total number of Government stallions at the close of the year under review was thus 79, of which the different breeds are as fellows :—

Thoroughbred English	6
Norfolk trotters	10
Australian	1
Arab	61
Pegu	1
	79

A further supply of 14 stallions, including 2 thoroughbred English, 2 Norfolk trotters and 10 Arabs, was expected after the close of the year under review.

The stallions were thus classified according to their efficiency :—41 very good, 19 good, 14 fair, and 5 bad, the last-named being quite unfit for stud purposes. Early measures will be taken to sell or otherwise get rid of the 5 animals described as bad. They were distributed as follows :—41 in the Deccan, 18 in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 16 in Sind and Cutch, and 4 in Beluchistán. During the year the number of the stallions in Sind and Cutch was larger than in the previous year owing to the increased demand for the services of Government stallions in those places, while the number in the Deccan and Gujarát was somewhat smaller. Stallions were stationed for the first time at Sibi, Quetta and Thal-Chotiali.

During the year under review 832 mares were branded with a broad-arrow as suitable for horse-breeding, as compared with 1,205 in the previous year. Of these 91 belonged to the Deccan, 444 to Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 218 to Sind and Cutch, and 79 to Beluchistán The total number of mares branded since the creation of the department has risen to 2,754, of which 2,449 were on the roll on the 31st March 1884.

The number of mares covered during the year fell from 2,508 in 1882-83 to 1,792 in 1883-84, the large decrease being mainly due to the strict enforcement, in some districts, of the rule under which only branded mares are allowed to be served by Government stallions. The average number of stallions employed during the year was 64 against 73·3 in the previous year. There was thus an average of 28 mares covered per stallion against 34 in 1882-83.

The figures supplied by the district officers purport to show, that the produce of Government stallions in the year under review was 212 colts and 256 fillies, which gives an average of 6·1 per stallion employed in 1882-83. The statistics given are stated to be still imperfect in most cases.

During the year 646 remounts were purchased for the army and the police, of which only 25 were the produce of Government stallions.

129 colts were successfully castrated by Government farriers during the year as compared with 71 in the previous year. This is a very satisfactory result.

Twelve donkey-stallions of different breeds were in use at the close of the preceding year. During the year 2 were sold by auction and 5 were purchased, thus bringing up the number on the register to 15 on the 31st March 1884. These 15 donkey-stallions were classified as follows :—5 very good, 5 good and 5 fair. Eight of them were posted at various places in the Deccan, and 7 were stationed in Sind and Cutch.

209 mares were covered by donkey-stallions during the year as compared with 143 in the previous year, while the average number of donkey-stallions employed during the year was 10·17 against 12 in 1882-83. Fourteen mules the produce of Government donkey-

stallions, were foaled during the year, which gives an average of 1·37 per stallion employed in 1882-83. It cannot be said that the attempt to promote mule-breeding has yet been attended with much success.

During the year 7 horse-shows were held in different parts of the Presidency, *viz.*, 3 in the Deccan, 2 in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and 2 in Sind. The total expenditure on these shows was Rs. 27,967-3-5, of which Rs. 10,666-14-6 were contributed by Government.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 49,706-2-3, which was less by Rs. 1,167-2-3 than that of the preceding year. Of this sum Rs. 39,760-0-2 were charged to the Provincial Revenues and Rs. 9,946-2-1 to the Local Funds. The expenditure is distributed under two heads: (1) the cost of supervision and establishment (Rs. 11,981-3-5), and (2) purchase and keep of stallions and grants to horse-shows (Rs. 37,724-14-10). The cost of the feed, attendance, &c., of the horse-stallions rose from Rs. 19,600-15-6 in 1882-83 to Rs. 23,269-2-2 in 1883-84, although there was no increase in the number of stallions employed during the year. The considerable increase of Rs. 3,668-2-8 is attributed to the high prices, in some districts, of gram and grass, to larger road expenses on account of stallions transferred from one district to another, and to higher expenditure on the construction and repair of stables. The cost of new horses purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 2,017, the average per annum for the last five years being Rs. 5,100-6-4.

The general average cost of maintenance per horse-stallion was Rs. 319-10-8 during the year as compared with Rs. 285-9-11 in 1882-83, the average cost varying in different stations from Rs. 487-9-1 to Rs. 234-0-10. The general average cost of feed, &c., per donkey-stallion was Rs. 145-3-6 during the year, while it amounted to Rs. 233-9-0 in the preceding year.

Horse and Cattle-shows.

Poona. The number of animals exhibited at the horse-show held at Poona in September, 1883, was 227 as compared with 321 in 1882 and 473 in 1881. In 1882 two causes were noticed as accounting for the falling off in numbers in that year, *viz.*, the absence of horses from Gujarát, and the want of much inducement to exhibitors in the fancy classes. These causes also existed in 1883, and the heavy rains of August and September last, and the fact that a horse-show was to be held at Ahmednagar in the following November, are assigned as additional reasons for the falling off in that year.

The quality of the stock exhibited was also, on the whole, poor; but the animals entered in Classes I (branded mares over 14 hands), II (branded mares under 14 hands), and V (yearling fillies), which are the most important, are favourably reported on by the judges. In Class III (mares for mule-breeding) only 9 animals were exhibited as compared with 31 in 1882. There was, however, an increase of 9 in the number of animals exhibited in 1883 in Class XI (mules bred in India).

The cattle-show of 1883 is pronounced a failure. The number of animals exhibited was only 46 as compared with 400 in 1882. This large decrease is attributed partly to the circumstance that no promise of the grant of bhata was held out to the exhibitors as in 1882, but mainly to the fact, that cultivators are engaged in field operations at the period at which the show was held.

Rajkot. The show held at Rájkot on October 3rd, 1883, was more satisfactory than those of previous years. The number of animals exhibited was 364 (exclusive of 38 foals at foot) as compared with 280 in 1882 and 202 in 1881. The fact, that there has been a progressive increase in the number of animals brought to the show during these years, clearly indicates the increasing popularity of the institution. Much improvement was also noticed in the condition and quality of the animals exhibited.

The Bhávnagar State carried off first prizes in no less than 8 classes. The States of Dhrángadra, Pálitána and Jasdan also carried off first prizes, and Gondal obtained second prizes in several classes. Of the 12 classes exhibited at the show, Class VI (stud-bred yearling colts and fillies) was pronounced by the judges a remarkably good class. The same class also stood first during the show of 1882, and the good results thus shown are stated to be due to the excellent stud arrangements which have been made at a heavy cost. The suggestion of the judges, that prizes to the Chiefs should be given in the shape of silver medals with or without diplomas, instead of diplomas alone as at present, has been accepted by Government.

Ahmednagar. The Ahmednagar Horse and Cattle-show and Agricultural Exhibition, held in November last, passed off successfully. Animals from the Poona District were allowed to compete for prizes in consideration of the Government grant of Rs. 800 which was formerly made to the Sirúr Horse-show.

There was a decrease of 83 in the number of horses exhibited (232) as compared with the previous year, but the animals shown appear to have been more carefully selected, and they were much better in quality and general appearance than in the previous year, the classes of mares being especially good.

Only 13 geldings were exhibited, but some more animals were castrated during the show. The mule foals were poor, their dams being in very bad condition. Very few yearlings, the produce of Government stallions, were exhibited.

The number of cattle exhibited was 302 (of which 81 were pairs) as compared with 226 in the previous year. The general condition of the cattle was good; those from the village of Álegaon, in the Poona District, being the best.

The number of bulls exhibited was only 32. There is a consensus of opinion, that, as the village stud bulls, called *pols*, have almost disappeared, the bulls now available in the district for breeding purposes are insufficient. Government have, therefore, directed that every táluka should be supplied with at least one bull.

The agricultural exhibits were divided into 6 classes, consisting of grains, pulses, oil-seeds, vegetables, fruits and fibres. The show under most of the classes was fair. Samples of *bakshi* and *zod* wheat of excellent quality were exhibited, but the jowári and bájri were rather poor.

The gram and other kinds of pulse exhibited were fairly good. A new kind of gram, called *Kábuli gram*, was exhibited, which has a smooth surface, and is said to be like a pea.

The different varieties of cotton exhibited were of short staple. The Dhárwár acclimatized variety was the best.

A flower-show was also held, and 306 pots of different kinds of flowers were exhibited.

The total receipts, including subscriptions, grants and the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 6,062-11-0, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,071-6-9, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,991-4-3 for the next year's exhibition. Prizes of the value of Rs. 2,746 were distributed, and Rs. 511-14-0 were spent on feeding the animals exhibited, and giving batta to exhibitors.

Ahmedabad.

The show, held at Ahmedabad in the second week of January, was fairly successful both as regards the number and quality of the animals exhibited. The total number of horses exhibited was 603 as compared with 561 in 1883, the number from the Ahmedabad District alone being 318. The animals were divided into 17 classes according to their sex, size and age. There was an increase in the number exhibited in all classes, except Class I (remounts) and Class V (brood mares over 14 hands, 1 inch). It appears that the number would have been still larger, but that Baroda was again poorly represented, and no horses were sent from Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Bhávnagar and Pálitána, which had exhibited horses in the previous years. On the other hand, the Administration of Cutch displayed a gratifying public spirit in sending so many as 40 horses, notwithstanding the length and difficulties of the journey.

It is satisfactory to note that the native prejudice against castration is fast giving way. There was an increase of 27 in the number of geldings exhibited, and as many as 20 were castrated during the show.

There was a decided improvement in the quality and general condition of all the animals exhibited, except the ponies, the best classes being the brood mares, galloways, yearlings, and two and three-year old fillies. No less than 20 remounts were purchased by Government and the Baroda State out of 38 exhibited in Classes I and II.

134 prizes of the collective value of Rs. 3,730 were distributed, showing an increase of 35 in number and Rs. 455 in value as compared with the previous year. Besides these prizes, 48 diplomas were given to Native Chiefs, Tálukdárs and gazetted officers, the Cutch State alone taking 20 out of 48.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,070.

Shikárpur.

The report on the Upper Sind Horse-show, which was held at Shikárpur in the last week of February, indicates very satisfactory progress both in the number and the quality of the animals exhibited. The show is becoming more and more popular every year, so that it even attracts exhibitors from the territories of His Highness the Khán of Khelát and the Dhera Gházi Khán District.

The total number of animals exhibited was 609 as compared with 567 in 1883 and 454 in 1882. The classes for mares were well represented, there being, in all, 330 animals in excellent condition, out of which 9 fine-looking mares were purchased as remounts. The yearlings and two and three-year old fillies were also good, the best of them being the produce of Government stallions, but the horses and ponies were poor. The people of the Frontier Districts evince a strong desire to improve the breed of their animals by largely utilizing the services of the Government stallions at Jacobabad. There is a fair prospect that good horses will soon be available for native cavalry in those districts.

The number of geldings exhibited rose from 6 in 1883 to 29 in 1884, but the animals were inferior in quality and general condition. It is stated that the newly employed castrator has won the confidence of the people by successfully operating on all the animals that were brought to him, and that a strong inducement is held out to the people to have their colts castrated by giving preference to geldings as remounts.

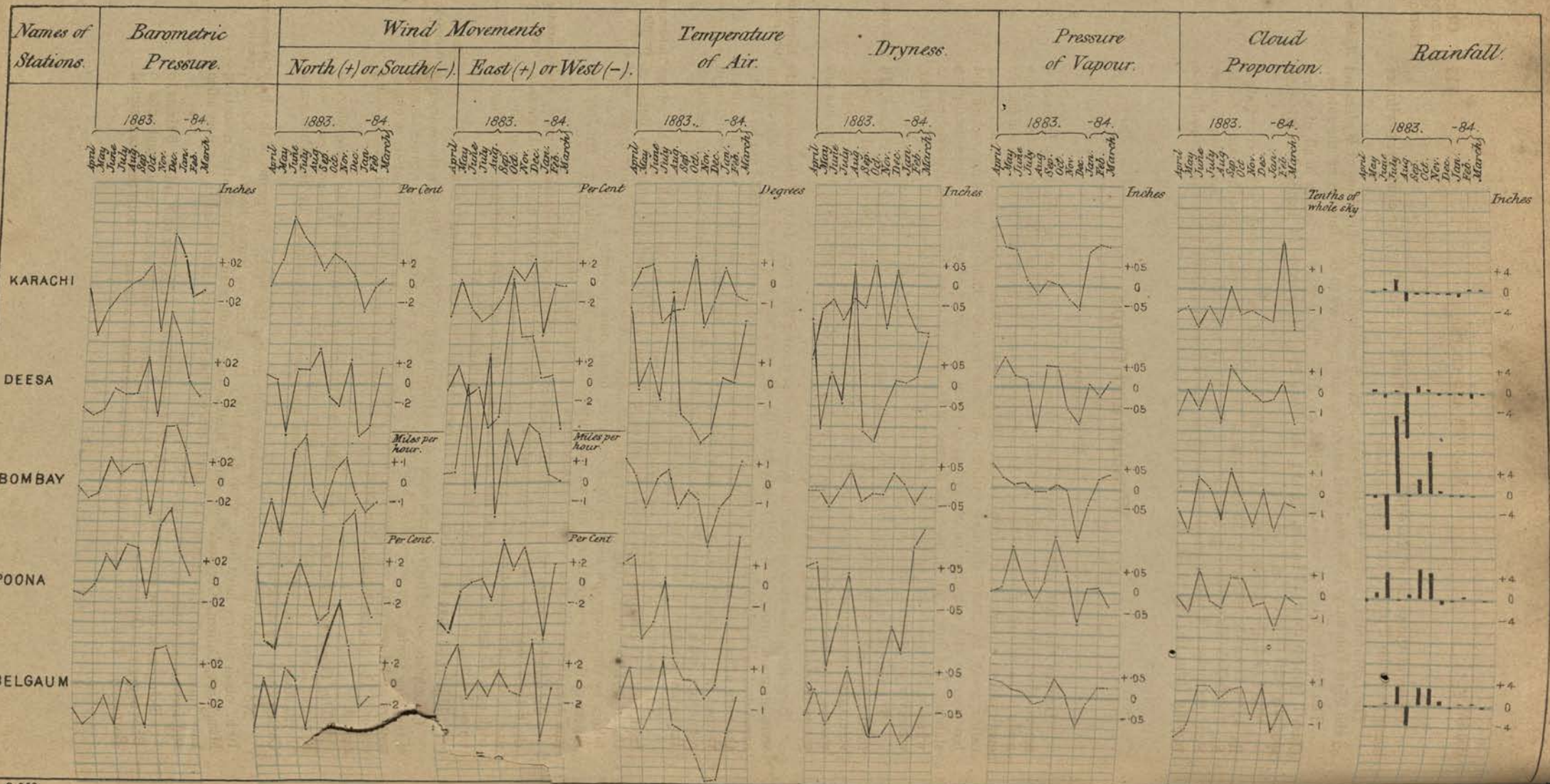
There were also exhibited at the show 13 mules of good quality and 4 mares in foal to donkey-stallions. Mule-breeding promises to prove successful in Upper Sind.

Twenty-eight riding camels were shown, some of them being very fine animals.

A new class for horned cattle was opened, for the first time, at the show, but only 9 bullocks and 4 cows were exhibited.

Plate to accompany Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1883-84.

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1883–84.



B. 852.

Government Photozincographic Office, Poona 1884

Prizes of the value of Rs. 4,605 were distributed at the show, the chief prize-winners being from the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Hyderabad. The Lower and Central Sind Horse-show, which was held for the first time at Hyderabad on the 27th February 1884, was well attended, and promises to be a success in the future.

The total number of animals exhibited was 312. There were 10 classes in all, of which Class I (mares over 14 hands, 1 inch) and Class IV (horses over 14 hands, 1 inch) were specially well filled.

The Local-Fund Committees at Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar contributed Rs. 5,000 towards defraying the expenses of the show. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,885-7-2, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,114 available for the next year's show. Sixty-six prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,475 were distributed, the value of each prize varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 5.

Weather and Crops.

Meteorology.

During the past official year observations have been taken in Western India at 4 second class, 18 third class and 1 voluntary storm-warning station. No changes have been made in the nature of observations. As noticed last year, at those stations where soldiers are employed as observers interruptions in the registers constantly occur from the men being called away to other stations without sufficient notice. This inconvenience, which led last year to the substitution of civilian in place of military observers at the second class stations, has been felt in an equal degree in the case of those third class observatories at which military-medical subordinates are observers. It has been determined, therefore, that, wherever practicable, these subordinates shall be replaced by independent observers.

Observatories. The number of observatories remains the same as in last year, *viz.*, 4 second class, 18 third class and 1 voluntary. Sanction of the Government of India to the establishment of a voluntary observatory at Baroda by Mr. Joglekar, head-master of the Sardárs' High School, was received through the Government of Bombay in September 1883. Mr. Joglekar has not yet succeeded in finding a suitable building.

Inspection of Observatories. Seventeen observatory stations were inspected during the year. In most the instruments were in good order, and slight defects detected were at once remedied. At Kárwár, on account of hills surrounding the rain-gauge enclosure, wind observations could not be taken; the port officer has now found a place for the anemometer near the light-house, and observations will be recorded by the light-house keeper. At Calicut, an important station in connection with the Bombay storm-warning system, the arrangements were most defective. Important changes in this observatory are under consideration.

Interruptions in the records. The observer at Zanzibar recommenced his observations on April 10th after his release from jail. There were two breaks of seven and nine days at Sholápur owing to illness of the observer; during the second period, barometer and general weather observations were taken by the telegraph master, so a complete break was prevented. On account of the illness of the observer there was an interruption of two days at Jacobabad. On July 3rd and 4th, during the floods, observations could not be taken at Surat.

Character of the work. In order to judge of the merit of observers a maximum of 200 marks is fixed, and deductions made for faults in observation. Twelve men obtained 190 marks and upwards, and 21 scored not less than 170. The Málegaon observer stands at the bottom of the list with only 45 marks; he has left the department. The work at Sholápur does not appear to be well done; to the observers there 146 and 158 marks were awarded.

Library. 111 books have been added to the library during the year, making a total of 824.

Comparison and issue of instruments. Complete sets of instruments were sent to Baroda and Sholápur. Thirteen thermometers of various kinds, 2 anemometers, 3 clocks, 2 sun-dials, 1 sand glass, 2 pads for grass thermometers and 1 compass were issued to other stations to replace instruments broken or out of order. The thermometers, barometers and anemometers were all compared before being issued.

The Goanese Government have sanctioned the changes proposed by the Meteorological Reporter for the better exposure of the instruments at Goa, and a thermometer cage, solar thermometer stand, and grass thermometer pad, have been purchased by the Portuguese Consul from the stock in hand.

Storm-warning service. No alteration in this service has been made during the year. Telegrams of the daily 10 h. observations have been received regularly from Karáchi, Surat, Ratnágiri, Kárwár, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Negápatam, Madras and Masulipatam. These, after reduction, have been curved and charted, and copies of a written report of them posted in the post office and forwarded to the two leading newspapers.

Telegrams of a cautionary nature were sent 8 times in the year to Karáchi, 5 times to Bhávnagar and Daman, twice to Goa and Kárwár, once to Vengúrla and Kumta, and once to Ratnágiri. The only storm of sufficient violence to make it necessary to hoist the storm signal

was that which crossed the peninsula at the end of June and beginning of July; signals were hoisted on July 3rd. The telephone, which was fixed in the meteorological office in August, 1882, in connection with the central telegraph office, has worked well.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1883-84.

The weather during the year under report had certain marked deviations from that of an average year. The rainfall everywhere, except in the extreme north, was excessive; it was especially so in the central and southern portions:—in Bombay, for instance, it was nearly 30 per cent., and in Poona more than 60 per cent. above the average. Any good effects, however, which might have resulted from this excessive rainfall were prevented by the irregularity of its occurrence; there was a prolonged break in the rains during the month of August, resulting in damage to the kharíf crops in nearly all parts of the Presidency, and in September and October the rain was so heavy as to cause to the crops injury of an opposite kind. Another striking feature of the weather was the remarkable coldness of the winter months throughout nearly the whole of the Presidency, but especially observable in the Deccan; at Poona the temperature in shade during November, December and January, calculated from the average of each month, was steadily five and five-and-a-half degrees cooler than usual during those months. The year has been rendered memorable in Gujarát by the Surat floods; and the meteorological explanation of these floods will be given below.

In order to obtain a fair general idea of the weather characteristics of the whole Presidency it will be convenient to study the cases of a few representative stations; and for the purposes of this sketch the five stations Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, at which the principal meteorological observatories are situated, have been chosen. These five stations may be viewed in three different ways: thus Karáchi may be taken to represent the province of Sind, Deesa to represent Gujarát, Bombay the Konkan, and Poona and Belgaum the Deccan; or Karáchi and Bombay may be considered as representative of the coast, while the three other stations represent the interior; or, again, Karáchi and Deesa may be regarded as representing the north, Bombay and Poona the central districts, and Belgaum the south. Viewed in any of the three ways the meteorological features of these five stations will give a fairly accurate picture of the weather throughout the Presidency in all respects, excepting as regards the rainfall; and for the better representation of this latter element the averages of forty-one stations have been taken and grouped in various divisions.

Barometric Pressure.—In April 1883, the barometer was below the average in all parts of the Presidency, and in May it was still lower, but from that month it began to approach nearer to the normal, and its upward tendency continued, until in January, 1884, it was considerably above the average; its upward progress, however, was not a perfectly regular one, but was broken by a deep depression in November. A minor depression also occurred in the south during the month of August. In February and March, 1884, the barometer was about normal, if the average of the Presidency be considered, though during the month of February it was higher than usual in the central districts.

Winds.—The variations in the wind movements differed considerably in different regions, and are, therefore, not easily describable in general terms. In Sind during the monsoon months the winds had a considerable north-westerly tendency; and during the last three months of 1883 they were not far from normal, there being, however, little more of N. E. than usual; whilst in January 1884, south-westerly winds were uncommonly prevalent. In all other parts of the Presidency at the beginning of the rainy season the monsoon current was more of a south-wind than the usual S. S. W. of the season. In July, however, the westerly element was somewhat in excess in Gujarát and in the Southern Maratha Country, and was about normal in the central districts; but the southerly element was defective throughout the Presidency. In the month of August south-west winds appear to have been as frequent as usual in all places except Sind, but they were decidedly below their normal strength for the first three weeks, and it was only towards the end of the month that they grew stronger; the monsoon current then passed beyond its usual strength, and continued in this state through the greater part of September. In October the southerly element was in excess in Gujarát and the central districts, and the easterly element was prevalent everywhere; in November, while east winds still remained excessive, the northerly element gained strength, and in the south and central districts continued so up to February 1884; but in Gujarát it gave way in the month of January, when, as was the case also in Sind, south winds were excessive.

It may be noticed, in passing, as a fact somewhat interesting in the scientific study of the meteorology of the Presidency, that the variations of the longitudinal element of the wind in the north were strikingly of an opposite character to those in the south. This fact will be most apparent on inspecting the N. & S. wind curves of Karáchi and Poona, where it will be seen that the Poona curve is the negative of the Karáchi curve, with the difference, however, that the oscillations at Poona were considerably exaggerated. But it should also be noticed that the variations in the longitudinal element at Deesa, which is a north-eastern station, were during the months April to December the reverse of those at Karáchi; and also that the variations in the latitudinal components at Deesa during those nine months were an exaggeration of the variations at Karáchi. These facts, and some similar ones which

have been observable in previous years, when taken in conjunction with the law of cyclonic circulation of winds, seem to indicate that the cause of some of the chief abnormal variations of the wind in the Bombay Presidency is locally situated, and is in the midst of the three stations Karáchi, Deesa and Poona; and the fact that the latitudinal variations at Deesa were an exaggeration of those at Karáchi indicates that the seat of this cause was in 1883 more nearly south of Deesa than of Karáchi—that it was, in fact, the region of Cutch, Káthiáwar and the Gulf of Cambay; and this indication is supported by the fact that the region in question is frequently the seat of barometric disturbances which sometimes give rise to stormy weather.

Temperature.—April and May were hotter than usual in nearly all parts of the Presidency, more epecially so in Northern Gujarát; June was cooler than usual in the Konkan and Deccan, owing in some cases to excessive cloudiness and in others to excessive rain; July was unusually cool throughout the Presidency; whereas August, in consequence of a prolonged break in the rains, was very hot in all places except Sind, especially in Gujarát; but from the month of August up to January, and in the Konkan and Deccan up to February, 1884, the temperature was exceedingly low—a circumstance which does not appear to have been due to any local cause. This excessive cold—following, as it did, unusually heavy rains at the close of the rainy season—appears to have injuriously affected both the cotton and the rabi crops in parts of Gujarát and the Deccan.

Dryness of the Atmosphere.—The dryness or evaporating power of the air, as was to be expected in a year of excessive rain, was everywhere defective,—the only important exception having been in the month of August during the prolonged break in the rains.

Vapour Pressure.—The pressure of atmospheric vapour was in many respects the reverse of the atmospheric dryness. A remarkable feature in this element of the weather was a considerable deficiency in all parts of the country at the latter end of November, and in December, at a time when a high barometer prevailed and north-east winds were generally in excess. Had it not been for the deficiency during this period, the yearly averages would have shown in all cases a considerable excess.

Cloud proportion.—The proportion of clouds was, on the average of the year, generally deficient, though in three, and in some cases four, of the monsoon months they formed in more than usual quantity. In Sind the cloud proportion was very low, except in September 1883, when it was normal, and in February 1884, when it was so excessive as to cause damage to the wheat crops in Upper Sind by encouraging the growth of rust. In parts of Gujarát, also, the skies were unusually clouded during the month of February 1884; and in the Ahmedabad and Broach districts the cotton, wheat and jowári crops were reported to be somewhat damaged in consequence.

Rainfall.—The last, and for practical purposes most important, meteorological element which remains to be considered is the rainfall. As above stated, this was excessive everywhere excepting in the north,—that is to say in Sind, and the furthermost portion of Gujarát. The rainfall of the different geographical divisions, calculated in percentages of the normal, for each month and for the year, is given in the accompanying table:—

Rainfall of each Division in Percentages of the Normal.

Divisions.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	57	144	1	152	9	0	0	69
Gujarát...	111	152	17	154	254	0	0	109
Konkan...	112	126	81	133	288	269	0	118
Sahyádri Range ...	113	129	53	311	262	43	0	122
North Deccan	168	198	186	203	349	53	0	194
South Deccan	112	96	141	100	116	236	4	111
East Deccan	127	134	98	181	204	89	14	135
West Deccan	129	66	219	92	123	326	2	119

Taken as a whole the rainfall throughout the Presidency was about 23 per cent. above the average. This excess was not, however, distributed regularly throughout the season, as will be gathered from the following detailed account:—

In *April* rain was deficient in all parts, except in the Southern Marátha Country and the South Konkan, in which places good showers fell during the last ten or twelve days of the month.

In *May* no rain fell in Sind, except to a slight extent during a local storm in Northern Sind on the 23rd and also during a hail storm on the 26th and 27th. In Gujarát rain was in excess, owing chiefly to a storm which occurred during the 27th and 28th, and during which nearly 4½ inches fell at Godhra in the Panch Mahál. In the Southern Konkan, also, and in the western portions of the Southern Marátha Country the rainfall was in excess. In all other parts of the Presidency it was defective, and in the eastern parts of the Southern Marátha Country it was much wanted.

In *June* Sind was almost entirely without rain, the only showers of importance having occurred in Lower Sind during the last day or two of the month. In Gujarát, on the whole, the rain fell seasonably, having been slightly in excess, though in parts of the north it was

deficient. Throughout the Konkan the rain was heavy at the beginning of the month, and continued so to the end in the Kánara and Ratnágiri districts, but in the north the showers after the first week were both light and irregular, and at the end of the month the total rainfall at Bombay was more than 8 inches less than usual. Rain was general and excessive also throughout the Deccan; but towards the end of the month it became scanty in parts of the Násik, Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts, especially in the one last named.

July was characterized by heavy rain everywhere except in the south-eastern portions of the Deccan. The irregularity of its occurrence, however, is well shown by the fact that in one of the Southern Marátha districts, namely Dhárwár, while in the eastern tálukás rain was urgently desired throughout the month, sowing in the western tálukás was hindered by excess of rain also throughout the month. In the northern portions of the Presidency the rain was particularly excessive, having been—in Gujarát for instance—more than 50 per cent. above the average. In Bombay it was 65 per cent. above the average. This unseasonably heavy rain, both directly and by the flooding of rivers, caused considerable damage to the crops and to standing property in Gujarát. It was in great part due to the cyclone which caused the Surat floods.

August.—At the end of July the showers everywhere began to grow lighter, and at the end of the first week in August there was a general break throughout the Presidency, which continued up to the end of the month. This break was so general that in every district of the Presidency, from Shikárpur in Upper Sind to Dhárwár in the Southern Marátha Country, there was want of rain; even in the Southern Konkan, which so seldom has a scarcity of rain, this want was felt. On the Western Ghâts the total rainfall of the month was nearly 50 per cent. below the average, and in Gujarát it was more than 80 per cent. below. By the end of the month, however, good and opportune rain fell in the Konkan and most parts of the Deccan, and the prolonged break was at an end; rain was still wanted, however, in the eastern parts of the Southern Marátha Country.

In *September* rain was excessive everywhere except in Upper Sind, where there was none, and in parts of the Southern Marátha Country, where it was below the normal. In all other parts it was exceptionally heavy. The rain registered at the three ghát stations—Igatpuri, Mátherán and Mahábaleshvar—was more than three times the amount usual in September. In the North Deccan districts, as represented by the four stations Násik, Málegaon, Dhulia and Ahmednagar, it was more than twice the normal quantity. This unseasonably heavy rain caused much injury to the crops in Násik and Khándesh. During the same month, however, the deficiency of rain in the Southern Marátha Country was such as to cause injury of an opposite character to the crops, especially in the Dhárwár District.

In *October* also, at the finishing up of the south-west monsoon, the rain was very heavy in all parts except in Sind and in the south-eastern parts of the Deccan; in the North Deccan districts it was 3½ times as much as usual, the heaviest of the rain having fallen in the Násik District. In Bombay the rainfall of the month was 10·40 inches against a normal fall of 2·02.

In *November* the so-called north-east monsoon seems to have brought a little more rain than usual to the south-east Deccan districts.

The rainfall of the months December, January, February and March, which is generally insignificant, calls for no special notice.

Commencement of the Monsoon.—The date of the commencement of the monsoon may be decided according to various arbitrary rules; if it be reckoned as that day upon which the rainfall counting from the 1st of May amounts to one inch, then the monsoon commenced at Kárwár on the 30th May, at Ratnágiri on the 2nd June, at Bombay on the 4th June and at Surat on the 5th. At Colombo, reckoning by a somewhat similar arbitrary rule, the monsoon commenced on the 25th April. The beginning of the rains thus defined took, therefore, 40 days to travel from Ceylon to Bombay. If the rains travelled up the west coast at any regular and constant rate, the knowledge of the fact would be of considerable practical value. There is great difficulty, however, in formulating any rule for fixing the date of the commencement of the monsoon in Ceylon and the extreme south of India, as the constant occurrence of rain there at all times of the year renders the method so easily applicable in Bombay of no use. By taking the average results as determined by three separate rules, however, a figure of some constancy may be obtained. The nature of these rules would require an explanation too lengthy for this report, but the average results may be given; they are as follows:—

Period required for the Monsoon Rains to travel from Colombo to Bombay.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Average.
31 days.	38 days.	35 days.	31 days.	39 days.	35 days.	35 days.

It may, therefore, be stated that the average period required for the monsoon to travel from Colombo to Bombay is 35 days, and that the possible variation from this average is 4 days more or less.

Storms.—The following is a list of the storms reported from the various districts during the year under review:—

No. 1.—Upper Sind—"Heavy storm," 23rd May.
No. 2.—Panch Maháls—"4·39 inches of rain with thunder-storm", 27th and 28th May.
No. 3.—Gujarát, Káthiáwár, Cutch and Karáchi—"Unprecedented floods in Surat", 2nd and 4th July.
No. 4.—Jacobabad—"Terrific storm, damaging and uprooting trees," 15th and 16th July.
No. 5.—Panch Maháls "—Terrific thunder-storm at four different places," 26th and 27th August.
No. 6.—Khándesh—"Frequent storms throughout the district," 3rd and 9th October.

Of these, No. 1 was due to the passage southwards of a barometric depression which had formed in the Punjab; No. 2 to a small cyclonic depression which crossed over Gujarát from the east; No. 3 to a cyclone of which a more detailed account is given below; of No. 4 the nature and origin has not yet been satisfactorily explained; No. 5 was probably due to a cyclonic depression which originated in the Bay of Bengal about Gopálpur on the 24th, and passed inland, travelling westward as far as Gujarát; the series of small storms reported from Khándesh appear to have been due partly to a slight barometric depression which formed between Bombay and Surat on the 3rd October, and partly to local squalls.

The greatest localised damage resulting from meteorological causes was that done in July by the Surat floods. These floods were due to a cyclone which crossed the Indian Peninsula from the head of the Bay of Bengal to the head of the Arabian Sea. The following is a brief history of the matter. On the 26th June the Bengal Meteorological Office reported a cyclone to be forming at the head of the Bay, and on the 28th of that month the storm signals were hoisted in Calcutta to give warning that a cyclone was expected to pass inland between Saugor Island and False Point. On the morning of the 29th the barometer at Saugor Island had since the previous morning fallen $\frac{1}{5}$th inch, making a total fall of $\frac{3}{5}$ths in four days; and at False Point 10 inches of rain had fallen during the preceding 24 hours. By the morning of the 30th the centre of the cyclone had moved inland, and was over the hill districts of Orissa. The next day, July 1st, the centre had moved as far west as Seoni in the Central Provinces, and falls of over 4 and 5 inches of rain were reported from the stations about. By the morning of July 2nd the centre of the cyclone had reached the neighbourhood of Indore, and exceedingly heavy rain had fallen over the hill districts which feed the Narbada and Tápti rivers. At Chikalda, in the Berárs, there had been over 21 inches during the previous 30 hours, at Amraoti 10·25 inches fell in the same period, at Akola 8·81, at Buldána 7·01, and at Bhusával there had fallen during the previous 24 hours the remarkable amount of 18·25 inches, 15·15 of which fell within 12 hours. On the 3rd the centre of the storm was over Cutch, and severe gales were felt at Deesa and Rájkot, at which latter place 9·85 inches of rain fell during the preceding 12 hours. By the morning of the 4th the centre of the cyclone had travelled out into the Arabian Sea, where it was encountered by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Oriental", which had her awning and some of her sails blown away and two of her boats washed to sea. By the afternoon of the same day the storm had travelled out of reach of further observation.

A consideration of the extraordinarily heavy rain, which, owing to this cyclone, fell over the Berárs and neighbouring hill districts, will at once make plain the flooding of the Narbada and Tápti rivers, which take their rise in these hills. The exceptional flooding of the Tápti, however, was due to the accidental position of the centre of heavy rain, which was situated a little to the south of the Sátpura and Máhá Deva hills, and thus threw upon the Tápti the greater moiety of the draining work. Had it been only a little further north, the two rivers would have had an equal share of the floods; and while, of course, the consequences of so sudden and heavy a rainfall must inevitably have been serious, they would not have been so disastrous as under the circumstances was the case.

Remarkable Sunsets.—It would perhaps be unfitting to conclude this sketch without reference to a phenomenon which has attracted attention out of all proportion to its intrinsic importance, but which, in a country where extraordinary celestial appearances are popularly regarded as supernatural manifestations, demands a passing notice. In July 1883, very shortly after the Krakatoa eruption in Java, the sun was noticed at the time of rising and setting to have a decided greenish tinge, the skies were rich in colours, and about half an hour before sunrise and after sunset the heavens in the east or west, as the case might be, were suffused with a red glow, which in the case of sunset lasted for a long time after the disappearance of the sun. At first it was thought that this was a local phenomenon, but reports of similar effects were soon received from all parts of the world. The green appearance of the sun early disappeared, but the after-glow lasted for several months; indeed it would be difficult to fix its total disappearance before the monsoon of the present year. The most popular explanation of these phenomena is that they were due to fine dust thrown up into the atmosphere by the eruptive volcano; some of the more impalpable portions of this dust, having reached those elevations which are ordinarily beyond the influence of rain, remained, as it is supposed, suspended until brought down by atmospheric currents. This explanation is supported by the fact that in Europe sediment has been collected from rain-drops which when microscopically examined was seen to consist of mineral crystals similar to those evolved during the Krakatoa eruption. The explanation seems natural, but it has not been universally accepted.

The Observatory, Cola'ba.

Grounds and Buildings.

The grounds are in the same condition as last year. No important alterations have been made in the buildings.

Instruments.

The following 7 autographic instruments are maintained in continuous operation:—Declination magnetograph, horizontal force magnetograph, vertical force magnetograph, barograph, thermograph, pluviograph and anemograph. The first six of these register photographically, and the last one mechanically. They are all in good order, and have worked exceedingly well, as will be seen from the following statement of the aggregates of all the losses of record that have taken place during the whole of the 366 days of the year:—

	Aggregate stoppages.	Number of Hourly Tabulations substituted by eye-observations.	Total Number of Hourly Tabulations lost.
	Days h. m.		
Declination magnetograms	0 7 3	2	4
Horizontal force magnetograms	0 11 31	2	8
Vertical force do.	1 5 52	2	19
Barograms	0 7 14	3	5
Thermograms, dry bulb	0 0 24	...	...
Do. wet bulb	0 7 23	...	...
Pluviograms	.....	...	...
Anemograms	0 9 42	9	...

In the case of the declination magnetograms the loss was due chiefly to stoppages of the clock, either accidental, or for the purpose of cleaning, and the same remark applies for the same interval of time to the horizontal force and vertical force traces, the remainder of the time in these latter cases having been occupied in making deflections for the determination of scale coefficients, and, in the case of the vertical force instrument, in making a re-adjustment and in re-exhausting the air from the instrument enclosure. In the case of the barograms the loss was owing partly to stoppages of the clock and partly to a slight derangement of the driving wheel of the cylinder, which was soon rectified. The loss of only 24 minutes in the case of the dry-bulb thermograms was due to a lack of expertness in changing papers on the part of a new operator, but the loss is immaterial. Almost the whole of the loss of the wet-bulb curve was caused by changing the muslin and thread which conduct the water to the bulb—changes which are always made so as to avoid the loss of the hourly tabulations. The self-registering rain-gauge recorded all the rain that fell, and the action of the new discharging syphon was perfectly satisfactory throughout the whole of the rainy season, no occasional dribbling having occurred as in former years. The interruption of the anemograms for over nine hours is almost wholly accounted for by the fact that over eight hours were spent in dismounting, cleaning, remounting and painting the instrument; but, as eye-observations of a small anemometer suitably placed were recorded during the time the large instrument was out of action, there was very little real loss of the wind record.

The magnet of the declination magnetograph, together with its suspension thread and appendages, have been kept in a partial vacuum throughout the year. The reading of the vacuum gauge on the 1st July, 1883, was 2·27 inches, and on the 30th June, 1884, it was 2·25 inches, showing that no leakage had occurred. The magnet of the vertical force magnetograph and its attachments have also been kept in a partial vacuum. The reading of the gauge of this instrument was 1·33 inches on the 1st July, 1883, and 1·35, inches on the 18th January, 1884, showing a very slight leakage. The enclosure was unsealed on the latter date to re-adjust the instrument, after which the air was re-exhausted down to a pressure of 1·42 inches, and on the 30th June, 1884, the reading had risen slightly to 1·45 inches. The magnet of the horizontal force magnetograph remains under the natural pressure of the atmosphere.

No re-adjustments of the declination and horizontal force magnetographs have been required; but, as the horizontal force trace is now approaching the zero line, a re-adjustment will be necessary a few months hence. The vertical force magnetograph was re-adjusted in January, 1884, and deflection observations for the determination of the scale coefficient were taken shortly afterwards. The same deflector magnet was used to deflect a magnet, similar to the vertical force magnet, suspended appropriately in the electrometer tower, over the spot where the usual weekly absolute magnetic observations are taken, and where, therefore, the horizontal force is accurately known. Similar sets of deflection observations of the horizontal force magnetograph and of a similar magnet suspended in the electrometer tower were taken in August, 1883, and deflections of the vertical force magnetograph, at a single distance, and on one side only, have been taken once every month, and complete sets of deflection observations at least once each year.

There is one peculiarity in the behaviour of the vertical force magnetograph, which has not yet been fully explained. Whenever the enclosure is unsealed, and the partial vacuum destroyed, the scale reading begins at once to increase, at first rapidly and afterwards more slowly; and, whenever the air is re-exhausted from the enclosure, the scale reading begins to decrease, at first very rapidly and afterwards at a gradually decreasing rate, but it does not become steady until two or three days have elapsed. Moreover, when the instrument is under the natural pressure of the atmosphere, the reading may be increased by placing a glass of water inside the enclosure, and may be decreased by removing the glass of water and replacing it by a glass containing dry quicklime. The facts point to the necessity of placing the vertical force magnetometer in an atmosphere of constant vapour pressure, and this is effected at Colába by creating and maintaining a partial vacuum around the instrument, and by placing dry quicklime in the enclosure.

The Kew unifilar magnetometer and dip circle are both in good order, and have been regularly used for the determination of the absolute declination, horizontal force and dip.

The large transit instrument and the sidereal clock are both in good order. The rate of the sidereal clock is usually very steady, except occasionally, when a very decided change of the weather occurs, more particularly at the commencement of the rainy season. The change of rate seems to be due, not so much to change of temperature as to change in the drying power of the air. The variation of rate would probably be prevented by placing the clock in an air-tight enclosure as in the case of the magnetographs.

The electrical mean time clock and the harbour clock, which is controlled by the former, have also worked well, and are in good order. The two clocks have been in proper coincidence with each other on 362¼ days. The error of the controlling clock seldom exceeds two-tenths of a second.

Time Signal and Chronometers.

The time ball was accurately dropped by the automatic electrical apparatus attached to the harbour clock on all the week days of the year except one, when from weakness of the current the dropping apparatus had to be released by hand.

There are 49 Government chronometers kept going and under regular comparison. There has been a great falling off in the number of private chronometers brought to the Observatory, the number received this year being only 77 against 116 of the previous year.

Library.

Seventy-five books and 86 pamphlets have been added to the library during the year.

Observations.

The following were the routine operations of the Observatory during the past year:—

(1.) Observations of the instruments and phenomena specified below were taken daily (Sundays included) at the hours 6, 10, 14, 18 and 22, the day commencing from midnight:—

The extent and description of clouds, state of the weather, occasional phenomena, and direction of the wind.
Aggregate of pluviograph discharges (oftener when requisite).
Standard dry-bulb thermometer in the thermometer shed.
Standard wet-bulb thermometer in the thermograph shed.
Newman's rain-gauge 4½ feet above the ground. } Also at midnight.
Osler's rain-gauge, 46 feet above the ground. }
Dry-bulb thermometer in the old thermometer shed.
Wet-bulb thermometer in the old thermometer shed.
Thermometer with bulbs sunk 1 inch and 9 inches in the ground.
Newman's sttandard barometer No. 58 (and attached thermometer) read at top of mercurial column only.
Newman's standard barometer No. 48 (and attached thermometer) read at top of mercurial column only.
Vertical force magnetometer (old) and thermometer.
Grubb's declinometer.
Grubb's horizontal force magnetometer and thermometer.
Vertical force magnetograph and thermometer.
Declination magnetograph.
Horizontal force magnetograph and thermometer.
Standard thermometer attached to barograph.

(2). The following instruments were read once a day:—

Thermometers with bulbs 20, 60 and 132 inches in ground.
Maximum air thermometer.
Minimum air thermometer.
Solar radiation thermometer.
Nocturnal radiation thermometer.
Maximum thermometer in magnetograph room.
Minimum thermometer in magnetograph room.
Vacuum gauges of declination and vertical force magnetographs.

(3). Observations were taken daily at 17 hours 0 minute, as the contribution of this Observatory to the Bulletin of simultaneous international observations prepared by the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Government. The usual meteorological elements were observed.

(p). A telegram giving the readings of the principal meteorological instruments and state of the weather at 10 hours was sent daily to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India at Simla or Calcutta.

(5). The anemograph was supplied with fresh recording paper daily.

(6). Fresh sensitive papers were put upon the recording cylinders of the three magnetographs, of the barograph, and of the thermograph and pluviograph every two days. The papers taken off were developed, fixed and washed, and new ones were prepared by the photographer on alternate days.

(7). The tabulation of anemograms was effected as soon as the papers were available, generally,—that is, on the day following that to which the record refers. Barograms and thermograms also were regularly tabulated as soon as the registers were available.

(8). Observations of vibration and deflection were made with the unifilar magnetometer for the determination of the absolute horizontal force weekly, and with the same instrument observations of absolute declination were also made weekly.

Observations of magnetic dip were made twice a week.

The time of vibration of the magnets of the three old differential magnetometers were observed once a month or oftener.

(9). Transit observations of stars for the determination of time were made generally on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the dry months: during the monsoon no opportunity was lost of observing the sun or stars when visible. The adjustment of the transit instrument was frequently tested by reference to the fixed collimator mark; the collimation, level and azimuthal errors were determined from time to time, and whenever the collimator showed a displacement of the telescope, or any considerable discordance appeared in the clock errors derived from observations of stars of different north polar distances.

The electrical clock was compared with the standard sideral clock three times a day, and regulated when necessary; and thus the harbour clock, which drops the time signal ball daily at 1 p. m., was kept right.

(10). The Government store of chronometers is kept at the Observatory, and the chronometers of merchant ships in harbour are received for rating; the latter and the store chronometers were wound daily, or as required; and comparisons with a correct clock were made with sufficient frequency to render the instruments always ready for issue at call with well-determined rates. A special store of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty was treated in the same manner as the Government store.

(11). Weather and other reports in various forms, as desired, were sent regularly to—

The *Times of India* newspaper.
The *Bombay Gazette* newspaper.
The Port Officer, Bombay.
The Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency.
The Health Officer, Bombay.
G. J. Symons, Esq., F. R. S., London.
The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
The Meteorological Reporter of Western India.
The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Weather at Bombay.

Rainfall.

The rainy season of 1883, like that of the previous year, commenced about a week earlier than usual, the first fall of rain, amounting to one-fifth of an inch, having occurred on the 27th of May, whereas the average date of the first fall of that amount is the 2nd June. Thereafter light showers continued daily until the end of the month; but with the advent of June the rain began to grow heavier, and on the 4th of that month a fall of over 1 inch was registered. Considerable, though smaller, falls occurred daily until the 8th, when the total up to date amounted to 4·87 inches against an average of 3·46 inches. From the 9th to the 25th there were only two days of considerable rainfall, but the remainder of the month was unusually wet. A short break in the rains followed, lasting until the 6th July; but, from the 7th to the 16th, inclusive, very heavy rain fell daily, the total for these ten days amounting to no less than 36·20 inches. Then came a long break of comparatively fine weather, which lasted till the 21st of August, or throughout 36 days; but of these only 7 were absolutely rainless. The next fortnight, however, was unusually wet, and the weather then cleared up for another period of 20 days. On the 26th September a heavy fall of 4·69 inches was recorded, and smaller quantities on the 2 following days. The rains seemed then to be virtually over; but another heavy fall took place on the 8th October, and again, from the 18th to the 21st, when nearly 10 inches were

registered—a most unusual occurrence so late in the season. The rains did not really end until the 3rd of November, when finally nearly an inch was recorded. Of the days of heavy rain throughout the monsoon there were 12 which yielded falls between 1 and 2 inches, 2 between 2 and 3 inches, 6 between 3 and 4 inches, 4 between 4 and 5 inches, and there was 1, the 13th July, when 6·85 inches were recorded. The total rainfall for the year was 90·18 inches, which is 19·88 inches above the average yearly fall. The number of rainy days was 123, against an average of 101 days.

Temperature. The months of January and April were decidedly warmer than usual, and in the intermediate months, as well as in May, the temperature was, on the whole, though not continuously, above the average. In the wet months June to August, however, the temperature was more like that of an ordinary year, being a little cooler than the average when the rainfall was heavy, and growing warmer whenever the rain held off. On the other hand, the later months of the year, more particularly September and December, were cooler than usual. The mean temperature of the whole year was 79·0°, differing very little from the average, which is 79·2.

Wind. There was only one storm in which the velocity of the wind exceeded 40 miles per hour, *viz.*, that of the 10th to 12th June. The highest velocity recorded for a full hour was 45 miles from south between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of 11th June. There were 31 days during the year when the mean abnormal wind for the whole day had a velocity between 10 and 15 miles per hour, 9 days when it lay between the limits 15 and 20 miles, 4 between 20 and 25 miles, and 1 between 25 and 30 miles, leaving 320 days when the wind may be said to have deviated but little from the normal wind of the season.

Crops.

The rainy season presented nearly the same features in almost all parts of the Presidency with the exception of Sind. The first fall of rain was premature. There were three periods of heavy rainfall, separated by intervals of several weeks, during which only a few showers fell. Except in Gujarát, Kaládgi and Belgaum, the rainfall was much above the average. Rain, protracted until the first week of October and in Ahmednagar and other districts even beyond the middle of that month, caused great damage to the crops of rice, bájri and jowári which were then ripening, and also injuriously affected the young crops of cotton. The abundant rainfall, however, was very favourable to the growth of wheat, gram and dál in the winter months, and the yield of these crops was unusually large. In Ahmedabad the rice was injured by drought in August. The area under cotton was less than in the previous year, but the crop was of superior quality. In Broach a larger area was sown with cotton; the yield was not below the average, and prices were considerably higher. In Násik crops of all kinds were abundant. In Thána and Kolába the Agris, who cultivate salt lands, depend for their subsistence on the growth of rice and the working of salt-pans. For the development of rice in salt lands a good fall of rain in July is essential; the want of this caused partial failure of the crops in those lands. In 3 tálukas the rice suffered as in the previous year from the ravages of grubs.

The kharíf crops in Poona were reduced to the extent of one-fourth, and in Ahmednagar to the extent of one-half, by unseasonable and heavy rain; the rabi harvests, however, were unusually good. In Sátára, the crops, with the exception of jowári, were not injured either by excess or deficiency of rain. In Sholápur the crops of wheat, gram, ground-nuts and safflower were excellent; but the season was most unfavourable to winter jowári, which is the chief rabi crop of that district.

In Belgaum the season was on the whole fairly favourable to all the autumn crops except rice. The growth of cotton in all the tálukás was stunted at the time the plant was coming into flower by north-westerly winds and cloudly weather. In Káladgi all the crops were good, except those of cotton and jowári. In Kárwar the yield of rice is estimated at 14 annas in the rupee. With the exception of pepper, which was injured at the time of flowering by excessive rain, the produce of garden lands in the tracts above the Ghats was unusually large.

Sind. In all districts of Sind, except Thar and Párkar, the supply for irrigation of water from the Indus and canals connected with it was insufficient. On the Upper Sind Frontier only was this deficiency remedied by a timely fall of rain, which greatly assisted the growth of the kharíf crops. The rabi crops were good in this district.

The year was marked in Karáchi by a disastrous tidal wave, which destroyed many lives and much property.

In Hyderabad the season was unfavourable; lands were relinquished, and land revenue declined.

In Shikárpur, cultivation of all kinds and in all seasons was much restricted owing to insufficient supply of water.

In Thar and Párkar both the autumn and spring crops were good. There was a large increase in land revenue. There were no floods, and the cultivators were not troubled by locusts.

Locusts. Locusts appeared during the year in the Konkan and in Poona, Násik and other districts of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country.

In most districts the damage done to crops was inconsiderable, which result was in a great measure due to the prompt, vigorous, and well-directed efforts made for their destruction. Nearly Rs. 20,000 were spent on this account in Ratnágiri and Rs. 22,719 in Kolába. The locusts were most destructive in the districts lying below the Ghâts, and, in those districts, in lands on the hill-slopes denominated "varkas", on which the crops grown are náchni, wari, and nágli.

In Poona many clusters of eggs were found rotted by the damp.

In Násik locusts did very little damage to crops, except in 96 villages of Kalvan and 9 villages of Báglán.

The reports received from Sátára indicate an exhaustion of the destructive power in the locusts; for, though they visited every táluka in vast swarms, the damage done was so trifling that no remissions of land revenue were granted or even asked.

In Belgaum flights of locusts appeared in the hot weather, and did slight damage to trees, but before the end of May they had entirely disappeared. Many swarms passed over nearly all the tálukás of Kaládgi, but they passed away without leaving any traces of their visit.

Wages.

Wages in Gujarát, the Southern Marátha Country, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Sind have altered during the year to such a very trifling extent that the variations call for no remark.

In Thána wages paid to unskilled labourers remained the same, but there was a reduction of one-fourth in the wages of skilled labourers—probably only apparent, and due to including in the calculation the rural districts as well as the towns.

In Ratnágiri wages paid to both skilled and unskilled labourers rose to a very slight extent. Complaints have come from officers of the Public Works Department, engaged in the construction of roads and irrigation works in the Khándesh and Sátára Districts, of the difficulty of procuring labourers on account of the large numbers attracted from those districts by the East and West Deccan Railways now in progress. Moreover, a number of cotton-gins and presses have lately been opened in Dhulia. These causes have combined to raise wages in Násik, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholápur to the extent of from one-fourth to one-half, and to keep wages in Kaládgi at a very high level.

Prices.

The variations in prices of the principal articles consumed by the people of the district correspond generally with the effects upon the respective crops of the changes in the season, which have already been described. The results, however, in particular cases are modified by the extent to which the crop is grown in the district and the extent to which the inhabitants depend on it for their daily food.

In 17 districts of the Presidency either there was a fall in the price of wheat, or it remained stationary; in some portions of Sind, however, the price was raised by the large exports from Karáchi to meet the demand in the European markets.

The price of jowári in the place in which it is a staple article of food was, as a rule, higher than in the previous year, but in Násik, owing to the generally good season, food-grains of all kinds were cheaper.

Except in Sátára and Kánara, in which the rice crops were not injured by late rains, rice was dearer than in 1882-83; on the other hand, the price of pulse fell considerably.

Horticulture.

Public Gardens, Bombay.

There is nothing of importance to record in regard to the municipal gardens at the Presidency. Several minor improvements have been effected in the Victoria Gardens. The appearance of the Northbrook Gardens has been improved by the removal of the walls of the old Jewish burial-ground, which formerly barred the approach to them on the side of the Grant Road.

The question of putting all municipal gardens under the superintendence of trained botanists has engaged a good deal of attention, and is still under consideration.

Botanical Gardens—Ganesh Khind.

The actual receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,916-6-11 as compared with Rs. 4,946-5-11 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the sale-proceeds of ornamental plants and vegetable seeds, but a decrease in those of medicines and timber trees. Seeds worth Rs. 200 were sold to the market-gardeners near Poona, and at the date of the report there was a demand for more fresh seeds of the kinds offered.

The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,163-5-6 as compared with Rs. 10,549-9-11 in the preceding year. The actual amount spent was less by Rs. 3,719-10-6 than the

estimated expenditure, owing to a large saving under the heads "contingency and labour". The total charges for labour fell from Rs. 2,923-2-0 in 1882-83 to Rs. 2,308-10-9 in 1883-84. On an average 30 labourers were employed at a monthly cost of Rs. 192-6-0. There was also a saving of Rs. 117 in the item of establishment, as the clerk's place remained vacant during nearly five months of the year under review.

Grafting.

4,300 mango and 400 orange trees have been grafted. During the year under review the demand for grafted mango trees was so large, that, on its being complied with, only 214 grafted trees were left to be planted out in the gardens, instead of 1,000 as originally proposed in the scheme for 1883-84. A large number of ornamental plants and fruit trees was also added to the collection.

The number of grafted mango trees produced during the year was 4,300, chiefly of the Alphonse and Pirie varieties. All have been already disposed of. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Poona has consented to examine the fruit of different trees and to grant certificates, as suggested by the Superintendent, in order to enable propagators to select the best varieties.

The carob tree throve well in the garden; but it appears, that it cannot be grown profitably, as it requires to be constantly watered. The whole crop of English potatoes was destroyed during the rainy season, while Australian potatoes planted in November yielded a good crop.

Kháki Cotton.

Eight ounces of Kháki cotton seed were sown in 4 gunthás of land. The soil, good deep black, had been manured for the previous crop (taraxacum), and was in good order. No other cotton was grown within half a mile..

The seed germinated very irregularly, only about one-third of the plants the ground was capable of bearing coming up, and the plants suffered much from leaf disease during the rainy months. The produce was 8 lbs. of clean cotton; of this 7 lbs. were of the Nankin colour of many shades, and 1 lb. was almost pure white. The crop, therefore, was 80 lbs. per acre.

Orchids.

A large number of orchids and other plants from the jungles have been collected, and are under cultivation.

Ensilage.

This garden contributed the produce of 8½ acres of green jowári and bájri to the ensilage experiment at Kirkee, conducted by the Director of Agriculture, by which it was shown, for the first time in this country, that crops may even in this hot climate be cut green and preserved by excluding the air in a form palatable and nutritious to cattle. The ensilage is now in regular use for feeding the garden cattle, and they are thriving well on it.

Caoutchouc Plants.

Manihot glaziova, one of the sources of caoutchouc from which much is expected, has grown vigorously in a variety of soils. The most rapid growth, 4 feet during the growing season, has been obtained on a piece of ground where a large quantity of fresh prickly-pear had been buried previously. Regarding the yield of caoutchouc in this climate nothing can be said for some time yet.

Landolphia.

The landolphia, species Zanzibar, which is reported to be a climber of rapid growth, has made very little progress here. The plants, which were 8 inches high a year ago, are only 12 inches high now.

Japan Pea.

The seed of the Japan pea, *Soya hispida*, did not germinate, and the same has to be said regarding seed grown here the previous year. Probably the extra damp cold season brought about this result.

Agave Vivapara.

Agave Vivapara, one of the plants called "Gyal", is an excellent fencing plant, as it is very hardy, easily transplanted, its thorns are an effectual protection against cattle, and its prunings find a ready market for rope-making. 10,000 plants from 1 to 2½ feet high are now ready for sale at Rs. 20 per 1,000.

Mangosteen.

The mangosteen plants were kept during the first cold season in a glass frame, and on the approach of warm weather were put out under slight shade, and appeared thriving until the cold weather again came on, when they suffered so much, that replacing them in the frame has not enabled all of them to recover. There are now 7 seedling plants healthy, which should be sent to Ratnágiri, or some other coast station several degrees south of Poona. The mangosteen grafted on "Kokum" *(Garcinia Indica)* appears as sensitive to cold as the seedlings; only one of them has survived.

Prairie Grass.

An American grass seed, advertised under the name of Prairie grass, has been grown under several different conditions of soil and water, and has not proved equal in growth to many well-known grasses.

Manilla Hemp.

The plants obtained for the garden by Mr. J. McL. Campbell in 1882, have grown well on good alluvial soil heavily manured and watered. On the same soil without special manure the growth has been comparatively stunted. The fibres were prepared from the stem by the following process:—

The leaves were cut off, the leaf midribs and the stems torn into fine strips; the leaf midribs, the central and the outer portions of the stem being kept separate, were dried in shade, and then soaked in water six days. By washing and beating, the fibre was cleaned and dried. The average obtained was 8 ozs. per stem. No doubt the preparation is defective and the quality of the fibre affected thereby, but the quantity should be a fair average. At 6 feet apart an acre would give 1,210 stems, or 605 lbs. of fibre worth, at Rs. 200 per ton, Rs. 54 nearly. The cost of manure and irrigation in Poona is so high that Manilla hemp culture would not be profitable, even if the produce was worth double the amount given above.

The cost of manure would be, 10 tons per acre, at Rs 5 per ton,	Rs.	50
Irrigation	„	25
	Rs.	75

The value has been estimated at Rs. 200 per ton from the present value in Poona of the fibre of tag, *Crotolaria juncea*, sometimes called Jabalpur hemp, which is selling at 6 sers per rupee, or probably Rs. 150 per ton wholesale.

It is believed that there are tracts in the Dang country near to the Ghâts where the Manilla hemp plant would thrive without much culture, and it might be useful during reboisement for preventing the soil from being washed away.

The Manilla hemp plants have proved very useful for grafting work, as the strip of fibre obtained from the stem is much stronger than in the ordinary plantain, and much time is saved by its use.

Amaryllis. The amaryllis plants obtained from Lucknow last year have been hybridised with a few fine sorts previously obtained from Belgium, and there are now 500 bulbs of the improved varieties and a quantity of hybrid seed ripening, which are worth a large sum. These beautiful lilies thrive in the gardens with ordinary care, and when cut and placed in water keep fresh a long time. The natural flowering season is March, April and May, but by keeping the bulbs on a dry shelf from January to May the flowers can be produced in June and July.

Roses. The demand for rose trees continues very great, and as soon as the trees are fit they are sold off. There are 3,500 over two years old and a large number of younger plants on hand.

Seeds of useful trees for road-side and other planting are regularly collected in the gardens.

Experiments. During the year an experiment was made to ascertain whether the reproductive power of prickly-pear is destroyed by covering the plant with earth, and whether rotted pear has any value as manure. Although in some places the covering of soil was not more than three inches in depth, no prickly-pear was reproduced. Trees planted over the buried heaps have, however, made good progress. The Director of Agriculture does not believe in the value of the rotted pear as a manure. Another experiment was made to test the effect of rey, a kind of salt earth, on previously manured soil. The effect in every case was to promote the growth of the plants.

Herbarium. During the year under review the Herbarium was transferred to the College of Science. Government have sanctioned the transfer of the Botanical Gardens from Ganesh Khind to the Soldiers' Gardens at Poona. The scheme of work for 1884-85 includes transfer of the seed store and plants to the new site and arrangements for propagation work there.

The Herbarium has been greatly enriched by a large number of specimens collected at Mahábaleshvar by Dr. T. Cooke.

Exhibitions. At the Madras Exhibition specimens were exhibited of karayet, pomegranate-root bark, colocynth pulp, dhatura leaves, hemidesmus root, dandelion root, hyoscyamus leaves, hydrocotyle leaves, and dandelion coffee; of wagatea pods, divi divi, &c., used in tanning; and of negro coffee, gárdul seeds and fruits.

Three large books containing botanical specimens of the forest flora of this district were despatched to the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition.

Lectures. The usual course of botanical lectures was delivered by the Superintendent at the College of Science, Poona.

Forests.

The Alíbág, Pen and Nágothna sub-divisions of the Kolába Collectorate were transferred from the Northern to the Southern Circle on April 1st, 1883, and the Kolába and Ratnágiri Collectorates were formed into one forest district.

At the end of 1883 important changes were made in superior forest establishments throughout the Presidency. In the Northern Circle 6 additional appointments of deputy conservator were formed by the conversion of 5 assistants into deputy conservators, and the creation of a new appointment; 2 additional sub-assistant conservators were also appointed. In the Southern Circle the staff of superior officers was increased by 9. Eight additional appointments of deputy conservator and 3 of sub-assistant conservator were created, whilst 2 places of assistant conservator were abolished. The forests cannot be properly protected by the present staff of rangers, foresters and guards; proposals for the re-organization of the subordinate establishments are, therefore, under consideration. At present it is found necessary to supplement the protective establishment, during a few months of each year, by engaging a large number of temporary guards.

Area of Forests.

At the close of the year the total area covered by forests in the Presidency was 14,409 square miles as compared with 14,002 in the previous year. The area of forests in the Northern Circle was increased by 207 square miles; in the Southern Circle the area was extended by 180 square miles, and in Sind by 20 square miles. Of the total area in the Presidency 9,397 square miles were included in reserved forests and 5,012 in protected forests. In Sind all the forests, which at present cover only 625 square miles, are reserved. Notifications have been published, under Section 4 of the Act, in regard to forests extending over more than 200 square miles, so a large increase in the area of Sind forests may be expected within the next few years. The additions to the forests of the Northern Circle during the year consisted almost entirely of reserved forests: it will be noticed, that, in that circle, 5 square miles out of every 6 are reserved. In the Southern Circle, on the contrary, protected forests greatly preponderate, the proportion of protected to reserved forests being about 2 to 1. Of 180 square miles added to forest area during the year in that circle, 165 consisted of protected forests.

Demarcation and Forest settlement.

In the Northern Circle 89 forest tálukás of 9 districts are comprised. In 35 of these tálukás the work of demarcation and settlement has been completed, and in 23 it is approaching completion. About one-third of the work, therefore, remains to be done.

In the Southern Circle the actual additions to forest area have been small, but notifications under Section 4 of the Forest Act have been published in regard to 98,039 acres situated in 93 villages of the Kánara District, and in regard to 111,000 acres in the Ratnágiri District and 41,049 acres in Belgaum. Inquiries in regard to all these lands are being made by the respective settlement officers; and it is expected that, at least in Kánara, if not in the other collectorates, a final settlement will be made before the end of the current year. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of maps of forests in the Dhárwár and Kánara Districts.

In Sind final notifications have been published, under Section 19 of the Act, in regard to 12,816 acres lying almost entirely in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Collectorates, and, during the year, notifications under Section 4 were published in regard to 36,152 acres on the Upper Sind Frontier and in the Karáchi Collectorate.

Rakhwáldárs.

In some portions of the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and in the Northern Konkan certain persons, styled rakhwáldárs, have agreed to be responsible for damage done to the forests, on condition of receiving a share of the proceeds of the sale of timber within their respective charges. The agreements are usually for life, and are gradually lapsing. In some cases the rakhwáldárs have abandoned their rights under the agreements on receipt of compensation. In the Ahmednagar District inquiries were made during the year in regard to 39 rakhwáldárs; the rights of 46 in that district remain to be determined. The rights of 30 have either lapsed, or been acquired by payment of compensation. Rs. 17,644 have been paid during the year to rakhwáldárs as their share of the sale-proceeds of timber.

Requirements of the population.

In the Northern Circle 27 depôts for the sale of wood for agricultural implements and of brushwood for use as ráb were maintained in the North Thána, and 33 depôts in the South Thána, Divisions; at the depôts wood and ráb, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,238, were sold.

During the year a conference was held at Thána to settle questions in dispute between the Forest Department and the cultivators in the Thána District. On consideration of the report submitted by the conference, Government decided that, for the present, no change should be made in the existing arrangements in regard to grazing.

The following recommendations of the conference were provisionally adopted, pending the issue of final orders on the reports of the forest settlement officers:—

"(1) *Ráb* should only be permitted under the following restrictions: no cutting or lopping of trees to obtain materials for ráb should be allowed, but the cultivators should be permitted to collect dead leaves, grass and reeds in the unclosed portions of the reserves, and the Forest Department should provide them with facilities for procuring at conveniently situated depôts such additional supplies of materials for ráb as they may require on payment of a fixed and very moderate price;

"(2) The inhabitants of forest villages should be permitted to take, free of charge, dead and fallen wood for *firewood* from the unclosed portions of the reserves, but the inhabitants of other villages should be required to obtain from the wood-depôts started by the Forest Department any supply for fuel that they may need in addition to what they can procure from their own cultivated and varkas lands;

"(3) The inhabitants of forest villages should be allowed to take, free of charge, leaves from the unclosed portions of reserved forests for the construction of corn bins and for the thatching of their houses, the leaves being taken at a fixed season, but the inhabitants of other villages should be required to obtain from the depôts any leaves they may want for such purposes;

"(4) The villagers should be allowed to gather, free of charge, wild fruits, roots and other minor forest produce in the unclosed portion of the reserved forests."

But the Government right to hirda nuts (myrabolams) was strictly reserved.

For the aboriginal tribes Government have, during the year, made special provision. The Kátkaris, Thákurs and Wárlis, wild tribes who inhabit the mountainous regions near the coast, have been permitted to collect and sell dead fallen firewood. In East Khándesh, Bhils and other aboriginal tribes are allowed to remove dead fuel and grass in head-loads free of cost. In West Khándesh even more liberal concessions have been made: not only may the Bhils remove dead wood other than three kinds specially reserved, which include teak, but they may take dead wood even of those kinds on payment of a fee of Rs. 3-8-0 per cart-load. The Bhils showed their appreciation of the last concession by removing, under its terms, nearly 3,600 cart-loads from the forests during the year.

In the Southern Circle the rights of inámdárs to forests within their own borders were admitted by Government in regard to 140 villages of the Belgaum Collectorate and 38 in Dhárwár, and the forests in those villages, which had been under the management of the department, were handed over to the inámdárs.

Rafters. In the Southern Circle, squared timber, rafters and firewood, in quantities corresponding to the demand, were felled by the department, collected at suitable places, and sold by auction. Permits authorizing the taking of dead firewood were also given freely to those who preferred this method of supplying their wants. Applications, however, for permits are decreasing yearly, owing to the cheap rates at which the department are now able to supply firewood at depôts and at places where fellings are being made.

In Sind, on representations made by cattle-owners regarding the scarcity of grass, forests in which the trees were of sufficient size to be safe from damage were thrown open for herds of buffaloes, cows and sheep; in a few of the oldest forests, goats and camels were allowed to graze.

Kumri. In the Belgaum and Kánara Districts 1,914 acres were given out for kumri cultivation free of assessment to the poor inhabitants of the hill sides, on whom the only condition imposed was that they should combine with their sowings the rearing and transplanting of myrabolams and divi-divi seedlings. Excellent crops of ragi were obtained from these lands, and the cultivators most cheerfully formed nurseries and planted out the seedlings of myrabolams and divi-divis, but these operations were carried out too late in the year, and only 20 per cent. of the seedlings survived transplantation.

Free grants of wood. In the Northern Circle free grants of timber were made to the value of Rs. 3,963 as compared with Rs. 5,027 in the previous year; the recipients of the timber belonged, for the most part, to the Surat and Khándesh Districts and the Panch Mahál. In Surat much damage was done to houses by the heavy rains and floods of 1883; to this cause may be attributed the large increase from Rs. 512 to Rs. 1,233 in the value of wood so bestowed.

In the Southern Circle the value of these free grants rose from Rs. 10,135 to Rs. 15,921. In two years no applications have been received from the Dhárwar, Kaládgi and Ratnágiri Districts. In Kolába, against which the small sum of Rs. 6 was shown in 1882-83, wood to the value of Rs. 361 was given in the year under report on account of damage done by fires. Grants in the Belgaum District rose in value from Rs. 622 to Rs. 2,319. But the bulk of the timber, of which the value in the year under report was Rs. 13,242, was given in Kánara. Some of this wood was used in the construction of temporary bridges on local-fund roads, police quarters, and dharmsháls; but the larger part was given to poor persons in accordance with the rules. This wood, though a great boon to the persons receiving it, consists, for the most part, of logs of small size, which, though entered in the accounts at the average rates, are of very small value.

Protection. The establishment for the protection of forests in the Northern Circle consisted, during the year, of 20 rangers receiving from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem; of 83 foresters drawing from Rs. 20 to 40 monthly; and of 207 round-guards and 1,450 beat-guards. Each of the 103 ranges is under the care of a ranger or forester. The ranges are sub-divided into rounds, and the rounds into beats.

The total cost of permanent and temporary establishments in this circle, including the salaries of superior officers, was Rs. 2,41,402 as compared with Rs. 2,35,095 in the previous year. The increase was due to changes in the staff of superior officers, which, having come into force on December 22nd, operated for more than three months of the year. In both the Northern and Southern Circles a very large proportion of the amount spent on establishment is paid to men temporarily retained for some months in each year; in the Northern Circle the shares are nearly equal, but in the Southern the cost of the temporary establishment bears to that of the permanent establishment the ratio of 3 to 2.

In the Southern Circle no changes have been made during the year in the inferior permanent staff. The alterations made in the superior staff have already been described in

detail; to them is attributable the increase in the cost of establishment from Rs. 1,32,899, the amount spent in 1882-83, to Rs. 1,47,287.

In Sind no changes in the number or organization of the inferior permanent staff are reported. The conduct of the guards was, on the whole, good. But, at the close of the year, frauds in connection with the sale of charcoal, in which a forester and several guards were implicated, were discovered in the Jerruck Division of the Karáchi Collectorate. The guilt of these officers having been proved in an inquiry, they were dismissed.

Forest Offences.

In the Northern Circle 907 forest offences, against 1,649 in the previous year, were inquired into by Magistrates. During the past two years, offences of this class have rapidly decreased in the Northern Circle. This is partly to be attributed to the fact that the people are becoming reconciled to the restrictions necessary for forest conservancy, but in a much greater degree to the discouragement given by Government to prosecutions for trifling thefts and petty breaches of forest law. Government in January, 1883, ordered that prosecutions should not be undertaken without the sanction of the divisional forest officer; in consequence of this order few cases in which the evidence is insufficient are taken into Court. In the Southern Division in only 19 per cent. of cases, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1882-83, did the prosecution fail to obtain a conviction, and the total number of prosecutions fell from 285 to 198. In the Northern Circle the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,273, and property of the value of Rs. 632 was confiscated. In the Southern Circle the amount of fines levied was Rs. 976. In the Belgaum Collectorate there were 11 instances of serious misconduct on the part of officials. Three clerks of the divisional forest office were convicted of having attempted to cause the disappearance of evidence against a forest guard. The convictions were reversed on technical grounds, but the men, who had been under suspension, were not reinstated. In the same collectorate 2 village officers were sentenced to long periods of imprisonment for taking, from owners of cattle, grazing fees in excess of the prescribed rates, and then embezzling the money. Two collecting forest guards, also belonging to the Belgaum Collectorate, received heavy sentences for fraud and misappropriation; 3 other guards implicated in their offences were dismissed.

Fires.

In the Northern Circle the usual precaution was taken of burning paths to prevent the spread of fires; but the results in the districts below the ghâts were not satisfactory, nearly all the mountainous tracts and large forests having sustained considerable damage from this cause. Fire-paths will protect forests from accidental fires, but they prove a slight hindrance to fires deliberately kindled by the people. In the Deccan the fires were, for the most part, accidental, and the people gave great assistance in extinguishing them.

In the Southern Circle fires have been both numerous and extensive. In the Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Kánara Districts fires occurred in forests covering 3,158 square miles, and, in spite of precautions previously taken and efforts used at the time to extinguish them, caused the destruction of nearly one-fourth of them.

In Kolába out of 397 square miles of forest attacked by fire, only 1 square mile was destroyed, because the people were unwilling that the grass, which is of great value for ráb, should be destroyed. In the Ratnágiri Collectorate fires occurred in only 20 square miles, and only one-fourth of a square mile was injured. On the other hand, in Dhárwár half the forests in which fires occurred were burned down. No reports have been received from Belgaum and Kaládgi, but it is believed that fires have been as destructive there as in the rest of the circle.

In Sind 73 fires occurred during the year as compared with 30 in 1882-83; there was an increase in the area affected from 519 acres to 12 square miles and 434 acres. A third of the area burned had been covered with grass. In consequence of the precautions that had been adopted, only 3 per cent. of the area attacked was destroyed.

Plantations.

No new plantations on any large scale have been made during the year. Vacant spaces in old plantations in the Northern Circle have been filled in, and extensive areas in the Deccan sown broad-cast. The total expenditure on this account in that circle was Rs. 5,400.

In the Southern Circle in Kánará 6,970 young teak trees were added to the Sulgere and Barchi plantations; 14,910 divi-divi trees were planted out at Kádra, but of these 6,500 were destroyed by rats. On the coast, near Honávar, a species of grasshopper, called "ravaluk" by the natives, has brought itself unpleasantly into notice by destroying 4,745 young casuarina plants out of 12,175 transplanted from the nurseries in the new plantation on the coast near Honávar. This insect hides in the sand during the day, and commits its ravages during the night.

The plantation at Kárwár is now fully stocked with casuarina trees in excellent condition.

In Dhárwár 2,545 teak, casuarina and hirda plants were transferred to the plantations, and broad-castings of seeds were made over parts of the Kápáb Range. In the Kaládgi Division 5,000 nim plants and 1,000 bambus were planted at Anantápur and Nandápur, and 3,000 seedings of nim raised for planting out next season. In the Kolába Division 10,605 teak, casuarina, blackwood, ain, khair and bhendi trees have been transferred from nurseries to vacant spots in the reserves; in Ratnágiri, though the exact numbers are not given, it is stated that large vacant areas have been filled in, and that seeds were sown broad-cast over large tracts with excellent results. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,104 against Rs. 6,167 in 1882-83. In Sind a new plantation of divi-divi trees has been formed in the Kashi forest;

21 acres have been cleared, and the ground is now covered by 6,000 young plants which have reached the height of 2 feet.

Exotics.

In the Northern Circle no fresh experiments have been made in the cultivation of exotics. In the Southern Circle 700 carob plants were raised from seed in the Kolába District. In Sind the eucalyptus plants in the Miáni nursery have not suffered from the hot winds, and continue to thrive. Attempts to rear the *Pithecolobium Saman* have failed. Plants of *Prosopis glandulosa* thrive so well in that climate, that it is proposed to plant them over large areas. In the casuarina plantation on the banks of the Malier River, near Karáchi, some of the trees are now more than 6 feet high.

Yield and working.

No change has taken place in the system of working during the year. Larger quantities than in the previous year of almost every kind of wood were felled in all the circles. In the Northern Circle teak logs of the aggregate weight of 3,070 khandis were exposed for sale as compared with 2,045 khandis in 1882-83. The number of pieces of the smaller descriptions of teak timber, of which the weight is not given, fell from 606,972 to 55,489, the decrease being entirely in rafters. In East Khándesh the work of felling was done by Bhils. On the whole, in the Northern Circle, Rs. 495,075 were realized by the sale of forest material. In the Southern Circle, in the Kánara District, 33,853 teak logs were supplied to railway companies for sleepers and 11,472 logs for brakes in connection with goods vans. In order to meet the increased demand, 5,395 khandis of teak logs and 4,860 khandis of teak poles more than in the previous year were felled.

In consequence of the cessation of the locust plague in Kánara there was an increase in the myrabolams gathered to the extent of 488 English tons. In all the remaining districts, except Belgaum, larger quantities of timber than in the previous year were brought into the market. In Belgaum a decrease occurred in myrabolams, of which the weight was less than in 1882-83 by 53½ tons, in bambus, and in firewood. During the hot season, locusts overran the tracts in Belgaum lying along the ghâts, and devoured the myrabolam blossoms; the loss caused has been estimated at Rs. 30,000.

In Sind the amount realized by the sale of timber of all descriptions, including firewood rose from Rs. 1,68,472, the total for the previous year, to Rs. 2,80,924. The large increase is mainly due to the large quantities of firewood taken by the Indus Valley State Railway, on which the traffic was unusually great; the weight purchased by that railway represented very nearly double the average of the previous four years.

Saw Mills.

The out-turn in prepared timber of the Kánara Saw Mills was 19,462 cubic feet, or 8,907 cubic feet less than in 1882-83. The decrease was partly due to the nature of the work—12,841 sleepers having been prepared—,and partly to the unavoidable stoppage of the working of 1 engine and 2 machines whilst extensive repairs were being carried out.

Financial results.

In the Northern Circle the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,58,315 against Rs. 9,13,532 in the previous year, whilst the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 5,37,124 to Rs. 5,11,402. The net revenue, therefore, *viz.*, Rs. 4,46,913, exceeded by Rs. 70,505 the amount realized in 1882-83.

In the Southern Circle receipts amounted to Rs. 9,02,291, of which Rs. 4,90,011 were expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,12,280. In consequence of the great demand for railway sleepers, firewood, bambu, and timber of all kinds there was an increase to the extent of Rs. 1,72,159 in the receipts of this circle; on the other hand, the expenditure on both establishment and conservancy was greater than in 1882-83 by Rs. 80,042. So, on the whole, the increase in net revenue amounted to Rs. 92,117.

For reasons that have already been given, the income of the Sind Circle rose from Rs. 4,43,765, the total realized in 1882-83, to Rs. 6,42,494. On the other hand, on account of a slight increase in the cost of establishment and the expenditure on conservancy and works of a sum nearly thrice as large as that spent on those accounts in the previous year, the total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,10,655 to Rs. 4,84,576. The net revenue was, therefore, Rs. 1,57,918 against Rs. 1,33,100 in 1882-83.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The two great manufactures of this Presidency are of cotton goods and salt; a full account of the latter industry will be found in a separate section. The chief seat of the manufacture of cotton goods is the town of Bombay itself. The number of mills in Bombay is large and increasing. Exact details will be found in the section relating to the working of the Factories' Act.

In Ahmedabad the mills are in a thriving state. One large spinning and weaving mill has been recently opened outside the city, and another is being erected at Viramgam.

Trade in this district is much hampered by the transit duties levied in villages belonging to His Highness the Gáikwár and some Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha States, which are interspersed between British villages.

In Surat, cotton, silk and cloth, kinkob, gold and silver lace, inlaid boxes, ivory ornaments, and toys are manufactured. In the town of Surat are 3 large spinning and weaving mills. The two sons-in-law of the late Naváb of Surat are widely known for their encouragement of commercial enterprise in the district. From one of these a mill, which has been working for some years, derived its name of the "Gulámbába" Mill, and, in March last, another was opened, which was named, in honour of his brother-in-law, "The Naváb of Baila Mill".

Hand-loom weaving is carried on throughout the Kaira District. Coarse soap and glass are manufactured at Kapadvanj, and in Kaira and Nadiád many people are employed in printing cotton goods.

The only factory in the district is the Nadiád Spinning and Weaving Mill, which contains 12,789 spindles, and affords employment to 474 persons.

Broach is the chief seat of the cotton trade and cotton industry of Gujarát. Ginning factories opened at Jambusar and Anklesvar have caused an almost complete disappearance of hand-gins from the district; the few left are used merely for the cleaning of cotton required for the filling of quilts and other domestic articles.

During the year a ginning factory was opened at Samni, a village half-way between Broach and Jambusar, at which it is hoped that in the not far distant future a station on a branch line of railway will be opened. In the town of Broach are numerous cotton factories under the management of several well-known Bombay firms. A very large mill was erected, during the year, by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.

In the Konkan, coir ropes and coarse cloths are manufactured; and the shepherds, who graze their flocks in those districts in the fair weather, make from the wool coarse blankets.

The Násik District is almost entirely agricultural, but there are manufactures, on a limited scale, of copper and brass vessels, and cotton and silk fabrics. In consequence of the unusually large number of marriages and abundant harvests, trade in these articles was brisk.

Cotton factories, gins and presses worked by steam are now to be found at eight places in the Khándesh District. In Dhulia alone there are now 3 presses and 4 ginning establishments. In Jalgaon and other towns the numbers of these factories are considerable; others are about to be opened outside the town of Dhulia.

The heavy and unseasonable rainfall caused a decrease of 33,961 in the number of unpressed bales of cotton brought into the Stewart Cotton Market at Ahmednagar. The quality of the cotton was also inferior.

The chief manufactures of Poona are coarse cotton goods, silk cloths, paper and brass work, and clay figures. No new industries have been started, but the existing ones have grown considerably. The trade of the city was much stimulated by the Calcutta Exhibition.

The manufactures of Sátára consist of wool and hair blankets, coarse and fine cloths, and brass and copper pots. A few of the finer descriptions of cloth and some of the metal vessels are exported to Belgaum and Kolhápur, but the supply of other articles only equals the local demand.

There are a cotton mill at Sholápur and steam presses at Bársi. Of the industries of the district, next to agriculture, spinning and weaving are the most important. Fine and coarse cotton cloths, silk cloths, and blankets are woven in most of the large villages. These industries continued in their normal state during the year.

In Kaládgi, also, no change worthy of remark took place.

The most common occupation of the inhabitants of Belgaum, next to cultivation, is the spinning of cotton yarn. Many families are also entirely supported by weaving. There are no cotton mills, gins or presses at present in the district; but Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have taken land on lease, and have arranged to construct a mill worked by water-power below the Gokák Falls.

There are no factories in the Kánara District. Carving of sandal-wood and ebony is carried on by small groups of artisans at Ankola, Kumta, Honávar, Sirsi, Bilgi and Siddápur.

In Karáchi the manufactures are few and unimportant, consisting of silk cloths, glazed pottery, and a few carpets.

No changes have taken place, during the year, in the industries of that district and of Shikárpur, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar.

The inhabitants of the Upper Sind Frontier are employed in industries varied and numerous. Amongst the articles made are rough carpets, nose-bags, coarse cotton cloths, reed, rush and leaf-work, mats, wicker-work, baskets, saddles, shoes, pottery, wooden articles, and iron agricultural implements.

The Factories' Act.

In the Bombay Presidency there are 53 cotton mills, of which 38 are in Bombay and 15 in the Mofussil; these mills give employment to 43,031 persons. There are, besides these, 27 factories of other kinds in Bombay and 7 in the Mofussil, employing altogether 14,826 persons. In the aggregate, therefore, 57,857 persons are employed in factories. 651 children work in the factories of Bombay and 313 in those of the Mofussil. In the cotton mills of Bombay there are 1,038,880 spindles and in those of the Mofussil 240,766. The number of looms worked in Bombay is 11,591 and in other parts of the Presidency 2,028.

Reports are submitted quarterly by the Inspector of Factories. 371 mills were worked during the year; in that number are included 91 small factories, to which the provisions of the Act do not apply. Very serious irregularities were detected in the Sha Manordas Harakchand Mill at Nadiád; it was discovered that 4 children not on the rolls were employed in the mill, and that 3 accidents, which had occurred, had not been reported. For these offences the manager was prosecuted, and fined heavily. Six months afterwards he was again fined for making children work on a public holiday.

In 14 other mills less serious breaches of the law were detected. The total number of accidents reported was 281, of which 201 occurred in Bombay and 80 in Mofussil; of the latter 28 occurred in the Nadiád mill. In Bombay 5 persons died in consequence of accidents in mills, and 6 persons sustained serious injuries. Only 1 case in the Mofussil ended fatally. In most cases the accidents occurred through carelessness, and the injuries caused were of a very trifling description.

Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

During the year under review 276 boilers were examined under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1873, as compared with 210 during the preceding year. Of these 64 were new and required no strengthening, 20 were rendered serviceable by repairs, while, as in the previous year, no boilers had their pressure reduced or were condemned as unfit for use.

The number of engines examined, none of which were condemned, was 186 as compared with 174 during the year 1882-83, the increase being due to the use of new engines in some of the mills. No casualty occurred duing the year, nor were any appeals made against the decisions of the Inspector.

There were 136 applicants for certificates under the Act as compared with 50 in the previous year. Of the number examined, 5 passed as 1st Class Engineers, 22 as 2nd Class Engineers, and 69 as 3rd Class Engineers. One service certificate was granted, and 8 certificates were granted under Section 19 of the Act.

The fees realized from the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers amounted to Rs. 10,874-4-0 as compared with Rs. 3,193 during the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,496-11-4 as compared with Rs. 10,083, leaving a balance in favour of the fund of Rs. 380-8-8, inclusive of Rs. 3 realized by the sale of copies of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act. No reason is assigned for the large increase in the receipts, but it is stated that they include Rs. 1,815 on account of fees for inspections made in 1882-83, which were recovered in 1883-84, and Rs. 735 recovered after the close of the year. A portion of the increase in the receipts was apparently due to the increase in the number of boilers and engines examined and of applicants for certificates.

Trade.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Foreign Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay for the year 1883-84 exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, amounted to Rs. 83,27,03,526 showing an increase of Rs. 4,00,06,208, or 5·05 per cent. over the value of the trade of the preceding year, which amounted to Rs. 79,26,97,318.

The aggregates above stated are divided among the different branches of foreign and coasting trade as shown below:—

Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase or Decrease in 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Foreign External Ports...	61,95,74,398	64,27,23,854	+2,31,49,456
With Foreign Indian Ports	4,87,25,683	4,37,36,735	−49,88,948
With British Ports in other Presidencies	7,56,65,481	9,35,84,225	+1,79,18,744
With British Ports within the Presidency	4,87,31,756	5,26,58,712	+39,26,956
Total ...	79,26,97,318	83,27,03,526	+4,00,06,208

The total value of the imports, excluding Government treasure and stores, amounted to Rs. 31,07,28,981, and of the exports to Rs. 33,19,94,873; thus exports exceeded imports by Rs. 2,12,66,892. The difference is greater than in the previous year by Rs. 36,42,742.

The total value of the private trade (imports and exports together), including treasure, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,27,23,854, showing an increase of Rs. 2,31,49,456 over the value of the trade of the preceding year, which amounted to Rs. 61,95,74,398; it also exhibits a large increase of Rs. 12,04,19,826 when compared with the average of the five years ending 1882-83. This increase is more than five times the increase resulting from the comparison of the value of the trade of this year with that of the preceding year.

The total value of the import private trade during the year under review shows an increase of Rs. 97,53,357 and of Rs. 6,33,20,517, respectively, when compared with the previous year and with the average of the five years ending 1882-83. Treating merchandise and treasure separately, the former shows an improvement on both sides, while the latter exhibits a decrease of Rs. 40,52,761 when compared with the past year, but an increase of Rs. 2,45,47,997 when contrasted with the average value of the last five years ending 1882-83.

The imports of merchandise show this year a further increase of Rs. 1,38,06,118. The transactions in treasure, *viz.*, gold and silver, advanced last year; but this year, though the former again shows an advance of Rs. 45,95,959, the latter shows a falling off of Rs. 86,48,720, and if this deficit is deducted from the increase in gold, there is found to be a net decrease of Rs. 40,52,761 in the aggregate value of treasure.

The total value of the export private trade in comparison with that of the previous year, as also with the average of the past five years, shows an increase of Rs. 1,33,96,099 and of Rs. 5,70,99,309, respectively. The value of merchandise this year exceeds the value during the preceding year and the average of the last five years by Rs. 1,14,80,425 and Rs. 6,28,32,840 respectively. The exports of treasure exhibit an increase of Rs. 19,15,674 when compared with the last year's exports, but a falling off of Rs. 57,33,531 against the average of the past five years.

The total export trade has improved by more than 4 per cent. The improvement in exports of Indian produce, however, has been only a little over 3 per cent. As regards treasure, the exports of silver have been greater and of gold less than in 1882-83.

Increase in Imports.

There was an increase in the imports from the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Mozambique, Egypt, Aden, Mekrán and Sonmiani, Japan, Siam, and Australia. The trade with Spain, Japan and Siam is small.

The imports from France were more than double those in the previous year; half the increase was in silver, and the remainder is attributable to larger imports of apparel, clocks, cotton piece-goods, champagne, silk and gold.

The value of imports from Belgium has risen from nearly 3 lákhs to 12½ lákhs. There was no trade of any consequence with that country till last year. The increase is in candles, glass ware, cutlery and hardware, iron, steel, zinc and paper. 2½ lákhs in railway materials were imported for the Southern Marátha Railway.

The increase of 2¾ lákhs in German imports was chiefly in woollen piece-goods.

The increase of 3½ lákhs in imports from Egypt was chiefly in gold and silver; there was an increase almost to the same amount in imports from Aden and in the very same articles. The value of imports from Australia rose from Rs. 1,28,01,292 to Rs. 1,69,76,704; the increase was almost entirely in gold from Victoria. Copper from South Australia and New South Wales improved by 1¾ lákhs.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,88,13,625, or nearly 10 per cent., in imports from the United Kingdom. The trade in jewellery, hardware and cutlery, gold, drugs, medicines and dyes has decreased; the improvement is in silver, cotton goods (including twist and yarn), machinery, metals, coal, woollen goods, silk manufactures, liquors and apparel.

Decrease in Imports.

Whilst imports of silver from the United Kingdom, France, Zanzibar, Egypt and Aden have increased, there has been an enormous decrease, to the value of more than a crore, in imports of that metal from Italy. Russia, which contributed more than a lákh last year to the inward trade, has sent absolutely nothing this year.

There has been a decline to the extent of 2½ lákhs in ivory, cloves, gums and horns from Zanzibar; the trade in refined sugar from Mauritius exhibits an equal falling off; and there is a decline of 1¼ lákhs in the total value of articles from the Eastern Coast of Africa.

Imports from the United States have fallen from Rs. 27,73,807 to Rs. 19,20,244; the decrease is mainly in kerosine oil, cotton grey piece-goods and tobacco. The imports from Ceylon, which last year amounted to nearly 13½ lákhs, have hardly exceeded 3½ lákhs; 7 lákhs of the decrease were in gold, and the remainder chiefly in cocoanut oil and coffee.

Increase in Exports.

There was an increase of more than 86 lákhs in exports to Belgium of raw cotton, wheat and seeds (ground-nut, linseed, poppy, rape and til); the exports to France of the same seeds, horns and mowra flowers have so increased as to raise the total value by 76¼ lákhs, but trade in raw cotton and wheat with that country has declined. There is an increase of over 10¼ lákhs in exports to Germany, chiefly due to larger quantities of rapeseed

exported. There is an improvement to the extent of over half a lákh in the trade with Russia in raw cotton. There is an increase of 49 lákhs in exports of wheat to Egypt, but the trade in linseed, coffee and other articles declined to the extent of 6 lákhs. Of the increase of 16 lákhs in the trade with Mauritius 10 are due to silver, 1½ to gram, ½ to wheat and 1½ to pulse, and the remainder to cotton piece-goods and kerosine oil, &c., exported Larger exports of cotton twist and piece-goods of Indian and foreign manufacture have raised the trade with Aden to the extent of nearly 7½ lákhs.

The increase of 13½ lákhs in the case of Ceylon is almost wholly due to heavy exports of silver. The trade in opium and raw cotton with China has slightly declined, and exports of sandal wood show a fall of a lákh; but exports of cotton twist, grey piece-goods and silver have greatly improved, so there is a net increase of more than 1½ lákhs. Larger exports of cotton twist, yarn and grey piece-goods have caused an increase of 3½ lákhs in the trade with Japan.

The increase of upwards of 18 lákhs shown against Persia is owing to larger exports of foreign merchandise, the principal items of which are refined sugar, cotton twist, coloured piece-goods, copper, China tea, and coffee.

Decrease in Exports.

The export trade with the United Kingdom shows a falling off to the extent of more than 67 lákhs. This is mainly due to a decrease of Rs. 1,16,44,995 in raw cotton and 13 lákhs in gold and silver; on the other hand, exports of wheat improved by nearly 46 lákhs representing about 46 per cent. of the total for last year, seeds by more than 14 lákhs, hides by 5½ lákhs, and animal bones used for manure by 8 lákhs.

Next in order stands Austria with a decrease amounting to 44 lákhs; this is mainly due to smaller quantities of raw cotton, wheat and essential oils exported. The trade with Spain declined by nearly 18 lákhs, due to smaller exports of wheat and linseed. A decline in exports of raw cotton was the chief cause of the decrease of 13½ lákhs in the trade with Italy and of 3 lákhs in the trade with Greece. There was a falling off in the trade with Arabia to the extent of nearly 7½ lákhs on account of smaller quantities exported of coffee, raw cotton, cotton twist and piece-goods, rice, wheat and other grains, bar iron, til oil, silk and silk goods, and tobacco. It will be noticed, that this decrease is almost exactly equal the increase in the trade with Aden.

Volume of trade with countries.

The United Kingdom absorbs 46·58 of the entire trade. The value of imports has steadily risen from 1,432 lákhs in 1879-80 to 2,106 lákhs in the present year. On the other hand, exports rose rapidly till they attained a maximum of 1,002 lákhs in 1881-82, and from that time declined, the amount for the year of report being 888 lákhs. This may be attributed to the effects of the wars with Afghánistan. But the total for the year of report exceeds by more that 50 per cent. the amount in 1879-80, and it may be expected, that the present temporary decline will be succeeded by a healthy moderate increase in place of those unnatural leaps and bounds, which point to some extraordinary disturbing influence at work.

Next to the United Kingdom comes China, whose share of the total trade is represented by 14·87. The trade with this country—in fact, with the whole of Eastern Asia—is steadily decreasing, the amount being little more than half that in 1879-80.

The trade with Germany, Holland, Russia and Spain altogether constitutes only 1· per cent. of the entire amount. Amongst European countries the principal trade is carried on with France, Italy, Belgium and Austria, the percentages being, respectively, 8·56, 4·4 3·78 and 2·99. The trade with Italy and Austria has fluctuated slightly within the p five years. The trade with France, (if an abnormal increase in exports in 1881-82 excepted,) has been largely extended; the exports constitute nine-tenths of the whole tra with that country. An export trade to Belgium to the value of 230 lákhs is the growth five years; and imports, which had no existence two years ago, now amount to 12½ lákhs.

The trade with Africa and the adjacent islands is represented by 4·96—a percentage which has not varied much in five years. The total trade with Western Asia is represented by 7·14, of which Persia takes 3·11, Arabia 1·74, Aden 1·14, and Turkey in Asia 1·09.

Articles imported.

Of 31 crores 10·32 were imported in the form of treasure,—the proportion of silver, being smaller than in the previous year. More than a third of the remaining imports consists of cotton yarn, twist and piece-goods. The prices of these articles were somewh lower, which caused an increase of 19 lákhs in imports under these heads. As regards cotton twist, two-thirds of the increase were balanced by larger exportations of country twist. Sugar to the value of Rs. 1,10,31,856, or nearly 8 lákhs more than in the previous year, was imported; 85 lákhs represent soft sugar from Mauritius; 16¼, soft sugar from China (again only 5¼ lákhs last year); and 8½ lákhs, sugar-candy from China. Imports of machinery and mill work increased by 50 per cent.; and there was a large increase in the quantities of brass copper, zinc and steel imported.

Tea.

The imports of black tea, which alone competes with Indian tea, declined by 2 lákhs of rupees; but green tea, which is imported almost entirely for re-exportation to Persia and Afghánistan, showed an increase of 7⅓ lákhs. More than 10 lákhs of the increase 17 lákhs under the head of railway plant and rolling stock are due to larger imports engines and tenders, the G. I. P. Railway Company having largely replenished their rolling stock during the year.

The imports of coal improved by 22 per cent., which must be attributed to the increased activity of mills, hydraulic presses, &c.; the increase occurred entirely in imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of aniline dyes go on increasing as they get cheaper and they are replacing the old fast dyes. Cheap umbrellas imported from the United Kingdom, to be varnished here for the rainy season, have almost displaced the Chinese umbrellas formerly used by all the poorer classes; the value this year exceeded 10 lákhs of rupees. For three years past the imports of woollen goods have declined, but during the past year there was so great a re-action, that the market was overstocked. The increase of nearly 10 lákhs is divided mainly between the United Kingdom and Germany; but the former has the lion's share, amounting to 7 lákhs. Coal. Umbrellas. Woollen goods.

Treasure formed but an insignificant portion of the exports. Out of 3,319 lákhs excluding treasure, 2,984 represent Indian produce exported and 266 foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian raw cotton amounted to 11·09 crores against 12·89 in the previous year. The quantity exported was only 7 per cent. less than in the previous year, when the weight was unusually great; but it was about 25 per cent. in excess of the average for the past ten years, and the value was 12 per cent. a head of the average value. The decrease in the present year is attributed to a depression in the European market caused by unusually good crops in America. Articles exported. Cotton.

Exports of Indian twist and yarn have steadily increased from 36½ lákhs in 1876-77 to 182¾ lákhs in the present year. China took nearly 149 lákhs of the total and Japan 24 lákhs, the remainder being distributed between Aden and other Arabian and African ports. The exports of piece-goods, too, have steadily advanced, and are at a higher figure, *viz.*, 54½ lákhs, than they have ever been before. Aden took 20¾ lákhs, Zanzibar 11¾, and China, East Africa, Arabia and Persia the remainder. There has been a slight increase of a lákh in dyes and colouring materials; these consist almost entirely of myrabolams, which go mainly to the United Kingdom, and of indigo, of which Persia, Italy and the United Kingdom take most.

There is a decrease of 3 lákhs under hides due to a fall of the price in the European market; the increase of 4¾ lákhs in exported tanned skins is interesting in connection with the extension of tanneries in Bombay during the last two or three years, which has diverted some of the trade even from Madras. Hides.

Seeds constitute a very important item in exports; the value has risen from 339 lákhs to 513. Nearly half the seeds registered were of linseed; more than two-thirds of the remainder were pretty equally divided between gingelly and rape seed. All seeds participated in the improvement, which was due to plentiful crops. Seeds.

The value of exports of grain and pulse rose from 329 lákhs to nearly 418. Wheat now constitutes nearly the whole of this head. It partially recovered from its heavy fall in 1882-83. The total increase was distributed over all the principal importing countries, except France and Gibraltar, each of which took about 16 lákhs less. Very much more than usual was shipped nominally to Egypt, and some of this may have gone to France. Grain and Pulse.

In 1880-81 the exports of wool were valued at more than 93 lákhs; since then they have declined each year, and they now amount to only 62 lákhs. Nearly half of the wool, though manifested as Indian produce, is probably brought from Afghánistan; it comes to Bombay from Karáchi. This wool known as Kandáhári, and that imported from Persia, are said to be used for the manufacture of rugs and blankets; while the wool produced in Márwár and Joria is more suitable for carpets. Practically the whole of the wool exported goes from Bombay to the United Kingdom—in the first instance at least. Bad markets in the United Kingdom are the only reason assigned for the decline in the trade; but from the returns of the past five years it appears that, when exports from Bombay are low, exports from Karáchi direct are high, and *vice versâ*. Wool.

The exports of coffee have declined since 1879-80, when they exceeded 19 lákhs of rupees in value, and this year the decline has been very great. The value in the year of report amounted to only Rs. 5,30,411. It is difficult to say to what extent the importing countries have taken less Indian coffee, and to what extent the decrease merely shows that coffee from the Malabár Coast, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements is being imported direct. Import returns show that imports into Bombay of coffee from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements have fallen off during the year by Rs. 1,60,000. On the other hand, the coffee crops in India and Ceylon have been poor, and prices in the Bombay market have risen. So two causes have co-operated in reducing exports. Coffee.

The number of chests of opium exported rose from 35,755½ to 38,245½, but values declined from Rs. 4,64,72,929 to Rs. 4,59,00,019. Opium.

The gross amounts of customs duty collected on imports and exports are shown below :— Customs receipts.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports	11,13,091	11,72,620	+59,529
„ Exports	1,91,884	1,72,266	—19,618
Total ...	13,04,975	13,44,886	+39,911

Entries and clearances with cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.		Increase in 1883-84.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	960	8,91,066	1,013	10,35,103	53	1,44,037
Cleared	926	8,78,190	961	10,16,244	35	1,38,054

The above table includes sailing vessels and steamers. Of 1,013 vessels which entered, 555 were steamers with a total tonnage representing six-sevenths of the entire amount; 585 of the vessels cleared were steamers, and their tonnage amounted to 925,086.

552 of the vessels which entered and 542 of the vessels which cleared were British. Amongst European countries Austria came next with 28 entered and 28 cleared; next in order came France with 23 and 24, respectively, and then Italy with 15 entered and 15 cleared.

Entries and clearances in ballast.

Ninety vessels entered and 19 cleared in ballast against 127 and 30 in the previous year. Of the vessels which entered, 82 were British, 4 French, and 4 Arab; of those cleared 13 were British, 2 French and 4 Arab.

Canal Steamers.

In 1883-84 there were 474 arrivals and 458 departures of canal steamers against 407 arrivals and 398 departures in the preceding year.

Coasting Trade.

Total Coasting Trade.

The total figures of the coasting trade of the port of Bombay, excluding Government stores and treasure, are given below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase in 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	10,25,69,193	10,35,76,734	10,07,541
Exports (including re-exports)	7,05,53,727	8,64,02,938	1,58,49,211
Total ...	17,31,22,920	18,99,79,672	1,68,56,752

From the above table, it will be observed, that the total trade exhibits an increase of 168½ lákhs. Both merchandise and treasure have advanced—the former showing an increase of nearly 77 lákhs and the latter of nearly 92. Exports of merchandise have risen by nearly 60½ lákhs and of treasure by more than 98 lákhs, making up a total increase of nearly 158½ lákhs.

Imports of Indian merchandise advance year by year, whilst imports of foreign merchandise decline as direct communication between the chief coast ports and Europe becomes more frequent. The total imports of merchandise were valued at 1,022 lákhs, of which 1,013 lákhs were Indian produce.

Increase in Imports.

Decrease in Imports.

Amongst the principal articles imported, coir manufactures, cordage, cotton twist, indigo, turmeric, cocoanuts, rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, raw hemp, raw skins, spirits, castor and cocoanut oils, ghee, rape and ground-nut seeds, betel-nut, cardamoms, ginger, pepper, coarse sugar and teakwood show an increase; while raw cotton, raw wool, coffee, salt, tobacco, raw jute, gunny bags and cloth, myrabolams, refined sugar and castor seed show a decrease.

Exports.

Exports of Indian produce, which amounted to 276 lákhs, showed an improvement to the extent of 13 lákhs; there was an increase of 47 lákhs in exports of foreign merchandise which were valued at 420 lákhs.

The increase in exports of treasure are due to larger exports of silver—gold having declined. Amongst the articles of Indian produce or manufacture, cotton twist, cotton piece goods, cocoanuts, husked rice, silk piece-goods, betel-nut, pepper, coarse sugar and teak show an increase; whilst raw cotton, jowári, bájri and refined sugar show a decrease.

The principal articles of foreign merchandise exported to the coast ports are cotton twist and piece-goods, brass, copper, iron, paper, raw silk, silk piece-goods, refined sugar, woollen piece-goods, hardware and cutlery; all these, except silk piece-goods, have advanced this year.

Trade with other Presidencies and Foreign Ports. Imports.

Of the total import trade 74 per cent. is with British ports and the remainder with Indian ports other than British. The trade with the Bengal Presidency has declined to the extent of nearly 22 lákhs, representing 14 per cent.; this is due to smaller imports of rice, raw jute, gunny bags and refined sugar.

Import trade with Madras and Sind has improved so much that the total for each now approaches very nearly to that of Bengal. The trade with British ports within the Presidency has improved by 30 lákhs, equivalent to 9 per cent.; the principal articles which account for the

increase are raw cotton, cotton twist, rice, raw hemp, seeds, spices and coarse sugar; but the trade in wheat, salt, raw wool, myrabolams and firewood has decreased.

The increase in the trade with Burmah is almost wholly due to increased imports of teak. Smaller imports of raw cotton account for the decrease in the trade with Káthiáwár, Cutch and foreign ports in the Konkan; imports of wheat from Káthiáwár increased. There was a large decrease in raw cotton and wool imported from Sind, but this was much more than counterbalanced by unusually large imports of wheat and other grain and of rape seed. The increase in wheat and grain amounted to 13 lákhs.

Exports. Export trade with British ports in all the Presidencies shows an increase, whilst the trade with foreign Indian ports has declined. Larger exports of silver account for an increase of 1 crore in the trade with British Burmah and of nearly 4 lákhs shown against Goa, besides largely contributing to the decrease in the Sind trade; to smaller exports of that metal to Cutch, Káthiáwár and the Foreign Konkan are due the decrease in the case of those portions of the coast line. The increase in the trade with Bengal, which exceeds 6¼ lákhs, is attributable to larger exports of cotton twist and cotton piece-goods; a decrease is apparent in raw cotton, silk piece-goods and sandalwood. In the trade with Madras an increase is noticeable in exports of cotton piece-goods, wrought brass, wooden manufactures, apparel, copper, umbrellas and woollen piece-goods of foreign manufacture. Deducting exports of silver, the Sind trade shows an increase of 30 lákhs, due to larger exports of cotton twist and piece-goods, copper sheets, bar iron, teak, tea, kerosine, &c.

Vessels entered and cleared. The number of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes rose from 59,980 to 61,667, and their tonnage from 17,22,898 to 18,02,647 tons. The increase was principally in native craft entered.

Entire Trade of the port. The entire trade and shipping of the port of Bombay are summarized and compared with the results of the last year in the subjoined statements :—

Trade.

Details.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	29,43,02,463	30,97,50,164	1,54,47,701	.....
Treasure	10,92,42,354	10,45,55,551	.....	46,86,803
Government Stores	70,69,606	98,93,877	28,24,271	.....
„ Treasure	1,32,06,789	1,09,826	.....	1,30,96,963
Total ...	42,38,21,212	42,43,09,418	1,82,71,972	1,77,83,766
Exports, including Re-exports.				
Merchandise	37,71,30,017	39,46,54,806	1,75,24,789	.....
Treasure	1,20,22,484	2,37,43,005	1,17,20,521	.....
Government Stores	14,85,762	14,28,392	.....	57,370
„ Treasure	70,40,000	43,71,500	.....	26,68,500
Total ...	39,76,78,263	42,41,97,703	2,92,45,310	27,25,870
Total.				
Merchandise	67,14,32,480	70,44,04,970	3,29,72,490	.....
Treasure	12,12,64,838	12,82,98,556	70,33,718	.....
Government Stores	85,55,368	1,13,22,269	27,66,901	.....
„ Treasure	2,02,46,789	44,81,326	.....	1,57,65,463
Total ...	82,14,99,475	84,85,07,121	4,27,73,109	1,57,65,463

Shipping.

Details.	1882-83.		1883-84.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.								
With cargoes	49,541	20,36,710	51,233	22,05,897	1,692	1,69,187	...	...
In ballast	2,456	2,47,712	3,221	2,02,572	765	...	...	45,140
Total ...	51,997	22,84,422	54,454	24,08,469	2,457	1,69,187	...	45,140
Cleared.								
With cargoes	12,325	14,55,444	12,408	16,48,097	83	1,92,653	...	...
In ballast	28,776	6,74,406	29,963	6,40,290	1,187	...	...	...
Total ...	41,101	21,29,850	42,371	22,88,387	1,270	1,92,653		
Grand Total.								
With cargoes	61,866	34,92,154	63,641	38,53,994	1,775	3,61,84		
In ballast	31,232	9,22,118	33,184	8,42,862	1,952	...		
Total ...	93,098	44,14,272	96,825	46,96,856	3,727	3,61,8		

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

The total value of the trade at the continental ports of the Bom exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 8,18,85,827, w increase of Rs. 34,36,808, or 4·197 per cent. over that of the previous yea 10 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

Division into Foreign and Coasting Trade.

The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous ye follows :—

Names of Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase in 1883-84.	Decrease in 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Foreign External Ports	2,43,345	1,35,874	.....	1,07,47
Foreign Indian Ports	53,13,298	60,68,828	7,55,530	.....
British Ports in other Presidencies	53,53,559	57,52,657	3,99,098	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	6,75,38,817	6,99,28,468	23,89,651	.....
Total ...	7,84,49,019	8,18,85,827	35,44,279	1,07,47
		Deduct Decrease ...	1,07,471	
		Net Increase ...	34,36,808	

Foreign Trade.

The direct foreign trade of the coast ports, with the exception of Kárwár, is insignificar and the fluctuations even at Kárwár are, for the most part, accidental. For example, in tl year 1882-83 a spinning mill was in course of erection at Hubli, and machinery for this the value of a lákh was landed at Kárwár. This was sufficient to raise the import trade the whole coast to more than double the average. Nearly five-sixths of the import trade fc the year under review comes under the head "Provisions". With the exception of salted fis to the value of about Rs. 9,000 imported from Mekrán and Sonmiani, practically the whol of the import trade registered under provisions consists of dates. The imports of dates fro Turkey alone into the Kánarese district last year amounted to half a lákh of rupees. Fro Arabia about Rs. 7,600 worth came into the same district. The northern ports of tl Presidency seem to be supplied with the same commodity through Kárachi and the ports Káthiáwár.

The next most important article of foreign import trade is limestone from Arabia. 1882-83 the imports of limestone were unusually high; last year they were less by Rs. 5,00 but still above the average. Kárwár is the exporting port, and the United Kingdom tl destination, of nearly the whole of the export trade. Fluctuations from year to year lose a significance, when it is remembered, that they do not indicate any actual increase or decreas Large exports to Bombay from the United Kingdom go steadily on, and are registered "coasting trade", while an occasional vessel leaving Kárwár for England direct on trar shipping its cargo at Bombay constitutes the "foreign trade". The articles exporte

from Kárwár during the year were cotton, myrabolams, safflower, seeds and cigars, which were sent to Bombay and transhipped there. The decrease of Rs. 10,142 was due to smaller shipments of myrabolams, the crop having been damaged by locusts. There has been no export trade for two years with Madagascar, Zanzibar, or Aden. One cargo of flax, ground-nuts and other things left Jaitápur for Arabia, and there was the usual small trade with Mekrán and Sonmiani consisting mainly of flax and manufactures of flax. Little treasure was exported.

Coasting Trade.

The value of the total imports of all the ports was Rs. 2,90,06,933, and of the exports Rs. 5,27,43,020.

Imports of merchandise have improved by more than 8 per cent.; exports of merchandise by about 2½ per cent.; while exports of treasure have decreased by 42 per cent., imports have increased by 20 per cent. The whole trade has increased by about 4½ per cent. All this seems to indicate a decided advance in prosperity.

Imports. Bengal. Madras.

There has never been any import trade with the Bengal Presidency. The imports from the Madras Presidency consist very largely of cocoanuts and cocoanut oil, and to a small extent of rice; these were brought in larger quantities to the ports of Ratnágiri to supply the local deficiency caused by the ravages of locusts. There was an increase in timber imported from Madras into Surat in order to provide materials for repair of houses destroyed by the monsoon floods. On the other hand, there was a great falling off in imports of cotton piece-goods, due to the increasing popularity of Bombay and European manufactures.

Sind.

The trade with Sind was very much the same as in the previous year.

Exports. Bengal. Salt.

The exports of raw cotton from Kárwár amounted to more than 1½ lákhs, or double the value in the previous year. The rest of the trade was in salt from Uran, Panvel and Trombay, and under this head there was a decrease which about balanced the increase under cotton. Bombay salt competes very keenly with English salt at Calcutta; and which of them shall command the market seems to depend on rates of freight from Bombay and England, respectively. These, again, are decided by the chance of a good return cargo at Calcutta or some port of Burmah, so fluctuations in the exports of salt appear very capricious.

Madras.

The trade with Madras is mainly in salt, but Kánára exports piece-goods and spices, and Gujarát cotton. Exports of salt are increasing largely. The total increase in the export trade with Madras amounts to nearly 2 lákhs, or 8½ per cent.

Bombay Presidency

The year under review was a prosperous one in all districts, and exports of nearly all kinds of produce were more abundant. But, in consequence of the lowering of rates by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, shipments of cotton were reduced by 62 lákhs; so the net increase of only 5½ lákhs appears insignificant.

Cutch.

The export trade of Cutch has nearly doubled itself within the year.

Foreign Shipping.

Sixty-one vessels entered with cargoes, of which 14 were Arab, 10 Portuguese, 1 Persian and 1 country craft under British colours. Two vessels which cleared in ballast carried Portuguese colours.

Coasting Shipping.

41,813 vessels entered and 71,605 cleared coastwise with cargoes. There was hardly any change in vessels entered, but there was an increase of 4,781 in vessels cleared, mostly in country craft.

Customs.

The gross collections of customs revenue in 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 13,57,872 in Bombay and to Rs. 23,999 in continental ports. The figures for Bombay show an increase of Rs. 45,669 and for continental ports a decrease of Rs. 11,167; thus there has been a small net increase of Rs. 34,502.

SIND.

Karáchi.

The total value of the foreign trade for the year 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 5,20,31,319. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 1,32,23,482, or 34·07 per cent. In the coasting trade, which amounted to Rs. 3,78,59,281, there has also been an increase of Rs. 58,96,280, or 18·45 per cent.

Thus the aggregate trade of the port, foreign and coasting, has during the year increased by 27·02 per cent.

Foreign Trade.

The total value of the imports was Rs. 1,44,04,562 and of the exports Rs. 3,76,26,757.

The increase in merchandise during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,09,009 and in treasure to Rs. 6,05,074.

The exports of Indian products, chiefly food-grains and oil-seeds, during 1883-84 amounted in value to Rs. 3,53,62,485.

This, it is satisfactory to observe, is an increase of over 110½ lákhs of rupees compared with 1882-83, and is due to the extension of communications in the direction of cotton, grain and seed-producing districts, and to the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of merchandise. The increase in the export trade has improved the condition of the cultivating and labouring classes, and led to an increase in the import trade.

The total value of stores imported by Government from foreign ports was Rs. 12,97,605, being an increase of Rs. 88,676 on 1882-83. The extension of the Kandáhár Railway to Quetta, which is at present under construction led to the importation of additional railway material.

Exports to foreign countries are insignificant, and consist chiefly of telegraph stores for the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department. Imports from coast ports show an increase of Rs. 1,86,092 in the value of stores and Rs. 8,50,500 in treasure. A large amount of defaced coin was exported from Karáchi to the Bombay Mint for re-coinage in 1882-83. It was in replacing this, that the increase in 1883-84 occurred in imports. Exports of stores show a decrease of Rs. 3,25,685 and treasure of Rs. 99,88,493. The decrease in treasure was owing to smaller exports of old and defaced coin to Bombay.

Trade with Foreign Countries.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the United Kingdom for the year 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 2,51,14,281, representing an increase of 35·87 per cent. over the total in the previous year. The increase in the value of imports of merchandise from England is marked, and is in cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, spirits, machinery and mill work, and brass (wrought). Exports of Indian goods to the United Kingdom improved to the extent of more than 45½ lákhs of rupees, or 69·24 per cent. The following articles show an increase:—grain (chiefly wheat) and pulse, hides (raw), rape seed, and wool (raw).

The import trade with France, Belgium aud Austria is as yet small. Exports to France show an increase of Rs. 15½ lákhs over those in the previous year, due to larger quantities exported of wheat and gingelly seed.

Direct exports of Indian products to Belgium are, for the present, limited to cotton (raw), grain and pulse (chiefly bájri, jowári and wheat), and seeds (rape and gingelly); they show an increase of Rs. 12,25,024 over the year 1882-83. Exports to Austria declined, principally in cotton (raw).

Imports of merchandise from Egypt (Suez) consisted chiefly of manufactures of tobacco. Exports for the past year show an increase of Rs. 29,70,117, chiefly in wheat and rape seed. The trade in these articles is not really with Egypt, as shipping bills show, that at Port Said they are either transhipped to other vessels, or else carried in the same ship to some continental port.

Imports of merchandise from Italy have been steadily on the decline since 1881-82. Exports to that country during the past year show an increase of Rs. 4,26,569; the principal articles of this trade are cotton (raw), hides (raw) and gingelly seed.

Amongst imports from Persia the chief items are:—madder, wheat, dates and other dried fruits, raw silk, piece-goods, silken, and raw wool. All these, excepting dates and raw wool, show an increase over the imports of the previous year. The re-export trade with Persia consisted of cotton piece-goods, of which coloured goods formed the largest proportion. Of Indian articles the export trade, which has been chiefly in cotton piece-goods, indigo, rice, and woollen goods, shows an increase in all, with the exception of indigo, which exhibits a decrease of 870 cwts.—Rs. 1,41,848. The decrease in value in proportion to the quantity is large, owing to a fall in prices.

The principal items of imports from Arabia are hides, skins, dates and other dried fruits, and exhibit a decrease, with the exception of the last mentioned, in which there has been an increase. Exports of foreign merchandise consisted chiefly of cotton twist and piece-goods, and exhibit an increase. The principal articles of Indian produce exported were cotton piece-goods, rice, wheat, bájri and jowári.

The import trade with Turkey in Asia consisted principally of wheat and dates, and shows a decrease of Rs. 47,333. Exports of Indian produce declined by Rs. 16,433. Rice and jute gunny bags are the principal articles of export, and exhibit a decrease.

Imports from Mekrán and Sonmiani decreased by Rs, 1,29,553.

Trade *viâ* the Suez Canal.

The total value of the trade which passed through the Suez Canal during the past year amounted to Rs. 4,78,80,038 for private merchandise and treasure and Rs. 12,96,003 for Government stores, against Rs. 3,36,79,835 and Rs. 12,01,538, respectively, in the previous year. The development in the trade passing by this route is attributed to the growing prosperity of the country.

Shipping.

336 vessels with cargoes, and 70 vessels in ballast, from foreign countries entered the port against 373 with cargoes and 31 in ballast in the previous year. There was an increase of 38 in steamers entering in ballast, but a total decrease of 36 in sailing vessels. There was an increase of 3,751 in the tonnage of laden vessels and of 51,647 in that of vessels in ballast. 393 vessels with cargoes and 35 in ballast were cleared against 398 with cargoes and 37 in ballast in 1882-83. There was a large increase in the number of steamers, but this was overpowered by a more considerable decline in sailing vessels. But the net tonnage was larger by nearly 70,000 tons.

Entrances and clearances from and to the United Kingdom of vessels with cargoes show a total of 98 vessels with a tonnage of 133,178 tons, against 72 vessels of 91,833 tons in the previous year.

The customs collected amounted to Rs. 4,31,377, or Rs. 22,508 more than in the previous year. Customs.

The amount collected on account of import duty was Rs. 3,73,742; compared with the previous year this shows a rise of Rs. 23,490. Import Duty.

There has been a slight fall of Rs. 1,199 in export duty from Rs. 61,518 in 1882-83 to Rs. 60,319 in 1883-84. Export Duty.

The total value of imports in the coasting trade amounted to Rs. 2,23,34,077 and of exports to Rs. 3,55,19,413. Coasting Trade.

Imports from Bengal of Indian articles have risen from Rs. 2,78,054 to Rs. 4,42,041.

Imports of foreign merchandise from Bombay amounted in value to Rs. 1,62,00,538 against Rs. 1,42,53,504 in 1882-83. Imports.

Cotton twist and yarn contributed to the increase to the extent of Rs. 1,02,818; grey piece-goods to the extent of Rs. 5,62,571; white to the extent of Rs. 4,92,938; coloured to the extent of Rs. 3,42,634; and tea to the extent of Rs. 5,13,722.

In imports of Indian produce and manufactures there was an increase of Rs. 8,63,397, chiefly in cotton, grey piece-goods, jute, gunny bags and timber.

Imports of Indian produce from the Malabár Coast improved by Rs. 1,22,202, due entirely to larger quantities of timber imported.

Imports from Indian ports not British show a slight increase of Rs. 25,967 in Indian articles, and consisted chiefly of timber.

Exports to Bengal of Indian produce declined by Rs. 40,468; the decrease is principally in ghee. Exports.

In foreign articles exported to Bombay there was a slight increase. Exports of Indian produce rose from Rs. 81,18,611 in 1882-83 to Rs. 1,06,47,007 in 1883-84, or an increase of Rs. 25,28,396. Cotton (raw) contributed to the increase to the extent of Rs. 19,985; indigo to the extent of Rs. 1,87,075; grain to the extent of Rs. 31,081; wheat to the extent of Rs. 7,25,284; pulse to the extent of Rs. 1,30,655; jowári and bájri to the extent of Rs. 3,20,198; and rape seed to the extent of Rs. 16,13,403. There was a decrease in exports of raw wool to the extent of Rs. 4,60,639.

Exports of Indian produce to Indian ports not British declined to the extent of Rs. 73,463; bájri and jowári showed a decrease of Rs. 1,76,513; but there was an increase in rice of Rs. 20,746; in pulse of Rs. 67,285, and in gingelly seed of Rs. 37,786.

193 steamers and 1,618 sailing vessels entered the port of Karáchi against 162 steamers and 1,615 sailing vessels in the previous year. 156 steamers and 1,612 sailing vessels were cleared against 134 steamers and 1,619 sailing vessels in 1882-83. Shipping of Coasting Trade.

The entire increase in steamers cleared was in British vessels, and, out of an increase of 31 in steamers entered, 17 were from England. The decrease was entirely in native craft. Subordinate Ports in Sind.

The foreign trade of Keti bandar is very insignificant, and amounts to Rs. 245 for imports and exports in the past year against Rs. 284 in the previous year. Keti Bandar.

The total value of imports and exports constituting the coasting trade was Rs. 7,49,550 against Rs. 8,56,991 in the previous year. The imports decreased in the following items:—coal, cotton piece-goods, matches, and treasure.

In the export trade the following items show a decrease, *viz.*, rice, paddy, hides, gingelly seed, and wool (raw).

The gross amount of customs reveuue collected in the past year was Rs. 7,335 against Rs. 14,947 in the previous year. Sirganda.

The trade of Sirganda is almost wholly confined to Karáchi and the ports of Cutch. During the past year the total value of merchandise and treasure, imported and exported, amounted to Rs. 2,61,149 against Rs. 1,83,879 in 1882-83, representing an increase of Rs. 77,270. Imports of merchandise rose from Rs. 38,466 in 1882-83 to Rs. 42,707 in 1883-84. The principal articles of import trade were cotton piece-goods, provisions, salt, sugar, spices and wood. Exports amounted in value to Rs. 1,90,146 against Rs. 1,26,295 in 1882-83. Rice, paddy, bájri, ghee and rape seed formed the bulk of this trade.

The gross amount of customs revenue collected at Sirganda during the past year amounted to Rs. 13,217 against Rs. 9,293 in 1882-83, and was realized on exports of rice and paddy

ADEN.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade of Aden for the year 1883-84, excluding Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 4,37,65,772, showing an increase of Rs. 31,29,793 over the total value of the trade for the preceding year.

The total value of the entire private trade of this settlement for the quinquennial period 1879-84 with its average values is given in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Total Value of Imports by sea and land.	Total Value of Exports by sea and land.	Entire Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	2,13,99,572	1,63,22,254	3,77,21,826
1880-81	2,17,55,000	1,66,45,915	3,84,00,915
1881-82	2,10,76,929	1,60,14,854	3,70,91,783
1882-83	2,34,82,826	1,71,53,153	4,06,35,979
1883-84	2,46,75,436	1,90,90,336	4,37,65,772
Average for 5 years ...	2,24,77,952	1,70,45,302	3,95,23,255

Sea Import Trade.

It will be seen that the trade both in imports and exports has, (if a slight check in 1881-82 be excepted,) steadily increased.

The total value of the import trade by sea amounted to Rs. 2,25,57,268, or Rs. 10,88,731 more than in the previous year. There was a decline of 3 lákhs in imported treasure.

The principal importing countries are Arabia, the United Kingdom, Bombay and the East Coast of Africa. There was an increase in imports from Bombay of 8¼ lákhs representing 16½ per cent.; 7 lákhs of this increase were due to larger quantities imported of Indian cotton piece-goods, and more than three-quarters of a lákh to increased imports of piece-goods of American and European manufacture. Imports from Arabia rose from Rs. 46,74,310 to Rs. 56,35,293. Of the increase of Rs. 9,60,983 more than half was in coffee, 1 lákh in jowári, and 2½ lákhs in raw skins. There was a decrease of more than 2½ lákhs, or 5·4 per cent., in imports from the United Kingdom; 1 lákh of this decrease was in coals, due to excessive imports in the previous year, ½ lákh was in European, and ¾ lákh in American, cotton piece-goods.

Trade with the East Coast of Africa shows an increase of Rs. 1,31,998, or 6·2 per cent., mainly due to larger importations of raw skins, coffee, ghee, live stock, ivory and gum Arabic.

Principal articles imported.

Berbera and the independent Somáli ports are the chief places from which Aden is supplied with live stock for the use of the garrison and steamers calling. There were 16,313

Live stock.

goats and sheep and 651 head of cattle more than in the previous year imported to meet the increasing demand. The total number was 74,861.

Coffee.

The total value of coffee imported was 35½ lakhs, the largest amount ever recorded; this was due to the prosperous state of coffee cultivation in Arabia Felix. A demand has arisen for coffee in the United States.

Cotton piece-goods.

A large increase of Rs. 6$\frac{1}{7}$ lákhs appears in the imports of all descriptions of cotton piece-goods. The trade in cotton goods has increased in two years by 47 per cent. A large increase of Rs. 7 lákhs in grey country, or Bombay manufactured, cotton is again noticed this year, and is due to increased demand, whilst there was a decline to the value of more than a lákh in European and American grey. There was a decrease of more than Rs. ½ lákh in dyed piece-goods from Bombay.

Raw skins.

The total increase in raw skins amounted to Rs. 4·7 lákhs, to which Arabia contributed 2½ and the East Coast of Africa 2·2 lákhs. The increase is due chiefly to the demand existing in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

Tobacco.

Imports of tobacco from Bombay increased by over half a lákh of rupees and from Makalla and Shehr to an equal amount, but from Persia imports declined by more than ¼ lákh.

Sea Export Trade.

The export trade by sea amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,84,63,672, or Rs. 21,05,315 more than in the previous year. The principal countries to which Aden exports goods are, in order:—Arabia (including Perim), the United States, the East Coast of Africa, the United Kingdom, France, Bombay, Abyssinia and Austria. The trade with Arabia constitutes nearly ¼th of the entire amount; with the United States more than $\frac{1}{7}$th; with the East Coast of Africa ⅛th; with France and the United Kingdom $\frac{1}{9}$th for each; with Bombay $\frac{1}{11}$th, and with Abyssinia and Austria $\frac{1}{20}$th for each. There has been a large increase in the trade with all these countries except with Austria, which shows a decline of nearly a lákh, due to smaller exports of coffee and mother-of-pearl shells. Larger exports of Bombay twist and grey cotton piece-goods, and in a smaller degree of cotton goods of foreign manufacture, have caused two-thirds of the increase of 6$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs in the trade with Arabia, three-fourths of the increase in the East African trade, and the entire increase in the Abyssinian trade. In the case of the last two countries the real increase in Indian cotton amounts to more than 6 lákhs; but this is veiled by a decrease of Rs. 1¾ lákhs in grey American and of Rs. ½ lákh in Europe

piece-goods, of Rs. 1¼ lákhs in treasure and of more than 2 lákhs in jowári. Of the increase of Rs. 5½ lákhs shown for the United Kingdom, Rs. 3⅘ lákhs are in coffee, Rs. 1⅓ lákhs in skins, and about Rs. ½ lákh in gum Arabic.

Exports to France, Egypt and the United States increased by Rs. 3·88, 1·25 and 2·61 lákhs respectively; the chief factor in the increase was clean coffee. The total increase in that article amounted to Rs. 11⅗ lákhs, to which exports to France contributed Rs. 4⅘ lákhs, to the United Kingdom 3⅘ lákhs, to the United States Rs. 2⅗ lákhs, to Egypt over 1 lákh, and exports to Turkey in Europe, Mauritius, Cutch and Káthiáwár small amounts. On the other hand, Austria, Italy and Calcutta took smaller quantities than usual. There was an increase of Rs. 2 lákhs in exports of treasure to Bombay and of Rs. 1¾ lákhs in exports of ivory. There has been an increase of nearly Rs. 1 lákh in the value of unmanufactured tobacco; one-third of this is due to a trade in the article with Egypt recently started, and the remainder to larger quantities of tobacco shipped for the East Coast of Africa and Red Sea ports

A decrease of Rs. 3⅓ lákhs is noted in exports of raw hides; shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Italy have diminished, but two-thirds of the decrease are due to an entire cessation of purchases for the United States.

Inland Trade.

The total number of camel loads that entered Aden by land was 207,687 during the year, showing an increase of 1,629 loads, consisting of coffee, grain, water, fresh provisions, fodder, fire-wood, charcoal, &c. Of these 53,378 camels brought the produce of Sheikh Othman.

All the articles mentioned show a large increase, attributable to good harvests and the prosperous condition of Yemen. The value of the land imports was Rs. 21,18,168, or Rs. 1,03,879 in excess of the amount in 1882-83. The total value of the land exports, which amounted to Rs. 6,26,664, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,68,132. The export trade has steadily declined in the last five years at the rate of about a lákh in the year; of the total decrease 2½ lákhs are in cotton twist and piece-goods, 1 lákh in tobacco, ½ lákh in metals, ¼ lákh in spices, and ½ lákh in treasure. Cotton is now grown in Yemen, and the cultivation of tobacco has been recently introduced into the interior of Arabia.

Shipping.

2,948 vessels entered the port and 2,895 cleared, against 2,804 and 2,795, respectively, in the previous year. The total increase in tonnage was 554,287 tons. There has been an increase of 78 in number and 276,012 in tonnage of steam vessels that have entered, and a decrease of 4 sailing vessels of 2,598 tons in the aggregate. Half of the entire number of steamers called to take in coal, 38 to take in water and provisions, and 107 to discharge coal. A coal depôt has been established at Perim, and it will be interesting to observe how this will affect Aden. Between the date of the establishment of the depôt in October and March, 1884, 41 vessels called at the island.

Particulars of the nationalities of steamers have already been given in the account of the settlement.

3,295 merchant vessels passed through the Suez Canal against 2,858 in the previous year; of these 1,511 called at the port against 1,361 in 1882-83. Then 78 did not pass the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Public Works.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 73,33,716. The expenditure in India was Rs. 73,25,072 and in England Rs. 8,644. In round figures, the expenditure on new works was Rs. 30½ lákhs; on repairs, Rs. 26¾ lákhs; on establishment, Rs. 14 lákhs; on tools and plant, Rs. ⅔ lákh; and on the barrack department, (chargeable to military grant), Rs. 1⅖ lákhs.

Military Works.

The expenditure under the head "Military" was Rs. 10,70,370, of which Rs. 2,65,770 were spent on original works, Rs. 4,71,993 on repairs, Rs. 1,77,425 on establishment, Rs. 11,183 on tools and plant, and Rs. 1,43,999 on the barrack department.

Buildings for European Troops.

A hospital for British troops at Ahmedabad is under construction. The Prison Hospital, with out-houses, in the Central Military Prison at Poona has been appropriated as a barrack for single warders, and walled off from the rest of the prison buildings at a cost of Rs. 6,941. The canteen at Camp Devláli, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of 1st December, 1883, has been completely restored to its former state, at an outlay of Rs. 8,432. The upper male ward of the Station Hospital at the Crater, Aden, has been converted into 2 wards by the erection of new walls, and the old roof has been replaced by a concrete terraced roof supported on iron rafters and girders. The total cost of these improvements was Rs. 5,173.

Buildings for Native Troops.

The new Native Infantry lines at Jacobabad, which were commenced in December, 1881, and estimated to cost Rs. 1,59,752, have been completed during the year. The lines consist of 16 pendals, each sufficient for the accommodation of half a company. Expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 98,109.

The new lines for sappers and miners at Steamer Point, Aden, commenced in 1881-82, were completed during the past year, at a total cost of Rs. 35,301.

Ordnance Works.

The floor of the Grand Magazine at Kirkee, which was of teak-wood and had perished from dry rot, has been renewed, and the powder racks refixed at a cost of Rs. 3,371. The total expenditure on this and other improvements amounted to Rs. 17,740.

A new shed for machinery in the Arsenal at Bombay is under construction; the building will be 180 feet long by 33 feet broad. More than two-fifths of Rs. 21,050, the amount sanctioned, have been spent during the year.

An ordnance depôt at Ahmedabad was commenced in 1881-82. During the year the superstructure of the powder magazine has been raised 15 feet, and the main arch turned; but, from want of funds, the work proceeds very slowly.

General Cantonment Works.

Two new machines, capable of condensing 15,000 gallons of water per day, have been set up in a new condenser house at the Crater, Aden. The work has been completed at a total outlay of Rs. 9,069.

Water-supply.

Pipes have been laid from the iron water tanks to the Native Infantry lines at the Crater, and a tank to hold 3,000 gallons constructed near the Native Infantry lines; the total outlay has amounted to Rs. 3,242.

Drainage.

Works for the improvement of the drainage of the European barracks at Hyderabad were undertaken.

Fortifications.

A building, to be used as an electric light test-house at Butcher's Island, Bombay, was completed.

The buildings in connection with the Sub-marine Mining Defences at Manora, Karáchi, consisting of a magazine for gun cotton, a primer room, a loading room, and a general store-room, were constructed. The store-room has 2 large tanks in its wide verandah capable of storing 16 miles of electric cable. This portion of the work has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 39,228.

Dockyard and Naval Buildings.

In Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay, an extension of the factory workshops has been constructed, 180 feet in length, with a height of 40 feet; it is open on three sides, and the roof rests on stone pillars and arches. The cost was Rs. 33,819.

Imperial Services. Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under the head of Civil Buildings was Rs. 3,20,087, of which Rs. 2,07,151 were spent on original works, Rs. 44,705 on repairs, Rs. 64,054 on establishment, and Rs. 4,177 on tools and plant.

Salt.

In Bombay a metalled road, 16 feet wide, from Augur Rowli Road to the Khokri Augur embankment has been constructed for the Salt Department, at a cost of Rs. 4,491. An office for the sir-kárkún at Belápur, in the Thána District, was under construction during the year.

In the Ahmedabad Collectorate progress was made in the building of bungalows for the Salt Department at Khárághoda and Udu.

For the inspectors and sub-inspectors of the Northern Frontier Preventive Line 4 bungalows with out-houses, similar to the inspector's bungalow at Udu, have been constructed at Thori Mubárak, Udu, Kudtha and Suigaon; 5 bungalows, with out-houses, have also been constructed for sub-inspectors. The total amount spent on these works was Rs. 79,727.

In the Kolába District a dárogha's office and lines for 10 peons were built at Pen; and the sir-kárkún's kacheri at Revdanda, which was commenced in 1882-83, was completed.

A warehouse, with office and servants' quarters attached, was erected at Sukkur for the Salt Department.

Mint.

Quarters for the warden of Her Majesty's Mint, with an out-house, estimated to cost Rs. 12,238, have been in progress; the amount spent within the year was Rs. 7,267.

Currency Office.

The doors and windows of the Currency Office strong room have been strengthened.

Post Offices.

A branch post office has been completed at Colába, Bombay.

Telegraph Buildings.

A storeyard for the Government Telegraph Department at Wádi Bandar, Bombay, together with offices, worksheds, godowns and wells has been completed; the total outlay on these works was Rs. 66,524, of which Rs. 43,898 were spent within the year. Rs. 4,999 were expended on a pier for the Indo-European Telegraph Department at Manora, Karáchi.

Provincial Services.

The expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions under this head was Rs. 19,28,121, of which Rs. 10,38,012 were for original works, Rs. 4,26,993 for repairs, Rs. 4,45,267 for establishment, and Rs. 17,849 for tools and plant.

Administration.

New mámlatdárs' kacheris have been completed at Khed in Ratnágiri and at Pandharpur in Sholápur, and one at Muddebihál in Kaládgi is approaching completion. Progress was made in the construction of 5 others. Additional accommodation for records was provided at Dholka in Ahmedabad, Dhulia and Amalner in Khándesh, Khadkála and Khed in Poona, Váduj and Pátan in Sátára, and Navalgund in Dhárwár.

New quarters and stables are being built for the body-guard at the Baroda Residency. New offices for the Residency, Baroda, were commenced in December 1883.

A bungalow for the Assistant Collector at Godhra in the Panch Maháls, estimated to cost Rs. 7,996, was in progress. At Pen, in Kolába, quarters for the ábkári inspector were completed, and the Collector's bungalow at Alíbág was nearly finished. An upper-storied bungalow for the Superintendent of the Bhadgaon Model Farm, Khándesh, was built for Rs. 5,316.

Considerable progress was made with the work of converting certain of the ancient buildings at Bijápur into offices and residences, to admit of the transfer of the head-quarters, of what is at present known as the Kaládgi Collectorate, from Kaládgi to Bijápur. This scheme was first brought forward in 1875, but was not actually commenced until 1881. It was determined upon as an alternative to expending large sums upon new public buildings at Kaládgi, and commended itself more especially on account of the central situation of Bijápur, and the fact that the ancient buildings in Bijápur were admirably fitted for adaptation. Moreover, the occupation of the place would ensure the preservation of its many fine public buildings and monuments from decay. The buildings will, it is anticipated, be ready for occupation by the end of 1884-85. On the transfer of the head-quarters, the collectorate is to be called the Bijápur District. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,89,449, of which Rs. 2,02,759 had been expended up to the end of 1883-84.

The barracks used as a civil hospital at Sukkur have been converted into a residence, treasury, and office for the Collector of Shikárpur, whose head-quarters have been transferred from Shikárpur to Sukkur. Shikárpur remains, as before, the judicial head-quarters of the district, and the Collector's residence there is to be used by the District Judge.

New distillery buildings at Násik completed in 1882-83 by the ábkári contractor were paid for and taken over by Government during the year.

Law and Justice.

Subordinate Judges' courts were in progress at Bassein in Thána, Anklesvar in Broach, Hubli in Dhárwár, Bársi in Sholápur, and Satána in Násik.

The new court-houses at Anklesvar, Bársi and Sátára were completed, and that at Hubli nearly so.

Ecclesiastical.

Additions, comprising a new vestry and a reading-room, were made to the Roman Catholic chapel at Ahmedabad, at a cost of Rs. 4,606.

A new church at Parel, Bombay, for the accommodation of the railway employés, Government servants, and other residents of the neighbourhood, was commenced during the year. The number of sittings provided is 200. The estimated cost is Rs. 37,483, and is to be met by contributions from the two railway companies and public subscriptions, aided by a Government grant of Rs. 7,000.

A new church in the city of Poona for the Society of St. John the Evangelist was commenced. The estimated cost is Rs. 38,667, which has been met entirely from the funds of the Mission.

The new cemetery at Wanowri, Poona, covering an area of nearly 13 acres, was completed in March, 1883, at a cost of Rs. 19,530. The ground is now being láid out and roads, &c., provided.

Jails.

The conversion of the lock-up at Godhra, in the Panch Maháls Collectorate, into a 4th class district jail was nearly completed, and the buildings were occupied. The jail provides for the accommodation of 76 prisoners.

Police.

Lines for the accommodation of the police were under construction at Broach, Kaira, Godhra, Ahmedabad, Yellápur in Kánara, Násik and Karáchi.

Educational.

At the Presidency, to meet the enlarged requirements of the University in science, the construction of a laboratory for the Elphinstone College was undertaken, and about half completed during the year. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 18,739. The clock and chiming machinery for the Rájábái Clock Tower of the University Library arrived in January, 1883, and were erected during the year. The east wing of the Cathedral High School was completed to the level of the top of the ground floor.

An upper story to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is being built, and the portion over the workshop has been completed. The funds are provided by the committee. When completed the alterations will secure well-ventilated and healthy accommodation for 270 boys, the present accommodation being for 210 boys, of whom 130 are lodged on the ground floor, which is most objectionable from a sanitary point of view. The alterations are estimated to cost Rs. 17,665.

The enlargement of the school buildings of St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School at Lower Máhím was undertaken during the year, a moiety of the cost being provided from educational funds. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 31,012.

A new school-house at Broach, which will afford accommodation to 300 boys, was commenced during the year.

A building for a tálukdári school at Wajiria, in Rewa Kántha, was commenced, the funds being provided from the Wajiria Estate, which is under direct Government management. The cost is estimated at Rs. 16,000.

School-houses, of which the cost was provided from Local Funds, were under construction during the year at Borsad in Kaira, Dohad in the Panch Maháls, Shindgi and Hippargi in Kaládgi, Mahád in Kolába, Sarkhej in Ahmedabad, Vadúj and Akalkot in Sátára, and Amalner, Faizpur and Bhusával in Khándesh. Of these 2 were for girls' schools.

The enlargement and improvement of the Government high school building at Belgaum were commenced during the year.

At Sátára the central portions of the old palace are already used for the high school. In order to provide accommodation for the Anglo-Vernacular and girls' schools, additions and alterations have been made to other portions of the building. The cost of adapting these rooms, and removing dilapidated walls, was Rs. 13,052.

Increased accommodation for resident students in the Deccan College having been found absolutely necessary, additions to the wings were undertaken on an estimate amounting to Rs. 33,983.

Medical.

In Bombay the work of renewing the roof of the European General Hospital was completed. Quarters for 2 women students (soldiers' wives) were built for the Grant Medical College.

The foundation stone of a new hospital for women and children, to be called the "Pestanji Hormusji Cama Hospital", was laid with great ceremony by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught during his visit to Bombay in November 1883. Shortly afterwards the work was commenced. The cost of the construction is estimated at Rs. 1,64,311; Mr. Cama has undertaken to bear the whole expense.

Local Fund dispensaries were erected at Kháirgaum, Anklesvar, Vagra and Mahudha; dispensaries at Umbargaon, Bhiwndi and Haveri were nearly completed, and one at Satána was commenced just before the close of the year.

A lunatic asylum at Ratnágiri, the construction of which had been under contemplation for some years, was commenced. The buildings will accommodate 96 patients. All lunatics from the Northern and Southern Konkan, Goa, and Kánara, will be sent to this asylum, instead of to the Colába Asylum, which is at present overcrowded. The estimated cost of the land and buildings is Rs. 92,345.

A new civil hospital at Dápoli, in the Ratnágiri District, was completed during the year.

Miscellaneous.

The Government Central Press, Bombay, is at present accommodated in the Old Secretariat in the Fort, a building quite unsuited to the present requirements of the press. A committee was appointed in 1881 to consider the subject. After much deliberation it was determined to construct a new building in the immediate vicinity of the New Secretariat, and the work was commenced during the year.

The foundations and plinths of the building have been completed, and the walls raised to an average height of 9 feet. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 4,18,598; of this Rs. 79,732 have been expended within the year.

Communications.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 33,63,063, of which Rs. 11,03,197 were spent on original works, Rs. 16,02,592 on repairs, Rs. 6,25,661 on establishment, and Rs. 31,613 on tools and plant.

Roads.

Thána District.

Arrangements have been made with the Jawhár State for the construction of a road from Dáhánu Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Jawhár, to be hereafter extended eastward to join the road system of the Násik District. The first section of the line from Dáhánu to Jawhár, *viz.*, from Dáhánu to Talaoli, is to be constructed by Government. Five miles of earth-work and two small culverts have been completed.

The first half of a line of road to connect the táluka towns of Bhiwndi (on the Bombay and Agra road) and Váda was in progress during the year. This section, which extends from Bhiwndi to the Tánsa River, is 13 miles in length. The Murbád Táluka of the Thána Collectorate is almost cut off from communication with the outer world, the present tracks being of the roughest description conceivable. The road up the Malsej Ghát is only a bullock track. As soon as there are funds available, a regular road will be made connecting the Thána system with those in the Poona and Ahmednagar Collectorates. In the Local Fund Budgets since 1876-77, provision has been made for the construction of successive sections of the road from Kalyán to Malsej Ghát. The estimate for the whole line, which is 41 miles in length, is Rs. 2,85,649; Rs. 1,82,398 have been expended up to the present, and the road has been completed as far as Kotul, a town 29 miles from Kalyán.

Surat District.

A Local Fund road from Foolpáda to Ashwanikumár, in the Chorási Táluka, has been practically completed.

Broach District.

Rs. 20,105 have been spent within the year on the Local Funds road from Anklesvar to Borebhatta, and Rs. 9,877 on a fair-weather road from Broach to Dehej; both these roads are still under construction.

Kaira District.

The road from the Dákor and Kapadvanj line towards Baad and Modása is the first section of a system of roads, which will join Modása and Harsol with the Bombay, Baroda and

Roads.

Central India Railway, and eventually help to open up a tract of very backward country about Sámlaji, Kherwara, Dungarpur, &c. The road will be very useful, and future extensions are likely to add largely to its value. The project includes 11 miles of bridged and metalled road and 18 miles of cleared road. On the metalled section the earthwork has been nearly completed; the foundations of 3 bridges have been completed, and the foundations of the other bridges will be finished before the monsoon of 1884. The superstructure of the 3 bridges, referred to, is in progress. The cleared sections have been nearly completed, and are already used for traffic. The total outlay on this road has been Rs. 46,979, of which Rs. 22,938 were expended in 1883-84. Portions of 5 other important roads in this district have been metalled.

Panch Mahals. On the Local Funds' road from the railway station at Godhra to Kálol the bridge and all other works have been completed. Bridges and drains have also been completed on the roads from Kálol to Chámpáner, and from Godhra to Shera.

Ahmedabad. A Local Funds' road, 18 miles in length, to connect Dhandhuka with Ránpur, on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, was commenced in 1881-82. The drains, culverts and earthwork have been completed.

Khándesh. The embankments on the road from Dhulia to Pimpalner have been completed. But little remains to be done to the second section of the road from Jalgaon to Dharangaon. The Local Funds' road from Chálisgaon to the foot of the Outram Ghát is in so advanced a state that traffic over it will not be stopped during the rains, as has been done in former years. Rs. 11,591 were expended on the third section of the road from Songir to Nandurbár. Work on all the roads in the Khándesh District was much impeded by the difficulty of obtaining skilled labourers.

Násik. In the Násik District the third section, 8 miles in length, of the Násik, Dindori and Kalvan Local Funds' road has been completed and opened for traffic. A cart-track has been made from the foot of the Nánáshi Ghát to Hasteh.

Ahmednagar. In the Ahmednagar Collectorate a road from Kopergaon to Signápur has been completed in every respect for Rs. 11,148, and feeder roads from Raháta to Chitáli, Loni to Belápur, and Belápur to the station adjoining that town, have been partially constructed. Roads from Belvandi to Ahmednagar and Dhond road, and the Vámbori road were finished during the year, and a continuation of the latter road to Vámbori was commenced.

Poona. A bridle-path on the north of the railway at Poona from Sungum overbridge to the overbridge east of the railway station, a distance of 3,900 feet, has been constructed. Some progress was made in the construction of the second section of the Local Funds' road from Lonávla to Paud. This road, which is 2 miles and 513 yards in length, commences at the Lonávla woods, and ends at the foot of Sakar Pathar Ghát.

Sátára. In the Sátára District improvements have been effected on 4 Local Fund roads.

Kaládgi. In the Kaládgi District nearly three-fourths of the road from the town of Bágalkot to the railway station have been completed. The British portion of the road from Mirya Bay to Shindgi was nearly completed during the year, and on the Kurundvad portion embankments were made. The total length of this road is 22½ miles. The Kajidoni-Bágalkot section of the road from Vengúrla to Hungund *viâ* the Amboli Ghát has been finished, and little remains to be done to the Bágalkot-Hungund road.

Belgaum. On the road from Belgaum to Panchgaon 4 bridges, 8 culverts, 32 drains and 2 wells were completed during the year. The road surface was improved and completed as far as the 32nd mile.

The bridge on the north approach of the Satgatti Bridge, on the mail road from Poona to Belgaum, was in progress; the foundations were nearly all filled in at the close of the year.

The whole of the work (as sanctioned) of the road from Nipáni to Dájipur, at the head of the Phonda Ghát, was completed, with the exception of about 10 miles between Nindori and the Chikatra River, which will be completed in 1884-85; but some large streams still remain unbridged.

Dhárwár. With the exception of the crossing over the Mewandi nála, the whole of the road from Gadag to Hesrur on the Tungbhadra River *viâ* Dambal has been completed. The two portions of the Sirsi and Bádámi Local Funds' road between Abigeri and Ron, and Kotmuchgi and Abigeri, were entirely finished; the portion between the Mandargi and Virápur Pass of the Masur and Mandargi Local Funds' road was also completed.

Kolába. In the Mahád Táluka of the Kolába District a small piece of road from Gothe Budrukh to the creek opposite to Dásgaon, intended as a connecting link between the Mahpral to Varandha Ghát road on the south side, and the Nágothna-Mahábaleshvar road on the north side, of the Savitri River, was in progress during the year.

Half of the road over the Muthowli Khind, in the Mángaon Táluka of the Kolába Collectorate, was finished.

Ratnágiri. In Ratnágiri the Amba Ghát road, which was opened for traffic in 1882-83, was entirely finished during the year under report.

A small deviation near Poládpur, on the Ratnágiri and Poládpur road, was carried out as a famine relief work.

Roads.

The road from Sangameshvar to Sákharpe, one of the feeders to the Amba Ghát road, was commenced during the year; a bridge over the Sákharpe nála with approaches was also begun. Wooden bridges, with approaches, on the Hathkambe and Dájipur road were completed.

Kánara. In the Kánara Collectorate improvements to the Arbyle Ghát, on the road from Kárwár to Hubli, were in progress. The unfinished portion (6 miles) of the road from Siddápur to Nilkund was completed during the year from Local Funds, assisted by a Provincial grant-in-aid. A deviation, to improve the portion of the Ankola and Belki road between the 25th and 27th miles, was carried out from Local Funds.

Karáchi. Of the proposed road from Báwalpur to Johi, in the Sehwan District, about 1¼ miles, with masonry bridges and culverts, were completed from Local Funds, costing Rs. 3,560. The work has been suspended, pending a decision as to the best means of crossing the Loheri Dhora, a wide depression carrying a large volume of water during rain or flood.

Upper Sind Frontier. On the Local Funds' road from Garhi Hassan to Thul 5 culverts of pucka masonry have been constructed.

Shikárpur. In the Shikárpur Collectorate the earthwork of a road from Ghoghora to Bhangi Kalhora was completed for 5 miles.

Bridges.

Surat. The approaches to the Hope Bridge on the Ránder side of the Tápti were washed away by the floods of 1883, and communication between Surat and Ránder was thereby interrupted. A temporary diversion has been made to restore traffic and allow of the reconstruction of the damaged approach. Stones that were buried in silt and washed away in the gap have been collected, and the gap has been partially filled up. A bridge over the Khári between Amroli and Chopra Bhatta was completed during the year. A dip, 477 feet long and 18 feet wide, across the Kim River between Vudoli and Shahol, has been constructed.

Broach. The foundations of two land piers and the east abutment and wing walls of a bridge across the Bhukhi creek, on the Broach and Dehej road, have been completed.

Kaira. In the Kaira District a bridge on the Jhalod road, crossing the Dohi River, has been completed; and both abutments and 4 piers of another bridge on this road, spanning the Vankdi River, have been constructed.

Ahmedabad. In the Ahmedabad District a bridge has been constructed at Parántij, on the road from that town to Ahmednagar.

Belgaum. In Belgaum bridges over the nálás at Jangwád and Moglayhal, on the Belgaum and Linganmat road, were completed, and the road over them opened to traffic before the rains.

Kánara. In Kánara the bridge over the Nuji Nála, on the road from Kadra to Shetowna, was completed; half of that over the Borphalli Nála was finished.

Poona and Sholápur. The roadway over the new masonry bridge across the river Karah at Sáswad is now open for traffic.

A bridge over the Malad Nála, on the Poona-Sholapur road, has been completed.

Ahmednagar. In Ahmednagar a bridge over the Sita Rapid was completed.

Hyderabad. In Hyderabad a bridge over the Guni was completed during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 16,381, from Local Funds. The bridge has 6 spans of 27 feet each. A masonry bridge of 35 feet span has also been completed on the road from Tando Bago to Dadwáh at an outlay of Rs. 3,282 from Local Funds.

Shikárpur. In the Shikárpur District a masonry bridge of 27 feet span was constructed on the Ragiwáh; bridges over the Mirbwáh and Garangwáh were commenced and completed up to springing; and one of 30 feet was nearly completed over the Nainwáh.

Upper Sind Frontier. On the Upper Sind Frontier a bridge with a span of 20 feet has been constructed over the Mirzáwáh Canal, on the road from Mirpur to Chana.

Dharmshálás and Travellers' Bungalows. Two dharmshálás have been constructed in the Panch Maháls, and one in the Belgaum District. A new travellers' bungalow at Sukkur, estimated to cost Rs. 10,250, was commenced; the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,752, defrayed from Local Funds

Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The outlay under the head of miscellaneous public improvements has been Rs. 6,52,075, of which Rs. 4,45,585 have been expended on original works, Rs. 1,20,659 on repairs, Rs. 80,232 on establishment, and Rs. 5,599 on tools and plant.

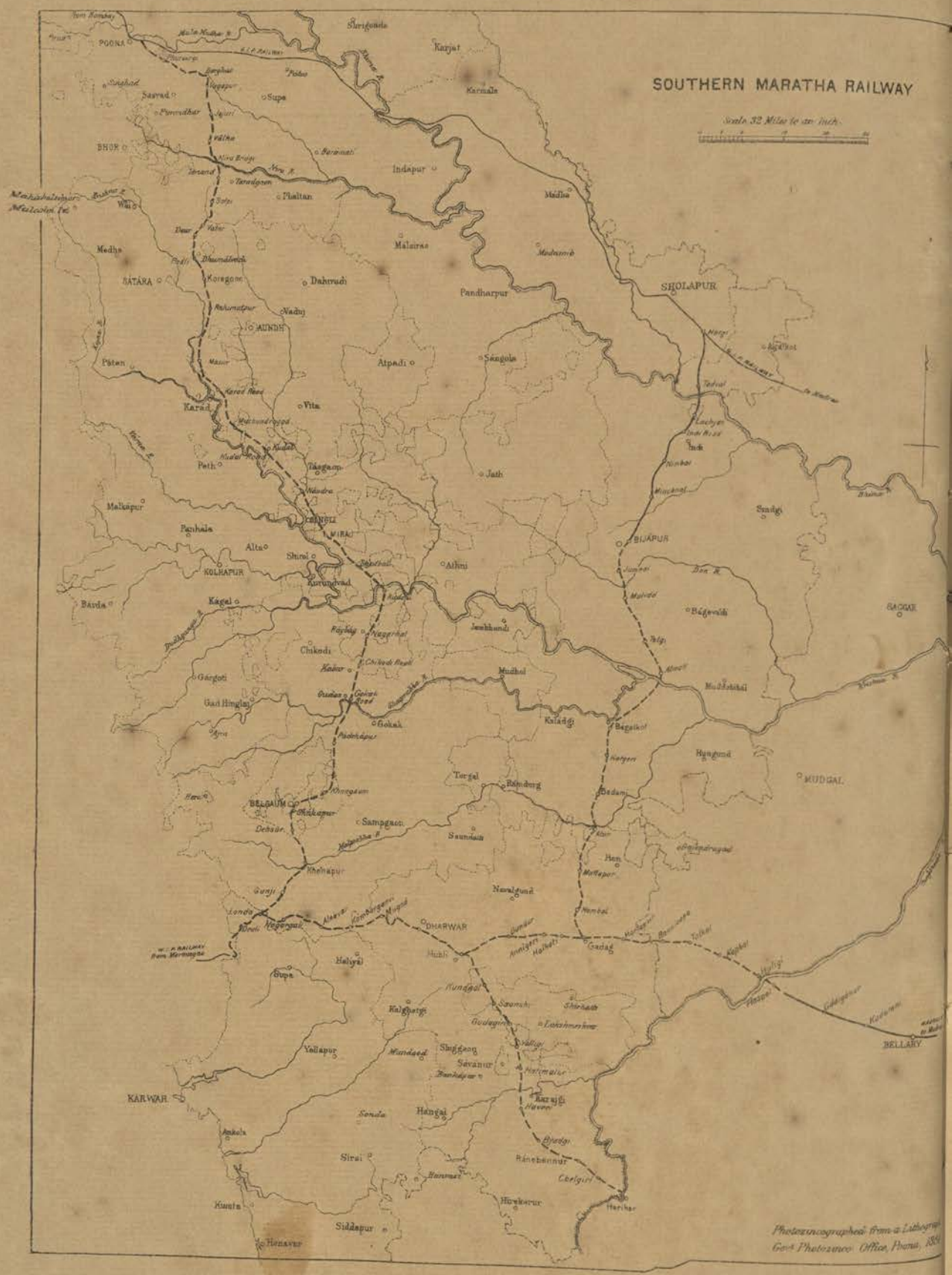
Town Buildings. In the Kaládgi District protective works, consisting of an earthen bund with sluice gates and a masonry groin, were constructed at Ilkal, to protect the town from being flooded by the waters of the nála running close by it. The outlay has been incurred from Municipal Funds, assisted by a Provincial grant-in-aid.

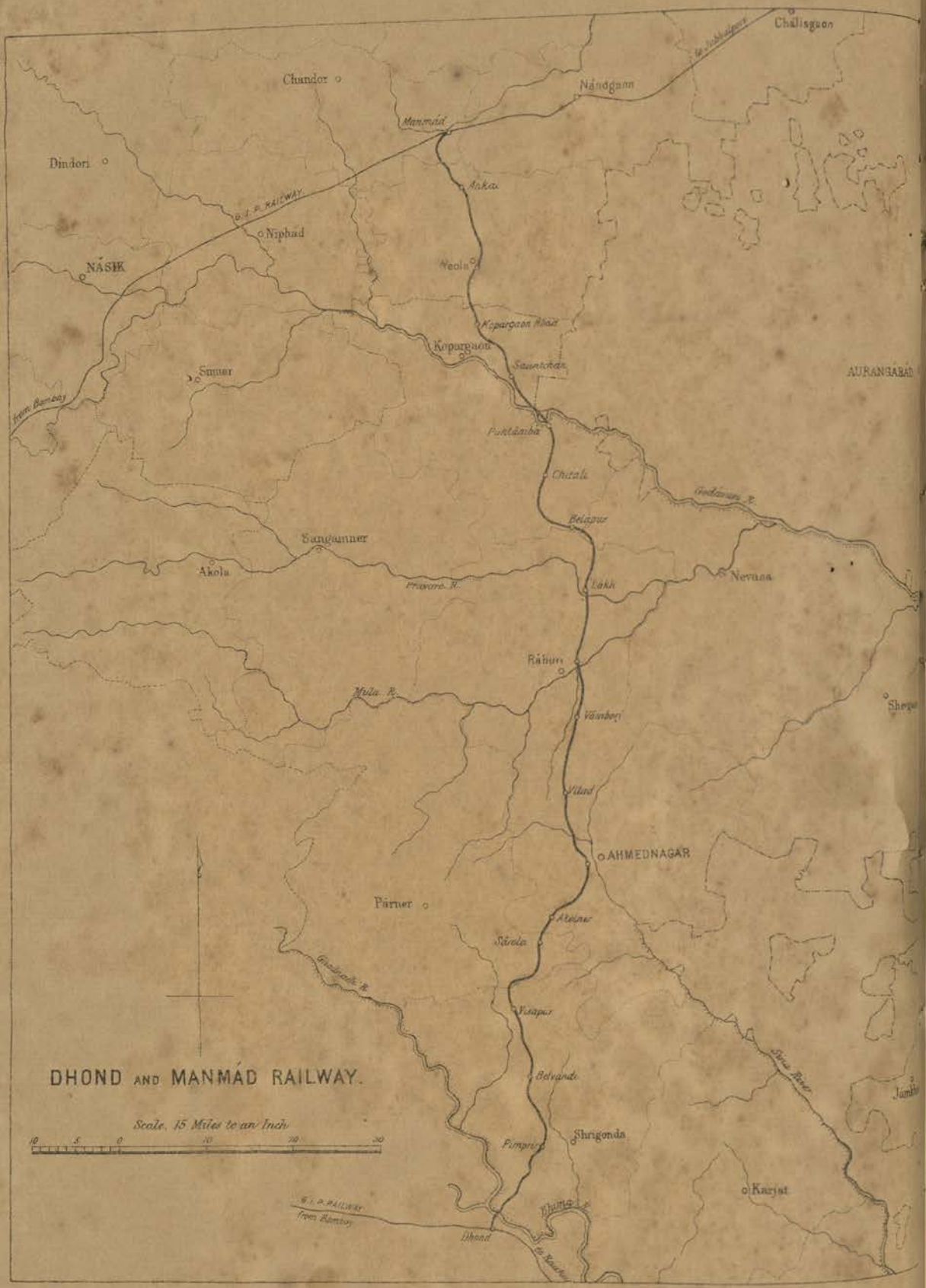
Water-supply. In Bombay Rs. 10,588 have been expended in improving the tank near Government House, Parel.

Four wells have been under construction in the Kaira District during the year, of which 3 have been completed and 1 is in progress; and improvements to 16 tanks and roads for village water-supply have been undertaken, of which 6 have been completed, and the remainder have made good progress. The total outlay during the year on these has been Rs. 18,891.

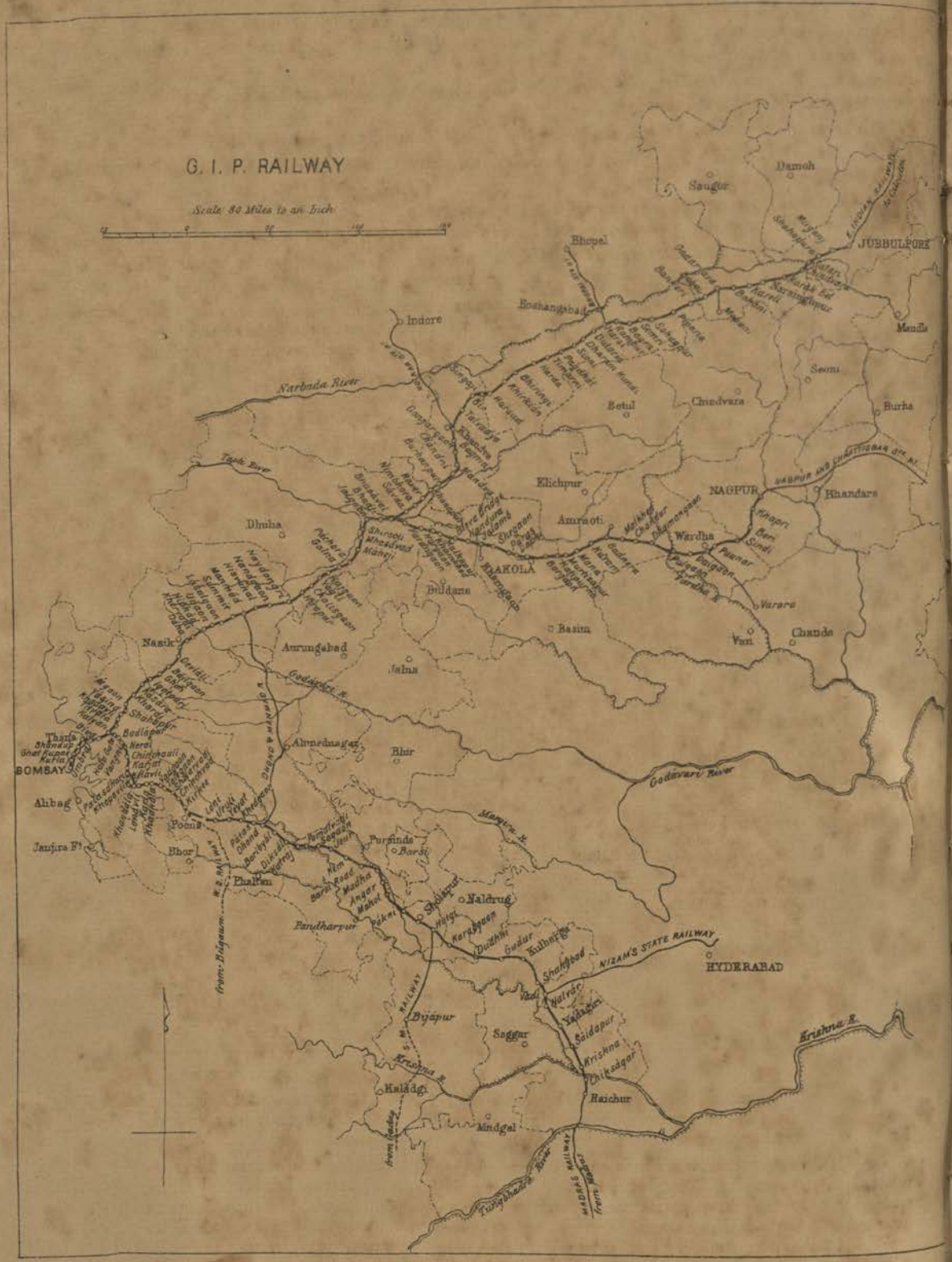
BHÁVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY
Scale 20 Miles to an Inch
LITTLE RUN
GULF OF CUTCH
Mahe
Halvad
Bajana
DHRANGADRA
B.B.&C.I. RAILWAY
to Ahmedabad
Lakhtar
Morvi
Sara
Jodiya
Wadhwan
Muli
Dhrol
Vankaner
Khárva
NAVANAGAR
Limdi
Sáyla
Pardhari
Chuda
RAJKOT
Dandalpur
Dhandhuka
Lalpur
Kálavar
Sardhar
Páliyad
Dholera
Barvála
Dhrapha
Jasdan
Gondal
Bhávávadar
Kotra Pita
Gadhada
Virpur
Vasávad
Bahra
Vala
Upleta
Suparí
Sultánpur
Dhasa
Khyaria
Dhola
Dheraji
Jetpur
Lathi
Sanaora
Bhávnagar
Vadal
Tavi
Amrapur
AMBELI
JUNAGAD
Bhassa
Lilia Mota
Bantva
Bagasra

Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco Office Poona, 1884


SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY
Scale 32 Miles to an Inch.
POONA
Sasvad
Supa
BHOR
Wai
Medha
SATARA
Koregaon
Dahiradi
Vaduj
AUNDH
Pâtan
Karad
Vita
Peth
Tasgaon
Malkapur
Panhala
Alta
Shirol
KOLHAPUR
Kurundvad
Bârda
Kagal
Chikodi
Gargoti
Gad Hinglaj
Gokak
BELGAUM
Sampgaon
Khanapur
Londa
Nagargali
DHARWAR
Hubli
Haliyal
Supa
Kalghatgi
Yellapur
KARWAR
Ankola
Sirsi
Kumta
Siddapur
Honavar
Shirigonda
Karjat
Karmala
Indapur
Phaltan
Malsiras
Pandharpur
Atpadi
Sangola
Jath
Athni
Jamkhandi
Mudhol
Kaladgi
Bagalkot
Torgal
Ramdurg
Saundatti
Navalgund
Gadag
Hon
Hungund
Badami
Bagevadi
Muddebihal
Sindgi
BIJAPUR
SHOLAPUR
Indi
Tedval
Sangli
MIRAJ
Ranebennur
Hirekerur
Harihar
Hangal
Sonda
Savanur
Shiggaon
Mundgod
Karajgi
Haveri
Bhadgi
Chelgiri
Hanmasi
Kundgol
Gudagin
Lakshmeshwar
Shirhatti
Kalgatgi
Bellary
MUDGAL
SAGGAR
Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1884



Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozincog. Office Poona 1884



Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco Office Poona. 1884

Roads.

In Sátára the dam of the reservoir at Kás is complete, with the exception of some pitching which remains to be done. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,898.

Water-works to supply water to the town of Talegaon-Dabhada, including a storage reservoir, a cast-iron main from the reservoir to the town, and a service reservoir at the town, have been commenced.

Works for the supply of water to Junnar, which is also a municipal town, were commenced in January 1884. Before the end of the year the greater part of the puddle trench under the dam of the reservoir had been excavated and filled in.

In the Belgaum Collectorate a well at Kápoli, in the Khánápur Táluka, has been constructed from Local Funds.

In Dhárwár the tank at Tirlápur, in the Navalgund Táluka, has been improved.

Harbours.

In Thána Rs. 15,570 have been expended during the year in extending the Chendni Bandar and erecting a store shed.

In Karáchi the concrete capping of the breakwater in the harbour side was extended by 123 feet, and the capping on the sea side by 30 feet, to make up for subsidence.

The dredging of the harbour was carried on from the annual grant, which during this year was reduced to the former amount of 1 lákh of rupees.

Light-houses, Aden.

A new light-house has been commenced, to act as a guiding light for the narrow straits at Perim. The masonry work of the tower has been completed up to the level of the light; further progress has been suspended pending receipt of the machinery from England. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,257.

RAILWAYS.

Railways.

The following statement shows the length of lines, Guaranteed and State, including Provincial lines under survey or construction or open for traffic, under the control of the Bombay Government during the year 1883-84:—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Under Survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5′ 6″	G. I. P. Railway	1,288	...	...	Guaranteed.
5′ 6″	Dhond and Manmád Railway	145¾	...	...	State Imperial.
5′ 6″	Khámgaon Branch	8	...	...	State Imperial.
5′ 6″	Amraoti do.	6	...	...	State Imperial.
5′ 6″	Bhopál Railway	11½	...	...	State Imperial.
5′ 6″	Dhulia Branch	...	...	34	Provincial.
5′ 6″	Bársi do.	...	...	20½	Provincial.
Metre	Southern Marátha Railway	40½	579½	111½	Guaranteed.
5′ 6″	B. B. & C. I. Railway	438½	...	...	Guaranteed.
5′ 6″	Pátri Branch	22½	...	...	State Imperial.
5′ 6″	Ratlám Extension	...	...	112	State Imperial.
5′ 6″	Vihára Branch	...	...	38	Provincial.
2′ 6″	Broach-Jambusar line	...	...	31	Provincial.
2′ 6″	His Highness the Gáikwár's Railway	60¼	...	...	Native State.
2′ 6″	A'nand *viá* Pitlád to Piploi	...	...	22½	Native State.
Metre	Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway	193	...	...	Native State.
	Total	1,767	579½	111½	Guaranteed.
	Total	193¾	...	112	State Imperial.
	Total	253¼	...	22½	Native State.
	Total	...	...	123½	Provincial.
	Grand Total	2,214	579½	369½	

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

G. I. P. Railway System.

The main buildings of the Bombay Terminus and General Offices are well advanced. The probable date of completion is now stated as December 1885. The booking offices on the ground floor may be ready for use by the end of the current year.

A plan of the carriage sheds and goods terminus, &c., showing the general arrangements was submitted in May, 1883, with an abstract estimate amounting to about 8½ lákhs, which included the cost of goods sheds, carriage sheds and staff quarters. In the absence of detailed estimate and drawings, sanction was obtained to only part of this estimate for levelling, ballasting, draining and fencing the new yard. This work is still going on.

The Goods Terminus, Wádi Bandar, will soon be finished.

The Parel stores depôt is finished, with the exception of some of the filling in of the yard and certain minor additions in progress. The transfer of the stores from Byculla and Wádi Bandar is still incomplete.

Railways.

The work of quadrupling the line is still delayed, as the Municipality has not yet agreed to the proposals of the Railway Company in respect of the Byculla Overbridge.

On the North-East line two girder bridges over the Ajanta and Bukri rivers, each of seven 30-feet spans, were destroyed and the banks in the neighbourhood much damaged by monsoon floods in July 1883. Temporary bridges were constructed, over which the traffic is still passed. Through communication was restored just one month after the loss of the bridges.

Southern Marátha Railway System. East Deccan Line.

The progress under the departmental system of the line from Hotgi to Gadag was highly satisfactory. At the close of the official year the rail head had reached the 150th mile from Hotgi. The total length of the line will be 173½ miles. The masonry of the large bridges over the Bhíma, Don, Krishna and Malprabha was finished, and the erection of the girders well advanced. But for paucity of engines and rolling stock the line might be opened for traffic before the monsoon; but enough coaching stock to work it is not likely to be available before July. The Secretary of State having intimated, that he is not yet satisfied that the Southern Marátha line should not be carried into Sholápur, instructions have been given to restrict expenditure at Hotgi to what is absolutely necessary for immediate requirements.

South Deccan Line.

The South Deccan line from Bellary to Haspet, a distance of 40½ miles, was opened for traffic in March 1884.

The progress of the line from Haspet to the Portuguese Frontier, 163½ miles, has not been satisfactory. The construction of the Tungbhadra Bridge was taken out of the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Redmond and Stephens, in November 1883 by mutual agreement. The work has since been carried out departmentally, and fair progress has been made.

The Company's Agent, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer and with the sanction of the Home Board, terminated, during the month of March 1883, the contract with Messrs. Redmond and Stephens for the sections between the west bank of the Tungbhadra and Gadag and between Gadag and Hubli, in consequence of the contractors having failed to give satisfaction in the execution of the work.

The whole of the work included in the contract is now being carried on departmentally. The earthwork is well advanced, but the masonry is very backward.

The section from Hubli to the Portuguese Frontier is being carried out by contract by Messrs. Thompson, Bayley, Bulkley & Co. Complaints are made of slow progress, more especially with the ghát section at the western end. Here, again, the earthwork is pretty forward, but masonry in bridges and retaining walls and also the tunnelling on the ghát is very backward. The contractors have handed over the work at two stations, Hubli and Dhárwár, for completion by the Company by mutual agreement.

West Deccan Line.

In January 1884, work was started at the Poona end of the line from Poona to Belgaum; the progress made since has been satisfactory. A good start has been made with the earthwork on the Little Bhor Ghát. Magazines have been built for powder and dynamite, and the Assistant Engineer's bungalow at Wághápur is well forward. Service roads have been formed, and jungle cleared for 40 miles. Work will be commenced immediately at the Sálpi Ghát.

B. B. & C. I. Railway System.

The works at the Goods Terminus, Mody Bay, were sufficiently forward to admit of the transfer of the goods business from the sidings leased from the Port Trust near Carnac Bridge to the new station before the monsoon of 1883, temporary sheds being provided for the protection of goods. The main goods shed is well advanced, and will, it is hoped, be roofed in before next rains. Additional sheds for grain traffic are in hand. Quarters for police are being built.

Dádar new station is nearly finished. The doubling of the main line between Andheri and Virár is in progress; much still remains to be done. In consequence of great damage done by monsoon floods in 1882 it became necessary to reconstruct the north and south bridges at Purna and restore the two. The new bridges were opened for traffic before the monsoon of 1883. The other works have been nearly completed. It is expected that the works for the strengthening of the Tápti Bridge will be completed before next June.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

Nine spans of the bridge over the Bajáwa River at Wadhwán have been completed.

LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED.

G. I. P. Railway System.

The survey of a branch from Chálisgaon to Dhulia has just been commenced as a Provincial work. An alternative line has been proposed from Manmád to Dhulia *viâ* Málegaon, but the local authorities are unanimous in preferring the Chálisgaon line.

The survey of a line from Bársi Road Station to Bársi was made in 1882, and a project submitted for utilizing the present cart road. Since then the question of the agency to be employed in construction has been under discussion. Proposals for working the branch have already been made by the G. I. P. Railway Company, who are also prepared to construct the line at the expense of Government. The line will probably be taken in hand on the provincial responsibility of the Bombay Government when terms have been arranged with the Company, or during 1884-85. The work can be completed in one working season.

Southern Marátha Railway System.

The survey of the branch from Hubli to Harryhur, which is included in the Company's undertaking and will eventually connect the Southern Marátha with the Mysore system, is

in progress. Favourable reports have been received of the description of country traversed. It is richly cultivated, and easy from an engineering point of view.

The survey of the branch from Londa to Belgaum, which will eventually form part of the West Deccan Railway, was carried out by Government at the expense of the Company in the year 1883. The project has been made over to the Company for revision, and work will be started in 1884-85.

The survey of the line from Godhra to Rutlám was commenced by the Company at the cost of Government in April 1883. The progress of the work has been somewhat slow, but the project is now in hand. B. B. & C. I. Railway System.

A branch, styled the Vihára Branch, will run nearly due west from Surat *viâ* Bárdoli. It was surveyed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's engineers at the joint expense of Government and of the Baroda State in 1881-82. The survey was carried as far as Nandurbár above the Western Ghâts; but the prospects of a paying traffic from Khándesh not being considered promising, it was determined not to carry the line at present beyond Vihára, distant about 38 miles from Surat. Statistics of traffic are being collected. Should the results be favourable, the line may eventually be constructed as part of the B. B. & C. I. Company's undertaking.

It has been proposed to make a line on the metre gauge from Mehsána on the Rájputána Railway to Viramgám on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and lay a third rail along the Company's main line from Viramgám to Wadhwán. An alternative proposal, which commends itself to the Government of India, is to make a line from Sidhpur on the Rájputána Railway direct to Wadhwán. The Bhávnagar State is much interested in the question, believing that either line, if made, would restore the old trade between Rájputána and Káthiawár.

No surveys for branches or extensions of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway have been made as yet. The Bhávnagar State has intimated, that its future action will greatly depend on whether the direct connection between Rájputána and Káthiáwár, above referred to, is to be carried out or not. The manager of the railway has, however, examined and reported on a proposed line from near Dhola to Káthiwadár Bandar, near Pipalwao, where it is believed a port suitable for the accommodation of sea-going vessels may be formed without much difficulty. A branch from Sihor to Pálitána has also been discussed, and the Junágad State has revived a project, entertained some years ago, for connecting Dhoráji or Jetpur by railway with Junágad and Verával. If difficulties attendant on arrangements for joint management can be successfully overcome, it is hoped that the survey of the last-named line will shortly be commenced. Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

Except at Mopáni and Warora no coal mines have yet been opened near the G. I. P Railway. The area of profitable working is supposed to be limited at Mopáni, and the quality of the coal is inferior to that obtained from Ráneegunge. No coal measures exist, as far as is known, in any part of the Bombay Presidency. Mineral Resources.

The description, source, cost and consumption of fuel used during the year 1883 on the lines open for traffic at the close of the year are given below:—

Railway.	Description and Source.	Consumption.						
		Quantity.	Cost.	Average per ton.	Per Train Mile.		Per Engine Mile.	
					Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	As.	Lbs.	As.
G. I. P. ...	English	100,940	16,02,104	15·87	47·97	4·31	44·13	3·97
	Warora	50,682	6,14,736	8·17				
	Bengal	7,042						
	Mopáni	17,522						
	Total ...	176,186	22,16,840	12·59	47·97	4·31	44·13	3·97
B. B. & C. I...	English	40,087	6,40,945	15·99	45·07	5·15	40·63	4·64
Bhávnagar-Gondal ...	Do.	2,623·09	49,048	18·63	23·005	3·06	22·37	2·98
Gáikwár ...	Do.	535	14,008	24·31	19·69	3·68	19·54	3·65

Altogether 2,051 mean miles were open for traffic on the G. I. P., the B. B. & C. I., Gáikwár's and Bhávnagar-Gondal Railways during the year 1883. 15,367,871 passengers were carried against 13,637,350 in the previous year. Lines open for Traffic.

In 1883 only 1 passenger was killed and 21 injured; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 3 killed and 25 injured. 43 servants of the Company were killed and 96 injured, against 55 killed and 102 injured in 1882. Seventeen persons threw themselves in front of passing trains and were killed, and 2 others were injured whilst attempting to cross the lines. Accidents.

Railways.

On the G. I. P. Railway first class fares were reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile and fares of the other classes in proportion.

Rates and Fares.

Reductions were made in the charges for the carriage of grain and seed to the extent of 12 per cent. in charges for conveyance to Bombay from Jabalpur and all stations up to Pagdal, and to 5 per cent. from Nágpur and all stations up to Jalamb.

FINANCE.

G.I. P. Railway.

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P. Railway stood at the close of the year at Rs. 25,86,66,769. The amount was increased during the year by the issue of £4,100 debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The bulk of the capital outlay was incurred on the Mody Bay Goods Terminus, the general offices at Bori Bandar, the new stores depôt at Parel, and the construction of 100 brake-vans.

The result of the year's working, as compared with that of 1882, was a decrease of Rs. 4,90,180 in net earnings, due in equal measure to a falling off in receipts and an increase in working expenses.

The financial result was a surplus of net earnings over guaranteed interest of Rs. 51,66,453. The net return to the State in virtue of the guarantee was Rs. 17,16,608, and the total payable to shareholders was Rs. 1,53,19,397, equivalent to a return of 6·14 per cent. per annum on the interest bearing capital. The working expenses exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 2,41,343. The exact amount was Rs. 1,75,54,710, of which maintenance absorbed 25 per cent., locomotive expenses 37 per cent., carriage and wagon expenses 15 per cent., traffic expenses 14 per cent., general charges 6 per cent., and special and miscellaneous expenditure the remainder. In maintenance charges there was a heavy outlay in repair of damages caused by monsoon floods, including repairs of bridges already mentioned. Locomotive expenses showed an increase, due to the renewal of 3 engines, the repair of 10 others, and a larger consumption of coal on account of heavier traffic. The last caused an increase of 1 per cent. in traffic expenses. Several new stations were opened during the year, and new hydraulic machinery was brought into use at Wádi Bandar Goods Terminus.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,51,14,364, to which coaching traffic receipts contributed 20 per cent. and goods 78 per cent. The falling off in coaching receipts was due entirely to the smaller movement of troops during the year than in 1882, when the Indian Contingent was despatched to Egypt. The ordinary passenger traffic showed an improvement represented by 580,032 more persons carried, and an increase of Rs. 2,10,136 in receipts. Much of the increase was due to passengers conveyed to the Calcutta Exhibition.

From parcels Rs. 2,78,645 more were realized than in 1882; this traffic nearly doubled itself.

The goods traffic showed but a slight falling off. The principal business was done in cotton, grain, linseed, piece-goods, salt, til seed and wheat, the combined earnings from which exceeded 192 lákhs. The decrease in cotton carried was occasioned by partial damage to the last crop caused by unseasonable and heavy rain. The traffic in wheat, which next to linseed shows the largest increase, was checked by the unfavourable prices ruling at home.

Dhond and Manmád State Railway.

The Dhond and Manmád State Railway is worked by the G. I. P. Company as a part of their undertaking. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 8,22,333 and the working expenses to Rs. 6,30,694. The result of the year's working is an improvement in net earnings of Rs. 32,947 compared with the results of 1882. The net increase is equivalent to 20·7 per cent. The net profits yielded a return of 1·91 per cent. per annum on the total capital cost of the line up to December 1883.

The Southern Marátha Railway.

This line was only opened for traffic on March 24th, 1884.

B. B & C. I. Railway.

The capital subscribed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway amounted at the end of 1883 to Rs. 8,78,94,540. The capital account with Government stood overdrawn by Rs. 10,96,837. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 12,60,055, incurred principally in re-constructing the north and south Purna bridges, doubling the line from Andheri to Virár, strengthening the Tápti and Bassein bridges, and the works connected with the Mody Bay Goods Terminus. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,22,209, and the expenses to Rs. 51,38,303. There was an increase of nearly 17½ lákhs in earnings and a decrease of Rs. 27,014 in expenses compared with the figures for 1882. The result of the year's operations was a surplus of net earnings over guaranteed interest of Rs. 24,63,779. After several deductions the moiety paid and payable to shareholders amounted to Rs. 11,42,097, and with the sum of interest equalled a return of 6·28 per cent. per annum on the interest bearing capital. The net profit to the State in virtue of the guarantee was Rs. 11,42,097. The reduction in working expenses, though only a little over ½ per cent., is important in view of the heavier traffic, to which may be attributed the increase of Rs. 93,947 in locomotive expenses and of Rs. 68,538 in traffic expenses. 21 coaching and 214 goods vehicles were renewed as compared with 16 and 93, respectively, in 1882; these renewals will account for the increase of Rs. 1,83,443 under this head. The large increase of Rs. 1,66,182 in coaching traffic receipts represents an increase of 6,73,878 in passengers carried. The goods traffic has increased largely; the principal factor in this improvement is the increasingly large amount of business interchanged with the Rájputána-Málwa and connected systems of rail-

Railways.

way. The traffic received from those lines yielded 8¾ lákhs more than in 1882. There was an increase of 25,455 tons in cotton and of 99,154 tons in wheat conveyed.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

The total capital outlay on the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway up to December 31st, 1883, amounted to Rs. 90,49,232.

The net revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,26,613, giving a percentage on the total capital outlay, open line, of 3·61. During the year, 193·21 miles were open and worked. The earnings amounted to Rs. 8,94,179 and the expenses to Rs. 5,67,566. The coaching traffic shows a decrease of Rs. 22,094 in receipts as compared with 1882 attributed to a reduction in the pilgrim traffic, which in 1882 was above the normal. The 1st and 2nd class carriages are but seldom used. The goods traffic shows a reduction in total tonnage carried of 33,176 tons, but this is more than accounted for by the smaller amount of railway materials conveyed. The quantity of general merchandise carried was greater by 9,954 tons than in 1882; cotton, raw and manufactured, showed an increase of 3,763 tons, wood improved by 2,740 tons and seed by 944.

CANALS.

Canals.

Indus Conservancy.

The working of the Indus Conservancy Department during the year 1883-84 exhibits the following results :—The receipts amounted to Rs. 35,581-13-10 against Rs. 42,070-15-8 in the previous year. The amount realized from fees amounted to Rs. 34,128-7-1 against Rs. 33,677-7-9 in 1882-83, but in that year the receipts were swelled by the sale of two weigh-boats for Rs. 6,456-9-9.

The disbursements were Rs. 28,367-6-2 in 1883-84 against Rs. 35,886-3-7 in the previous year; the financial result of the year's working, therefore, compares favourably with that of the preceding year, the net increase in profits being Rs. 1,130.

A good deal of work has been done during the year. The channels of the river have been kept free from obstruction by the removal of 254 trees between November 1883 and March 1884.

The sea pilots maintained at the mouth of the river were found useful in assisting boats, &c., during stress of weather and in piloting them out to sea. The receipts under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 4,182-9-0 and the disbursements to Rs. 2,659-2-3.

TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphs.

During the year 199 miles of wires were put up; the total length of wires at the end of the year was 2,148 miles. Offices were re-opened at Mátherán and Mahábaleshvar; work was carried on in those offices only during the season, which extends from October 1st to June 15th. The total number of offices open at the end of the year was 38; of these the offices at Bombay, Poona, and at H. E. the Governor's office, are 1st class. There are 12 offices of the 2nd class and 23 of the 3rd class. 333,002 messages in the aggregate were despatched during the year. Small additions were made to the lines in the town of Bombay, and short branch lines were constructed from Surat to Ránder, from Bassein to Bassein Road Station, and from Mehmadabad to Kaira. But the increase in mileage is mainly due to the construction of a line, 115 miles in length, from Hutgi Junction to Bijápur and Gadag. In Káthiáwár the Songad Railway Station has been connected with Pálitána by a new line 16 miles in length. In connection with H. H. the Gáikwár's Railway 38 miles of telegraph wires have been erected in addition to 20 already in existence. By means of these branch lines, the Miyágám Station, on the Bombay and Baroda main line, from which the branch line starts, has been connected with Bhádarpur, the most easterly point of the line; and communication has been opened between Dabhoi and Chándod and between Dabhoi Junction and Vishvámintri. No lines were dismantled during the year.

Persian Gulf Telegraph.

The total number of messages sent by this line was 90,052, representing 1,279,536 words. 99·776 of the words telegraphed passed over the section free from error. 93·26 per cent. of the messages were transmitted *viâ* Teheran and 6·74 *viâ* Turkey. As long as interruptions are frequently allowed to occur on the Fao-Bagdad section of the Turkish line, it will be useless to effect any improvement in the working of the lines in Europe. The mean time occupied in transmitting a message from the United Kingdom to Calcutta *viâ* Teheran and Karáchi was 1 hour and 34 minutes, whilst for messages sent *viâ* Turkey 12 hours and 47 minutes were required. During the year there has been a great increase in speed on the Teheran line: in 1882-83 the mean time between London and Karáchi was 1 hour and 37 minutes, whilst in the past year messages were transmitted to Calcutta in a time less than this by 3 minutes. The transmission of a message to Karáchi now occupies, on an average, only 1 hour and 9 minutes. The mean time required by the Eastern Telegraph Company for sending a message from London to Calcutta *viâ* Suez and Bombay is 3 hours and 5 minutes. For 81 days in 1882-83 the Persian Gulf lines were the only means of direct telegraphic communication between India and Europe. A comparison, therefore, of the receipts of that year, which were unnaturally large, with those of the year under report would be misleading. But the progress of the department will be readily perceived from the following table in which the net earnings in the year under report and several previous years are shown :—

Telegraphs.

	1883-84.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net earnings	9,11,873	7,54,091	6,48,080	6,01,023	4,64,240

POST OFFICE.

Post Office.

The year under report has been rendered notable by the following important changes:—

(1) Savings banks have been established in connection with post offices.
(2) The Post Office has undertaken the business of purchasing and selling Government securities on behalf of the public through the Comptroller General.
(3) Telegraph offices have been amalgamated with post offices.
(4) Reply post cards have been introduced.
(5) A scheme of life insurance by the department, extending only to officers of the department, has been set on foot.

The first scheme was introduced on the 1st May, 1883, and was, therefore, in operation for only eleven months. Notwithstanding the continuance of the savings-bank system under the Treasury Department it acquired great popularity within this short period. 11,175 accounts were opened at the close of the year, and the amount remaining in deposit was Rs. 13,46,230. Of the depositors 8,441 were Hindus, 822 Europeans and Eurasians, and 404 Muhammadans. 6,774 were professional men, 821 were engaged in commerce, and 131 in agriculture.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Post Office Savings Bank, the Post Office undertook to purchase, sell, and deposit for safe custody, Government securities through the Comptroller General on behalf of the public, and during the eleven months of the year under report Government securities of the value of Rs. 11,200 were purchased, and of the value of Rs. 5,200 deposited for safe custody, through the medium of the Post Office, the commission realized on these services being Rs. 27-15-9.

The third scheme, *viz.*, "Amalgamation of telegraph offices with post offices", was brought into force on the 1st December, 1883, and within the period of four months 1,257 telegrams, the charge realized on which amounted to Rs. 1,299-14-0, were received by the Post Office from the public and transmitted to the nearest telegraph offices, and 8 post offices were constituted combined post and telegraph offices. Three telephone offices had been opened in the year 1882-83 under the charge of postmasters, and there were thus 11 combined offices in existence at the close of the year. The net profit earned by these 11 offices from purely telegraphic work, after defraying telegraph expenses of all kinds, amounted to Rs. 3,765-2-2.

The introduction of reply post cards dates from the 1st of February, 1884, and, during the two months of the year, 51,904 reply post cards were received for delivery. From these results it may fairly be anticipated, that the scheme will be successful.

The fifth scheme, *viz.*, "Postal Life Insurance", came into force also on the 1st February, 1884, and within the period of two months 7 proposals were received. Of these 4 were accepted. No application for monthly allowance was received.

The numbers of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen in the year under report and previous year are shown in the following table:—

1882-83.			1883-84.			Increase.		
Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village and Letter-box Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village and Letter-box Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village and Letter-box Postmen.
938	1,491	650	1,027	1,541	675	89	50	25

The total number of articles of all classes received for delivery during the year was 39,343,780 as compared with 35,831,796 in the previous year, representing an increase of 3,511,984 articles, or 9·8 per centum.

The results of the insurance scheme during the year as compared with those in the previous year are given below:—

1883-84.			1882-83.		Increase.	
No.	Value declared.	Insurance Fees realized.	Value declared.	Insurance Fees realized.	Value declared.	Insurance Fees realized.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
53,052	3,35,87,075 14 4	86,536 7 0	3,22,69,542 14 1	78,810 2 0	13,17,533 0 3	7,726 5 0

The results of the value-payable scheme show an enormous increase over the preceding year, as will be seen from the subjoined abstract:—

1883-84.			1882-83.			Increase.		
No.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realized.	No.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realized.	No.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realized.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
50,744	5,63,020 2	10,063 13	8,165	84,266 9	1,617 0	42,579	4,78,753 9	8,446 13

Below is given a summary of the transactions in money orders during the year as compared with those in the previous year:—

Inland.

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1883-84	309,856	84,47,083 13	99,051 6	313,484	93,34,937 3
1882-83	265,662	78,39,464 7	88,288 7	266,590	83,11,252 11
Increase	44,194	5,07,619 6	10,762 15	46,894	10,23,684 8

Foreign.

	Advised to Foreign Countries.				Received from Foreign Countries.		
Year.	No.	Value in Sterling.	Value in Indian Currency.	Commission.	No.	Value in Sterling.	Value in Indian Currency.
		£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		£. s. d.	Rs. a.
1883-84 ...	29,577	1,22,854 19 4	15,32,491 11 0	19,052 6	4,881	13,121 1 8	2,48,828 3
1882-83 ...	26,960	1,17,352 17 11	14,34,517 13 0	28,066 2	4,249	10,836 6 6	2,06,066 0
Increase ...	2,617	5,502 1 5	97,974 8 0	...	632	2,284 15 2	42,762 3
Decrease ...	...	.....	.....	9,013 12	...	.....	.....

The decrease in commission is due to the reduction of rates of commission on money orders from India to the United Kingdom, from the 1st July 1883, from 2 to 1 per cent. During the year a new exchange with France was established, with effect from the 1st July 1883.

The Foreign Parcel Post continues to make marked progress. In the year under review 96,678 parcels, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,50,438-6-8, were exchanged as compared with 87,460 parcels and a revenue of Rs. 1,41,587-10-8 in the previous year. The net profit from the Parcel Post, after deducting expenses of all kinds, amounted to Rs. 1,41,960-5-7 against Rs. 1,33,042-6-4 in the previous year. From the 1st April, 1883, a system of partial insurance of foreign parcels at half the usual rates was introduced covering all risks in transit.

Transactions in India postal notes have decreased. During the year, 12,024 postal notes of the three denominations of the aggregate value of Rs. 14,963-8-0 were sold as compared with 3,441 notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,267-8-0 in one quarter of the preceding year.

The Post Office undertook the business of selling Government of India stock notes on the 1st of November 1882.

There were 244 stock notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,062-8-0 sold during five months of 1882-83, while only 89 stock notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,975 were sold during the whole year under review through the medium of the Post Office.

The number of offences committed by Post Office officials in this circle fell from 37 to 31 during the year under report. In 15 cases prosecutions were instituted, and in 14 cases convictions were obtained; 16 offenders were departmentally punished.

Thirty-one offences against the Post Office were committed by persons not in the Postal Department. Of these, 19 were instances of fraudulent use of postage stamps. In 19 cases the offenders were prosecuted, and in 15 of these the prosecution was successful. In 4 the offenders could not be traced, and in 8 prosecutions were not instituted for want of sufficient evidence.

Post Office.

As in the previous year, there were 2 instances of highway robberies of the mail during the year, both of which occurred in Native States. In the one, which occurred in the Gondal Native State, the runner in charge of the mail was wounded, and the mail, including two insured parcels of the declared value of Rs. 1,665-5-1 and Government money Rs. 465-0-7, was lost. Only Rs. 24-3-0 were recovered. Three men were suspected, but the principal absconded, and the evidence against the remaining two was insufficient. The Gondal State paid Rs. 465-0-7, the amount stolen from Government. In the other robbery, which took place in the Junágad Native State, the runner carrying the mail was killed, and the mail thrown away. A portion only of the contents of a parcel which the mail contained was recovered; the rest had been burned.

From the investigation it appeared, however, that plunder was not the object of the thieves, but that there was a feud between the runner and the 4 men who killed him. Of the four men, one was made an approver, and by means of his evidence one was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life; the other two were acquitted. The person who burned part of the mail was also convicted and sentenced.

District Post.

The whole expenditure on this account was prior to 1882 treated as an Imperial charge; but in that year the charges, which were then Rs. 89,400, were ordered to be treated as Provincial Services. Out of this grant a sum of Rs. 2,436 was transferred to Upper Sind in 1877, and a further sum of Rs. 672 was transferred to the Hyderabad Collectorate (Sind) in 1879; but this latter sum, *viz.*, Rs. 672, was re-transferred to this circle in the year 1882-83; so the grant available for District Dák expenses in this circle is Rs. 86,964.

The District Post has, in fact, been auxiliary to the Imperial Post. It ascertains by preliminary experiment the wants of the rural populace and the localities which require the services of the Imperial Post, and the Imperial Post advances each year into the interior of the country, taking over the District Post establishment which pays its way, and applying the funds thus liberated towards further extension and improvement of rural delivery. In this way 20 village postmen were converted into Imperial village postmen during the year as compared with 63 in the preceding year, and the savings were utilized in entertaining village postmen, &c., at places as shown below:—

Superintendent's Division.	Names of Offices the Village Postmen were attached to which were converted into Imperial.		Names of Offices to which District Village Postmen newly entertained were attached.		Remarks.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	2	I'dar	1	
			Sádra	1	
	Chánsama	1	Modása...	1	
	Kherálu	1	Harsol	1	
Ahmednagar ...	Pimpalner	1	Mohol	1	
	Ashti	1	Pandharpur	1	
	Karmála	1	Veláp ur	1	Saving utility by converting the post office at Maloli into district.
	Vairág	2	Post office at Maloli opened		
Deccan	Bhor	1	Bhor	1	
Gujarát	Olpád	1	Variáv	1	
Khándesh	Neri	1	Sindkheda	1	
Káthiáwár ...	Vanthli...	1	Rájkot	1	
	Dhoráji...	1	Kutiyána	1	
	Dhása	1	Dhása	1	
	Láthi	1	Láthi	1	
Poona	Khedgaon	1	Diksál	1	
Southern Marátha Country	Nipáni	1	Belgaum	1	
	Hukeri	1	Sávalgi...	1	
	Sankeshvar	1	Mudhol	1	
		20		18	
				1	Post office.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The estimated charges of the District Post were Rs. 86,964 during the year under report, but the actual sum expended amounted to Rs. 87,329-2-10.

The District Post revenue has increased during the year from Rs. 43,055-11 to Rs. 45,720-8, and the net loss to Government was Rs. 41,608-10-10 as compared with Rs. 43,102-3-11 in the previous year.

Establishment.

The numerical strength of the District Post establishment was 561, comprising 14 inspectors, 20 clerks, 502 postmen, 23 runners and 2 village postmasters.

Post Office.

An Imperial post office existed at Maloli in the Ahmednagar Division, but this office was not paying, and was, therefore, converted into a district post office. There were thus 2 district post offices in existence at the close of the year as compared with one in the preceding year.

The number of letter-boxes at the close of the year was 438 against 444 at the close of the previous year. The small decrease of 6 is due to the fact, that a number of letter-boxes formerly served by district village postmen have, by the conversion of district into Imperial village postmen, been transferred to the care of the latter.

The same cause has reduced the number of village postmen from 504 to 502.

A post office having been opened from Imperial revenue at Almáti, which is only four miles from Nidgundi in the Southern Marátha Country Division, the runners' line between Bágevádi and Nidgundi—distance sixteen miles—was closed and a line between Nidgundi and Almáti opened instead. By this change a daily post has been maintained, instead of alternate day post, with Nidgundi, and there has been a net reduction of twelve miles in the length of the district post lines.

The following table contains statistics of articles dealt with by the District Post agency in the past two years :—

Period.	Posted for despatch.	Received for delivery.	Returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articled.
1883-84	335,143	1,053,187	51,294	4·87
1882-83	297,664	953,981	51,200	5·36

It will be seen, that the general development of correspondence has led to a marked increase in the number of articles, both posted for despatch and received for delivery.

Money Orders.

13,576 money orders were received for delivery against 12,113 in 1882-83. The increase, which represents 12·24 per cent., is attributable to the growing popularity of the money order sytem.

Registered articles.

The number of registered letters received for despatch, *viz.*, 2,653, shows a decrease of 461 letters, while the number received for delivery has increased only by 7. No special reason can be assigned for these variations.

Letters paid and unpaid.

236,988 paid letters were posted for despatch and 683,538 received for delivery, in both of which numbers post cards are included. The increase of more than 18 per cent. in both is due to the general development of correspondence. The unpaid correspondence shows, as in previous years, a tendency to decline.

Packets and Parcels.

The number of paid and unpaid packets posted for despatch, and unpaid packets received for delivery, is so small, that the fluctuations call for no remarks. The number of paid packets received for delivery, in which newspapers are included, shows a rise of 21·44 per cent., which is attributable to the increased demand for books and newspapers. The number of packets is steadily increasing, as will be seen from the marginally noted figures. The increase in the number of paid and unpaid parcels posted for despatch is due, as in the case of money orders, to the addition of the Maloli district post office, which received 13 parcels, while the increase of those received for delivery is attributable to the general development of correspondence.

Packets received for delivery.	Year.
14,602	1881-82.
17,081	1882-83.
20,744	1883-84.

Irrigation.

General Remarks

No new works were commenced during the year in the Deccan and Gujarát. The principal works in course of construction were the Nira Canal, Mhaswad Tank and Gokák Canal from the grant for Protective Public Works. The other works in progress were the Wághad Tank (to supplement the supply to the Kádwa River Works) and the Kás Dam for the Sátára water-supply. Work was also continued on the Parsul Tank, which had been commenced in the previous year to afford relief to numbers of the poorer classes in Khándesh, where crops had been damaged by locusts.

The number of works in operation remained the same as in the previous year. The area irrigated from these works was 32,864 acres, or 4,127 acres more than in 1882-83.

The average rainfall of the year was 31·42 inches, obtained from observations at 28 different stations. The kharíf rainfall was ample and evenly distributed throughout the districts. The chief characteristic of the rainfall of the year was the abnormal fall in the month of October. The average for this month was 6·11 inches as compared with 3·53 inches in 1880-81 and 2·40 inches in 1881-82.

The water-rate assessment amounted to Rs. 1,44,043 against Rs. 1,63,243 in the previous year; this decrease, in face of a large increase in the area irrigated, was due to the introduction of lower rates.

In Sind the Indus commenced to rise on the 8th June, and reached a height of 10 feet 3 inches at Bukkur on the 17th. It then fell to 9 feet 8 inches on the 28th, rose steadily to 15 feet 10 inches on the 17th July, and kept at that height until the 22nd, when it commenced to fall, and went down to 11 feet 2 inches on the 5th August. It rose again to 13 feet 10 inches on 15th August, and then fell to 9 feet 10 inches on the 25th. There was a rise again on the 8th September to 12 feet 8 inches, and the river fell for good. The inundation was a very unsteady and unfavourable one, and the gap which the curve showed between the 22nd July and the 5th August, when there is a great demand for water for the rice crops, was the cause of much damage. The canals were in good order and worked well, considering the fluctuating nature of the inundation, and the river embankments were in no case subjected to any strain.

Accounts.

The entire expenditure of the year, including contribution, was Rs. 33,04,376, distributed under different heads as follows :—

Capital—		
Productive Public Works	... Rs.	6,34,264
Irrigation and Navigation	... „	2,16,648
Famine Relief Protective Public Works ...	... „	8,46,440
	Total Rs	16,97,352
Revenue—		
Productive Public Works	... Rs.	2,42,270
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	... „	3,40,362
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	... „	8,76,420
	Total Rs.	14,59,052
Agricultural Works—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept...	Rs.	1,36,729
Contribution Works	„	11,243
	Total Rs.	1,47,972
	Grand Total ... Rs.	33,04,376

Gujarát Works.

The Háthmati Canal is now completed, and the capital account closed.

Háthmati Canal.

In order to reduce the loss by leakage resulting from the original branches crossing very low ground on high embankments, a new branch, half a mile further up, has been opened to Sonásan; this has been completed at a total cost (including compensation paid for land) of Rs. 1,597.

Surat.

There are no irrigation works of great importance in this collectorate. A sum of Rs. 6,801 was expended on improvements and protective works in connection with the Wágrej reclamation works. The Wágrej embankments, which were breached during the heavy floods of the previous monsoon, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,546.

Hartála Tank.

The Hartála Tank filled early in July, the area irrigated during the year being 179 acres.

Mhaswa Tank.

The area irrigated from the Mhaswa Tank during the year was 388 acres and the revenue Rs. 1,031 as against 187 acres and Rs. 761 for last year.

Mukti Tank.

The Mukti Tank is to supplement the natural discharge of the river Pánjhra. The storage was drawn upon from April 17th to June 3rd, during which period 79 millions cubic feet were used, the daily discharge varying from 5 to 15 cubic feet per second.

The area of permanent irrigation with a fixed assessment is 1,500 acres. In addition to this, 1,003 acres were irrigated, the revenue from which is Rs. 2,984.

Jámda Canals.

The area irrigated during the year was 2,083 acres against 1,081 of last year, and the revenue was Rs. 4,542, or Rs. 117 less than last year. The reduction in the revenue with an increased irrigated area is due to the lower scale of water rates introduced during the year.

The Parsul Tank was commenced in 1882-83 as a famine relief work. Out of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,20,602, the sum of Rs. 45,165 has been expended up to the close of the year. Of this sum Rs. 35,824 have been charged to the Civil Department as famine relief expenditure. The net debit to the capital account in the Irrigation Department amounts to Rs. 9,341. The work is still in progress, and will, it is hoped, be completed during next year.

Old works.

General repairs were carried out from Imperial Funds on 44 works at a cost of Rs. 18,854 as compared with Rs. 25,687 on 62 works during the previous year. The expenditure during the year may be divided as follows :—

1. Extension and improvement	Rs.	307
2. Repairs	„	18,547
Total ...	Rs.	18,854

Out of the 44 works repaired, 14 are in the Násik Collectorate and 30 in Khándesh. There has been an expenditure of Rs. 1,358 on 16 works in Khándesh and of Rs. 1,008 on 10 works in Násik from the Pátfalla Fund contributed by the villagers. Of the works repaired the more important are the Datarti and Sháháda in Khándesh, and Wághla, Ambason, Khakurdi, Kikwári and Bez in the Násik Collectorate. The completion of the Datarti work is delayed for want of labour. The Sháháda bundhára was breached during the heavy monsoon of the year under report. It has been repaired, and the work was completed at the close of the year. The Ambason, Khakurdi and Bez are completed, and the Wághla works are approaching completion. The Kikwári work was completed, but some repairs have been found necessary in consequeuce of the heavy monsoon of the year under report. The repairs will be carried on and completed during the year 1884-85.

Násik. Kádwa River System.

This system of works is situated in the Dindori and Niphád Tálukás, and comprises the following :—

1. The Wághad Tank.
2. The Pálkhed Canal.
3. The Wádali Canal.
4. The Ojhar Támbat Canal.
5. The Sukena Canal.

It was expected that the works connected with the Wághad Tank would be completed before the monsoon of 1883 ; but, unfortunately, abnormal floods prevented this hope being realized. Owing to the heavy and late rains, which did not cease altogether until the 21st October, little progress was made till December.

The expenditure on the Pálkhed Canal debitable to the capital account was restricted to the completion of one over-bridge for the Mohádi-Sukena road and the completion of the survey of the land under command of the canal.

Practically the canal, or works in the canal, as far as to where it crosses the G. I. P. Railway are completed as designed; those beyond will be undertaken on completion of the Wághad Tank.

This canal, when wholly complete, will command a gross irrigable area of 23,466 acres ; of this 9,837 acres are now commanded by works in operation.

The rainfall on the canal was unusually large in both the kharíf and rabi seasons, notwithstanding which there was an increase of 112 acres due to the more favourable crop rates introduced during the year. The total rainfall from June, 1883, to January, 1884, was 55·97 inches as compared with 21·06, 19·32 and 46·43 inches in 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83, respectively.

The area irrigated during the year was 1,005 acres as compared with 1,238, 1,023 and 894, respectively, in the three previous years. The maintenance of the works cost Rs. 2,633.

The net irrigable area commanded by the Wadáli Canal is 2,433 acres according to the survey recently made. Of this area 326 acres bear a consolidated assessment, in addition to which 203 acres were irrigated during the year as compared with 226 and 206 acres in 1881-82 and 1882-83, respectively.

The water-supply was sufficient during the whole year.

The rainfall was abnormally great—42·06 inches ; this sufficiently accounts for the small decrease in the area irrigated.

No works debitable to the capital account were done on the Ojhar Támbat Canal during the year.

Ahmednagar. Ojhar Canal. Left Bank.

The net irrigable area under command, as per survey recently completed, is 6,824 acres, but only 1,647 acres of this area are under near command. The area irrigated during the year was 221 acres as compared with 100 acres in 1881-82 and 142 acres in 1882-83.

This work is in operation and is practically complete, with the exception of some distributaries to command the area at the tail of the canal, which will not be required until the storage works at Máládevi are completed.

Some small masonry works on the main canal and on the distributaris were carried out during the year.

The net irrigable area under command is 20,088 acres, of which only 14,763 acres are provided for by distributaries.

The rainfall in the canal district was unusually large, and favourable in both seasons, which, no doubt, accounts for the large decrease in the area irrigated as compared with previous three years. In this year the total area irrigated was 1,602 acres as compared with 3,161 in 1880-81, 3,093 in 1881-82, and 2,408 in 1882-83.

The water-supply was sufficient during the whole year, except in May 1883.

The length of the canal and distributaries in operation during the year were 19 and 20 miles, respectively. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 2,429.

Lákh Canal

The main canal is practically complete, and the work is in operation ; the extensions of distributaries are unnecessary until the supply is ensured by the construction of the Máládevi Tank.

The net irrigable area under command is 20,760 acres, of which only 11,280 acres are provided for by distributaries.

The area irrigated during the year was 165 acres as compared with 316 in 1881-82 and 237 in 1882-83; the decrease was due to the large and seasonable rainfall.

The water-supply was sufficient during the year, except in April and May 1883. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 1,445.

Bhátodi Tank.

This work is complete in all respects including distributaries, and is in active operation. There was no work done during the year debitable to the capital account, but some deferred payments were made on account of land compensation. It is satisfactory to find, notwithstanding the unusually large rainfall, that the steady annual increase of area irrigated exhibited by this work has been well maintained, the total area irrigated being 1,394 as compared with 1,023 acres in the previous year—an increase of 36 per cent. The comparatively large increase in area of the past two years is entirely due to the extension of distributaries, which has brought a large area of land under near command.

The water-supply was ample during the year.

The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 1,103, including Rs. 166 for plantations and Rs. 224 for canal clearance.

Poona. Mutha Canals.

Operations involving outlay of capital were restricted to making arrangements for raising the storage in Lake Fife; constructing a bank on the upper side of the Mutha Right Bank Canal in 26 and 27 miles; fixing stones and indicators along the Mutha Right Bank Canal in first 9 miles; making contour survey of Lake Fife at R. L. 241·07; making a regulating sluice at the first over-bridge; opening an escape channel just above the over-bridge; constructing pick-up weir and distributing channel to utilize leakage water at 5½ miles; construction of distributaries, planting trees, and the acquisition of land round the lake.

No change was made in the head works of Lake Fife.

Almost all the distributaries on the Mutha Right Bank Canal have been nearly completed.

Some slight extensions of the distribution pipes for the Poona water-supply were carried out.

As in the previous year, owing to the prospective shortness of supply towards the close of the hot weather, irrigation was restricted to the first 28 miles on the Right Bank Canal. The deficiency of supply during the months of April and May, 1883, was the cause of anxiety, and the crops in some instances suffered; but the case was met, as far as possible, by liberal remissions of water rates, which amounted to Rs. 3,487.

The area irrigated by the Multha Canals during the year was 10,004, showing an increase of 915 acres on that of previous year.

The outlay on maintenance and repairs, including the water-supply works in Poona, amounted altogether to Rs. 41,287.

The rainfall at Poona was 47·42 inches as compared with 24·60 inches in the previous year, the average of the last 34 years being 26·66 inches.

Nirá Canal.

Owing to the late rain, the work on the Bhatghar dam could not be resumed till December 1883. The progress made during the year has not been as rapid as was anticipated, owing to the great scarcity of labour due to the opening of the works for the Western Deccan Railway. The dam in the river has been raised 10 feet above river-bed, and the foundations throughtout have been laid.

The portion of the weir across the Vir nála was completed to full height. The first 33 miles of the main canal, together with all drainage works, were practically completed during the year. The foundation for a canal chauki at Sunsur, near the 65th mile, was laid. The expenditure on these works during and to end of 1883-84 has been as follows:—

	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhatgar	70,988	3,64,270
Vir Head Works and Main Canal	2,36,687	14,43,596
Total ...	3,07,675	18,07,866

Sholápur. Ekruk Tank.

The operations of the year in the Sholápur District comprise the following:—Ekruk Tank, Ashti Tank, Pangaon Tank, Mhaswad Tank Canal No. II, and Koregaon Tank.

All the works connected with this project have been completed, except the plantations, which are yearly being added to. Two old works which had failed, *viz.*, the Ranipeit Bridge and an aqueduct of two 10-feet spans, both on the Left Bank, Low Level Canal, were re-constructed during the year.

The expenses of maintenance were not so heavy as in 1882-83, because the banks were not breached so seriously nor in so many places as in that year. The rainfall of the year was 39·93 inches, or 43·27 per cent. greater than the average of the past thirty-one years.

The area irrigated during the year was 1,439 acres, and the water-rate assessment amounted to Rs. 5,079. This area exceeded that of the previous year by 133 acres, but the assessments were Rs. 161 less, owing to the reduction in water rates. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 9,358, or Rs. 1,040 more than in 1882-83.

The works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,699 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 3,430 spent on special repairs.

The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 9,97,948.

Ashti Tank.

At the close of 1882-83 the head works and Right Bank Canal were completed, and the Left Bank Canal was in operation up to the 9th mile. During the year the Left Bank Canal was completed.

The rainfall of the year was 27·95 inches, or 5·91 inches less than the average of the past six years.

The area irrigated during the year was 739 acres, and the water-rate assessments amounted to Rs. 1,464. This area was greater than that of 1882-83 by 491 acres, and the assessments exceeded those of that year by Rs. 564. The gross earnings of the tank were Rs. 1,735, or Rs. 701 in excess of the year before.

The maintenance for the year cost Rs. 3,782.

The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 5,47,862.

Sátára. Krishna Canal.

The works carried out during the year were ordinary repairs and silt clearance to main canal and branches, and the improvement of branch channel No. 32.

The mileage of branch channels open during 1883-84 was 25 as compared with 23 in the previous year.

The area irrigated during the year was 3,321 acres as compared with 3,023 in the previous year.

Upper Man River Works.

The Pingli Tank and Gondowli Canal were maintained in good order, and ordinary repairs executed during the year.

The area irrigated was 644 acres compared with 300 acres in the previous year.

Maini Tank.

The area irrigated from the Maini Tank during the year was 1,009 acres compared with 742 acres in the previous year.

The Kás dam is complete with the exception of some pitching.

Protective Public Works—Mhaswa Tank.

The work carried out during the year on this project consists of the concrete wall, protective bund, and wing wall in connection with the waste weir; earthwork of the dam which has been brought up to sanctioned level throughout, with the exception of a few portions; the pitching which has been completed; and the plantations on the margin of the reservoir and in the vicinity of the bungalow.

Main Canal No. I.—The excavation of the first 5 miles is complete, and considerable progress has been made up to the tunnel. About two-thirds of the work for the tunnel approaches have been carried out.

Canal No. II.—Earthworks for 9 miles are complete, and some of the masonry work under construction.

The water in the Mhaswad Tank commenced to rise on the 4th June. On the 9th June it stood 9 feet above sill of sluices, and on the 27th September reached the crest of temporary waste weir 15 feet above sluice. The waste weir overflowed till the 9th November.

Sátára Water-supply Kás Reservoir.

With the exception of ¼th mile in first section and one mile in the second section the earthworks of the channel are complete. Most of the masonry works are also completed. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,24,898.

Jath State.

A survey for a small irrigation work in the Jath State was carried out during the year.

Kaládgi.

The works in the district comprise the following :—

Muchkundi Tank.	Repairs to Mamdápur, large tank.
Kendur Tank Gauges.	Do. do. small tank,
Mamdápur Tank Gauge.	Gauging the Dou River.

The dam of the Muchkundi Tank has been completed during this year, as also have been the main and branch canals. Except some minor works and the plantations, this project is now completed, and will be brought into operation during the coming monsoon when the tank fills. Of Rs. 1,16,693 sanctioned for the work, Rs. 1,07,061 have been spent.

Belgaum. Gokák Canal.

The first section of this canal has been practically completed, except the distributaries and outlets of the Wadarhatti Branch, which are now being constructed as required for irrigation. This section, which is complete in itself, consists of a masonry weir across the Ghatprabha, 2,187 feet long and a length of 2⅝ miles of main canal, mostly through deep rock cutting, in places 32 feet deep. From the end of this a branch channel is led for about 11 miles. This section commands, in all, an area of 14,091 acres.

This area can now be irrigated by the natural flow of the river assisted by the storage formed by the main weir.

The convict gang was employed from April to end of November, 1883, on the main canal excavation, and for a few days on the main weir and the residence. The number of the gang averaged 422 for the above period. The total value of the work done by them was Rs. 6,552. The total expenditure on the gang during the eight months for food, clothing, establishment, housing, hospital charges, &c., was Rs. 21,838, which shows, that the convicts earned 30 per cent. of their total cost. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 85,619; only Rs. 7,232 of the sanctioned estimate remain unexpended.

A rough survey has been made for an alternative line through soil and soft muram for the main canal extension; but further investigation is necessary before it can be known if this line is preferable to the original line already surveyed.

Gokák Canal, 2nd Section.

Surveys have been made for storage reservoirs for the canal at Rajgoli and Madgi, Belgaum, and the surveys for reservoirs at Benniwad, Saltánpur, and Hirkal, Chikodi Táluka, and at Ajra, Kolhápur State, are being completed.

Dhárwár.

The works in connection with the Medleri Tank were continued during the year. The tank works are nearly complete. The excavation of the right and left bank distributaries has been nearly completed. The distributary masonry works have been commenced, and are well in hand. Rs. 4,767 were expended during the year, and Rs. 51,579 up to date.

A new distributary in connection with the Dambal Tank, taking water across the old waste-weir nála, was commenced during the year. The works have well advanced. The earth-work is almost complete, and masonry works are in progress. Less than a thousand rupees of the sanctioned estimate remain unexpended.

The works for the improvement of the Assundi Tank are nearly complete. The earth-work in connection with the right and left bank irrigation channels has well advanced towards completion. Two of the channel road bridges have been completed. The remaining masonry works are in progress. About three-fourths of the sanctioned amount have been spent.

Repairs to 29 tanks were completed during the year. The total amount spent was Rs. 59,395.

Twenty tanks have been surveyed during the year for the purpose of drawing out plans for their proper repair, and estimating their cost.

Kánara.

During the year 24 irrigation tanks in the Kánara Collectorate have been inspected by the Assistant Engineer with a view to forming an idea of their general state and necessity for repair. All of them are situated in the Supa (Haliyál) Táluka.

Sind Desert Canal.

The pavement of the four centre openings of the head regulator was removed and lowered 2 feet, and that of the two side openings 6 inches. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out this work, owing to the presence of sand, and the height to which the water from percolation rose over the top of the pavement; it was, however, satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 9,184.

The sill of the Drakhan regulator was also lowered by 1′ 9″, to suit the altered gradient of the canal, at a cost of Rs. 4,046.

Rs. 5,216 were expended on the construction of two new road bridges.

The bed of the canal, from the head regulator to the Dhand at the mouth, has been cleared to a depth of 3 feet below its original level. Owing to the unusual high level in the Dhand, this excavation had to be carried out under water.

The bed of the Muradwah, which is a branch of the Desert Canal, has been deepened to the level of the sill of the regulator. The expenditure on earth-work was Rs. 41,779.

As the work now stands, the total estimate amounts to Rs. 9,95,865; the allotment for the year was Rs. 67,000 and the expenditure during the year Rs. 65,657, making a total expenditure up to date of Rs. 8,16,749.

Begári Canal.

The expenditure on ordinary repairs to embankments, clearance of main canal and branches, and on the usual establishment amounted to Rs. 14,745.

The embankments between the 19th and 38th miles were completed to the full height of 4 feet above full supply level with 10 feet top width and slope of 1½ to 1. Also from the 39th to the 57th mile the embankments have been strengthened and brought to their proper section, thus completing this portion of the work.

A new cut, 980 feet long with 60 feet bottom width, was excavated to improve the alignment of the canal just below the 19th mile regulator. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 31,340.

Rs. 43,656 were expended on the construction of 81 masonry heads for private water-courses.

A stop-gate bridge was constructed across the Begári, on behalf of the Kandáhár State Railway, just below the mouth of the Nurwah. Its object is to force the water down that canal into the railway reservoir tanks at Jacobabad and Jatpat. The bridge consists of 5 (ten feet) openings with one of 15 feet for boats. The foundations are 6 feet deep, piers 13 feet high, and the bed is protected by a masonry pavement and pitching of dry brick. The total expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 42,164.

The extensions and improvements of the Kashmor Bund, which were commenced last year, were completed in April; the expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,481. Repairs to the Nurwah head sluice, clearance of the canal, and opening out of two branches into the Sind Dhora were executed during the year. The Miraniwah, from the regulator in the bund to the Briggswah, a distance of 1½ miles, was re-opened and cleared to a bottom width of 16 feet. The usual abkalani and conservancy establishment was maintained during the inundation and throughout the year. The total cost was Rs. 46,057

Shikárpur Canals.

The Sukkur Begári bund has now been raised throughout to 3 feet above the high flood level of 1882 at a total cost of Rs. 12,557, Rs. 1,555 of which were spent during the year.

Two sluices were constructed for the Serái and Doranwahs. Owing to the encroachment of the river between Aliwahn and Bhatar a new loop bund had to be made 6,400 feet in length with a sluice for the Sanrowah. The estimate amounted to Rs. 36,992 and expenditure to Rs. 28,817. Six sluices were completed at a cost of Rs. 11,940.

The expenditure on ordinary repairs and establishments amounted to Rs. 8,455.

The cost of clearance, repairs to embankments, and abkalani establishment on the Sind Canal was Rs. 10,449, and Rs. 22,155 were spent on the clearance and maintenance of other canals in Rohri costing Rs. 2,500 and more, while Rs. 32,661 were expended on ordinary clearance and maintenance of abkalani establishment on other canals.

Sukkur Cana..

From the allotment, for the year, of Rs. 8,060 for the construction of kurriah heads, Rs. 5,259 were expended below the 39th mile. The estimate amounts to Rs. 59,659, and expenditure up to date is Rs. 11,327.

Wing walls and a new set of regulating apparatus were provided for the Rahuja Regulator. The total expenditure is Rs. 11,174, of which Rs. 6,174 were spent during the year.

A new wrought-iron pipe was laid for the syphon that carries the Garang under the Sukkur Canal. The estimated amount was Rs. 4,832 and expenditure Rs. 4,829.

Ordinary clearance and repairs to embankments, chaukis and regulators were completed at a cost of Rs. 15,271, and Rs. 5,676 were spent on the usual abkalani and conservancy establishment.

Ghár Canal.

The construction of a loop bund behind the 5th and 6th mile of the Jháli bund was commenced, and Rs. 6,000 were expended from the estimated amount of Rs. 24,591. The rapid encroachment of the river made this work necessary.

The ordinary clearance on this canal and its branches was much delayed, as the canals did not dry till later than usual. The Jháli bund was strengthened in dangerous places, and the loop at the 18th mile brought to full height and strengthened by a 10-feet berm. All other expenditure was for ordinary clearance and repairs. The total expenditure on clearance and repairs was Rs. 48,358, and Rs. 20,525 were spent in keeping up the usual abkalani and conservancy establishments.

Western Nára Canal.

The only works carried out on the Western Nára canal consisted of ordinary clearance and repairs to embankments, on which Rs. 37,849 were spent, and Rs. 13,730 on maintaining the abkalani establishment, closing breaches, &c.

Eastern Nára Canal.

The masonry sluice in the Tangan bund, which, as noted in last year's report, was partially destroyed before completion, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,343, of which Rs. 2,548 were spent during the year.

Not much progress was made in the excavation of the channel from the head of the Thar Canal to the sea, owing to the early arrival of fresh water in the Puran-Dhora. What little was done, however, was of the most emergent nature, and consisted in widening the cuts through the old bunds in the Puran to the full width. The Allah bund also was cut through. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,570, which brings the total expenditure up to Rs. 8,25,659, the estimated amount being Rs. 9,92,888.

The final allotment for works on the Mithráu Canal amounted to Rs. 1,06,650, of which Rs. 6,590 were expended on materials for the 9th mile regulator, Rs. 18 on furniture for chaukis, and Rs. 1,00,042 on the protective embankment, of which about 44½ miles were completed. The total of the estimate is Rs. 14,74,958, of which Rs. 9,35,067 have been expended up to date.

The work done on the protective embankment of the Thar Canal was carried out partly by prison and partly by free labour. The gang of prisoners numbered on an average about 465 men, and the value of the work done by them amounted to Rs. 47,739. The embankment has been completed with the exception of a few cubic feet in the 26th and 28th miles. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,07,932, of which Rs. 52,912 were adjusted by credit to Civil Department.

Karáchi Pinyári Canal.

Two sluices were built across the two branches, into which the Pinyári divides about its 27th mile, in order to keep up the supply level when the head regulator is closed on account of breaches or rain. The sluice across the Chota Pinyári (the smaller branch), consisting of two 10 feet openings and one of 15 feet for boats, was completed, and the one across the Shorwah was brought up to springing. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 19,985.

A sluice to replace an old bund in the tail of the Upper Nurwah was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,915.

The work of completing the line of bunds on the left bank was completed within the year. It consisted in constructing new pieces of bund to connect the several old ones in the Sháhbandar District, and so form one continuous line. The estimate amounted to Rs. 42,068, and Rs. 37,555 were spent during the year, making a total expenditure of Rs. 42,228.

The old bunds thus connected were strengthened and repaired at a cost of Rs. 50,287, so that the whole line is now of uniform section and strength. Rs. 15,365 were spent on repairs to bunds on the right bank. A sluice was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,030 at the mouth of the Burwah, to prevent its drawing off too much water from the Khanta.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General result.

THE total receipts of the year 1883-84 in all departments amounted to Rs. 11,48,44,633 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,72,61,195, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,75,83,438, the net result being a considerable improvement upon the surplus of the previous year 1882-83. The most noticeable increase was in "Land Revenue", "Opium", "Salt", "Stamps", "Excise", "Customs", "Forest" and "Interest". But there occurred a decline in the "Mint", "Jail", "Military", and "Telegraph" receipts, which left a net increase of Rs. 56,04,989. The expenditure of the year was less than that of 1882-83. The saving accrued chiefly in the outlay connected with the "Irrigation", "Telegraph", "Military", "State Railway", and "Local Public Works Departments". This was, however, counterbalanced by a heavy charge on account of "Loss by Exchange on Home Bills" and by a large increase on account of other Civil Services, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 35,52,827 as compared with the outgoings of 1882-83.

The transactions of the Bombay Provincial Services for 1883-84 are summarized below:—

			Rs.
Provincial Civil Receipts			1,67,52,662
Percentage share of Land Revenue by way of Imperial allotment ...			2,01,14,012
Other Departmental Receipts—			
Public Works	7,02,690		
Telegraph	3,425		
		7,06,115	
Contribution from Local Funds		52,810	
Total Receipts ...			3,76,25,599
Provincial Expenditure, Civil			3,34,95,919
Other Departmental ditto—			
Public Works	35,95,869		
Telegraph	55,779		
		36,51,648	
Contribution to Local Funds		4,57,263	
Total Expenditure ...			3,76,04,830
Provincial Surplus			20,769
Opening Balance... ...			41,68,931
Closing Balance... ...			41,89,700

Civil Receipts, Imperial and Provincial: comparison of actual receipts.

The receipts of the Civil Departments in 1883-84 aggregated Rs. 10,37,29,661; they were greater by Rs. 63,18,623 than those of 1882-83.

Increase in Receipts.

The increase of Rs. 25,47,986 under "Land Revenue" is attributable, first, to the collection for the first time in 1883-84 of enhanced survey rates in some tálukás and the levy in Sind of a village officers' cess under Act V of 1881; secondly, to large sales of land in the Presidency town and of occupancy rights in the Mofussil; thirdly, to the recovery of revenue instalments, which were postponed in the previous year owing to damage done to crops; and, fourthly, to a smaller amount of revenue remaining outstanding at the close of 1883-84, cultivators having generally obtained better prices for their produce in consequence of increased export trade in grain, which enabled them to pay off Government demands. The increase of Rs. 11,44,881 under "Opium" is owing to increased demand for Málwa opium in China. The salt revenue of the last year was in excess of that in the previous year by Rs. 1,56,556. The improvements of Rs. 61,160 under "Stamps" is ascribed partly to an extensive export trade of wheat, and partly to the establishment of 34 new joint stock companies in the Presidency. The adoption of strict preventive measures throughout the Presidency and several Native States caused an improvement of Rs. 7,63,336 in excise receipts. The increase of Rs. 62,385 under "Customs" is ascribed to stimulation of the liquor trade. The "License-tax" receipts show a small increase of Rs. 5,875. The income of "Forests" in this Presidency was larger by Rs. 4,12,747 than in 1882-83. In the year under review large quantities of railway sleepers were supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway; the Indus Valley State Railway also consumed greater quantities of wood fuel.

The maintenance of a strict system of forest conservancy over a more extended area greatly increased the realizations from the sale of grass, and other forest produce. There were also large sales, at better prices, of well-seasoned timber for extensive railway and other public works carried on in this Presidency. The "Registration" receipts of the last year exhibit an increase of Rs. 51,251, which is attributable partly to the fact that in that year a large amount of landed property was mortgaged by Hindus in order to defray the expenses of marriages which were solemnized in a greater number than in ordinary years, owing to "Singhastha" in 1884-85, and partly to an increase in the number of registrations in Khándesh, many persons having raised money to rebuild their houses destroyed by a flood, and in the Ahmednagar and Lower Sind Frontier districts owing to the destruction of crops. Arrears recovered from certain Jágírdárs caused an increase of Rs. 28,881 under "Tributes from Native States". The large increase of Rs. 2,74,820 under "Police" is mainly due to the fact, that what was formerly the municipal share of the cost of the Bombay city police has been credited to Government pending the transfer to the Bombay Municipality of the cost of other services; the recovery of the cost of punitive posts, chiefly employed in the Thána District, also contributed to the improvement. The establishment of many new Government schools and an increase in the number of students at schools and colleges, caused an increase of Rs. 11,992 under "Education". The large increase of Rs. 15,41,153 under "Interest" is chiefly due to the recovery of interest on the capital debt of the Bombay Port Trust. Receipts were swelled by subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund which was taken over by Government in December 1882, and by pension contributions of Government servants lent to several Native States; but, on the other hand, there was a decline in Military Fund Receipts, the result being a net increase of Rs. 35,561 under "Receipts in aid of superannuation" The contribution from the Belgaum Local Fund made for the first time towards the cost of the Nipáni and Dájipur road was the chief cause of an increase of Rs. 25,098 under "Contribution from Local Fund."

Decrease in Receipts.

The decrease of Rs. 7,05,461 under "Mint" was caused by a smaller import of silver bullion in 1883-84, than in the previous year in which also a book credit of Rs. 2,19,475 was afforded to bring the value of copper in stock upon the "Advance Account". The decline of Rs. 92,627 under "Law and Justice" is attributable, first, to small realizations on account of magisterial fines; secondly, to a decline in the sale proceeds of jail manufacture consequent on the abolition of certain jail industries; and, thirdly, to the employment of a smaller number of convicts on public works, probably owing to diminution of the number of prisoners as the charges have also decreased; and the decrease of Rs. 14,405 under "Stationery and Printing" is due to the smaller quantity of stationery supplied to the Berár Administration in 1883-84 than in the previous year; and that of Rs. 1,00,530 under "Miscellaneous" is attributable to the transfer of a smaller amount of long standing Presidency Savings Bank deposits in the last year than in the previous year.

Comparison of Expenditure.

The total civil expenditure of 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 5,65,67,795. It exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 31,78,896.

Increase in Expenditure.

There was a net increase of Rs. 8,40,073 in the actuals for the last year under "Refunds and Drawbacks". In that year a debit of Rs. 15,05,965 appeared under that head on account of the special remissions of land revenue granted in the famine-stricken districts under the orders of the Secretary of State, against a similar charge of Rs. 3,30,594 adjusted in the accounts for 1882-83. But, on the other hand, there were smaller payments during 1883-84 than in the previous year on account of "Drawbacks", and the share of the Goa Government in the common Customs duty; the reduction in the latter is due to a modification in the tariff of Portuguese India. In consideration of the loss entailed on that Government, an annual compensation of Rs. 59,000 is granted to it in accordance with Article IX, Clause (E) of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, and which is chargeable to "Assignments and Compensation". The actuals for 1882-83 also contained special refunds on account of difference between the new and the old rates at which salt duty was realized in 1881-82, and the repayment of difference between the new and old rates of pass duty on opium payable to Native States for previous years. The excess of Rs. 1,74,247 under "Assignments and Compensations" was caused, first, by a payment in advance to the Bombay Municipality on account of compensation for license fees on liquor shops in the Presidency Town taken over by Government under Act V of 1878; secondly, by payment, for the first time, of annual compensation to the Goa Government in consideration of the above mentioned loss of Customs revenue; thirdly, by heavy payments, which included sums due for previous years, on account of compensation for assumption by Government of the ábkári management of certain Native States; In the last year a new charge was created on account of village establishments entertained in Sind for collection of cess levied under Bombay Act IV of 1881; a special outlay was also incurred for destruction of locusts. These extraordinary payments caused an increase of Rs. 2,32,024 under "Land Revenue". Heavy charges were incurred in connection with the supply of sleepers to the Southern Marátha Country Railway and with the re-organization of the superior staff of the Bombay Forest Department causing a large increase of Rs. 2,30,656 under "Forest". The increase of Rs. 35,057 under "Registration" is chiefly due to the re-organization of the several district establishments at an increased cost sanctioned in December 1882. The excess of Rs. 51,931 under "General Administration" was produced by heavy charges incurred on account of cash remittances through the Currency Department. The increase of Rs. 2,49,039 under "Police" is principally on account of the

cost of the Bombay Town Police taken over by Government, the Municipality consenting to pay the difference between the Government contribution and the total charge for the Police, pending settlement of the question as to what other services should be transferred to the Municipality in lieu of the police charges made over to Government. The transfer to the Bombay Provincial Services of the expenditure connected with the steamer "Jhelum" and flat "Mooltan" in 1883-84, and the payment in that year of compensation for the removal of fishing stakes at the entrance of the Bombay Harbour brought on an increase of Rs. 37,563 under "Marine"; that of Rs. 33,987 under "Medical" is principally on account of diet and clothing to patients, and that of Rs. 44,807 under "Stationery and Printing" represents the cost of increased supplies of articles of European manufacture from the Central Stores to several Provincial offices, the local purchase of such articles having been prohibited by the Government of India. The increase of Rs. 32,295 under "Famine Relief" represents the larger outlay incurred in the last year in connection with certain works, specially undertaken to afford relief to people in the districts visited by locusts. The drawings of the Secretary of State in 1883-84 were much larger than those in the previous year; there consequently occurred a large excess of Rs. 22,88,088 under "Exchange on Transactions with London."

Decreases in Expenditure.

The decrease of Rs. 3,89,784 under Interest on other obligations is attributable to the disappearance of a charge on account of interest on the Civil Fund, Provident Branch, which was taken over by Government in December 1882. The saving of Rs. 65,373 under Salt occurred chiefly in the expenditure connected with the purchase of salt and with freights in this Presidency, and with the supply of free salt to the Indore Darbár. The reduction in the Customs Establishment, consequent on the revision of the tariff, caused a saving of Rs. 45,420 under "Customs". The decrease of Rs. 30,572 under "Mint" is due to slack work in that department, and that of Rs. 81,697 under "Political" is ascribable to the absence of special charges in 1883-84, resembling those incurred in the previous year in connection with the installation of the Gáikwár of Baroda. The disappearance of a charge on account of donations to the late Civil Fund, Provident Branch, and smaller payments of gratuities to several Customs officers thrown out of employment, account for the saving of Rs. 3,16,833 under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions." A large portion of the claim of the Bombay Municipality on account of water-rates on Government buildings having remained outstanding at the close of 1883-84, there occurred a decrease of Rs. 47,296 under "Miscellaneous". The absence in that year of a special charge like the one that appeared in 1882-83 on account of contributions towards the cost of drainage works carried on in the chief Presidency town is the cause of the decrease of Rs. 54,451 under "Contribution to Local".

Debt and remittances.

The total receipts under this head were Rs. 41,78,34,739, and the expenditure Rs. 46,56,82,015.

Miscellaneous Loans Receipts.

The recoveries during the year on account of loans previously granted, amounted to Rs. 6,29,838, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Loans to Native States	89,100
Ditto to Presidency Corporations, including Port Trust	3,07,933
Ditto to Mofussil Municipalities	32,946
Ditto to District and other Local Funds Committees	25,252
Ditto to landholders and other notabilities	1,74,607
	6,29,838

Payments.

The following amounts were advanced during 1883-84 on account of sanctioned loans :—

	Rs.
Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	1,698
Ditto to District and other Local Fund Committees	1,043
Ditto to landholders and other notabilities	3,17,793
	3,20,534

The transactions of the Service Funds in the Presidency were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	71,465	3,097
Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund	36,574	42,329
Total ...	1,08,039	45,426

	Rs.
Amount withdrawn ...	58,10,398
Amount paid	55,16,709
	2,93,689

The amount withdrawn from the Civil Treasuries on account of the Presidency Savings Bank deposits during the last year exceeded the amount deposited by Rs. 2,93,689.

G. I. P. Railway ...	33,22,918
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	11,01,702
	44,24,620

The moiety of the surplus profit earned bythe Guaranteed Railways in this Presidency amounted to Rs. 44,24,620 in the past year against a sum of Rs. 40,73,579 disbursed in 1882-83.

The opening and closing balances for 1883-84 on the 1st April, 1883, and 31st March, 1884, were Rs. 1,90,74,047 and Rs. 2,06,22,115 respectively: of the latter amount, Rs. 1,35,25,278 were distributed among the different district treasuries and Rs. 70,96,837 were retained in Bombay.

Uncurrent coin.

During the year under report uncurrent copper coins of the value of Rs. 20,545 were withdrawn from circulation, and, with other coin unfit for re-issue, weighing 180 maunds, were defaced and sold; the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,045 at the average rate of Rs. 28 per maund. There remained in balance at the close of the year uncurrent coin of the nominal value of Rs. 18,587.

Mint.

Silver Receipts.

The balance of silver bullion in the Mint on the 1st April, 1883, was Rs. 27,91,423, and the amount of silver bullion received during the year from the Currency Department for coinage was Rs. 2,53,94,455, including a remittance of uncurrent coin amounting to Rs. 3,53,415, received in April last, for which Mint certificates were issued, as there was not then a sufficient quantity of good coin in hand for exchange. The uncurrent coin received from treasury officers amounted to Rs. 2,91,319. There were only two remittances of old Portuguese Indian silver coin, valued at Rs. 46,976, received in June 1883 and January 1884; on the remittance received in the latter month seigniorage was charged. Rs. 1,558 worth of British Indian silver coin was also received from Goa.

Silver Coinage.

The amount of silver coined and put into circulation during the year was Rs. 2,38,87,405 of the British Indian coinage. No silver coins were struck for the Portuguese Indian Government.

Silver Imports.

The net imports of silver bullion into the Bombay Presidency amounted to 523 lákhs; of these 317 lákhs were tendered for coinage,—the balance, 206 lákhs, in the shape of fine silver bars, having, it is believed, been absorbed principally by the Central India States.

Tenders.

The amounts tendered by merchants to the Mint for coinage in the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 respectively were as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Imported from Europe	288½ lákhs	280¾ lákhs
Do. from China	19 „	24 „
Mexican and Maria Theresa dollars from America *vid* Hongkong	22 „	10½ „
Country silver and ornaments	¼ „	½ „
Native coins	15½ „	1¼ „
Total ...	345½ „	317 „

Copper.

Copper, as specified below, was coined for the British Indian Government:—

	Tale.	Value in Rupees.
Single pice	1,24,42,752	1,94,418
Pies	47,94,432	24,971

No copper coins were struck for the Portuguese Indian Government, but Rs. 1,47,083 worth of old Portuguese Indian copper coins were received for destruction and sale.

Portuguese Indian Government.

Up to the close of the official year, 21,04,132 rupees in Portuguese currency, equivalent to Rs. 19,07,931 of British Indian currency, have been received into the Mint, and 21,50,000 rupees worth of new coin of the following denominations have been issued:—

Rupees	17,50,000
½ Rupees	1,75,000
¼ do.	1,15,000
⅛ do.	1,10,000

In copper Rs. 2,26,075 in Portuguese currency, equivalent to Rs. 2,25,366 in British Indian currency, have been received into the Mint, and 50,000 rupees worth of new copper coin of the following denominations have been issued:—

Rupees 25,000 worth ¼ tangas
Do. 25,000 „ ⅛ „

Capital Account.

The total amount charged to the capital account of the Mint up to the end of the past year was Rs. 34,24,238, which includes a very large item of Rs. 12,62,200 for the value of the land; of this latter amount it must, however, be noted that only Rs. 2,45,000 have actually passed in cash payment, and that the balance represents the estimated value of the

remaining portion of the land within Mint limits. There was no fresh capital expenditure during the year.

Losses.

The loss of the melting department, calculated on the total weight of bullion melted, was 9½ pies, or ·0504 per 100 standard tolas, against 7½ pies in 1882-83.

The loss in the coining department, calculated on the weight of standard bars operated on, was 6 pies, or ·0304 per cent., the same as in the previous year.

At present the annealing loss averages about 1 rupee in every 2,000 coined, or 50 per lákh; in former times it was nearly double this amount, the allowance for annealing being as much as 2 per 1,000, or 100 to the lákh.

An excellent alteration has been male in the "pickling" system by Major Riddell, the annealed bits being turned round and round in a copper cylinder immersed in the sulphuric acid, instead of being stirred by hand; the bits are thus "blanched" better and more quickly than formerly.

In the packing department a great improvement has been effected by the introduction of a machine constructed from drawings given by Mr. English, the mechanic in charge of the automaton weighing machines. The coins are emptied out of their bags on to a strip of canvas which is made to travel; as the coins move forward they are inspected on one side, and are then carried round a roller which turns the coin upside down, and thus allows of inspection on the other side. The coins then fall down a series of inclined pipes and arrange themselves into rouleaux at the bottom, saving all the trouble and delay of arranging by hand.

There is now no difficulty in packing 3 or 4 lákhs a day with nearly the same establishment as formerly packed only 1 or 1½ lákhs.

The automaton weighing machines continue to turn out good work; about 2½ lákhs of pieces can be tested in a day by the 40 machines in use at present. As the coinage frequently rises to 4 lákhs daily, 20 more machines have been ordered.

Electro-adjusting.

No coins were electro-adjusted during the past year on account of the Siemen's electro-dynamic machine having got out of order.

Currency.

Including the outstanding circulations of the abolished sub-circles of Nágpur and Akola the gross circulation fell from Rs. 3,72,67,845 to Rs. 3,60,98,355. Excluding the Akola and Nágpur notes, which are gradually being withdrawn from circulation, the actual variations were as follows:—

5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
+18,042	+8,071	−679	−2,948	−7,252	+91	−713	+28	+14,640	−11,02,760

It will be seen, that there is an increase in the notes of Rs. 5, 10, 500 and 10,000, and a decrease in notes of Rs. 20, 50, 100 and 1,000. The increase in the two lowest denominations shows favourably the estimation in which notes are held by the general public.

Whilst the circulation of 500 and 1,000 rupee notes kept fluctuating monthly, that of notes of Rs. 10,000 rose steadily from July to November, owing to banks holding their reserve in those notes during the monsoon, and fell in December and January, when they required silver for their cold-weather operations. The numbers of notes of Rs. 20, 50 and 100, though smaller than those in the previous year, are all larger than those in 1881-82.

The daily average of notes cashed was 5,311; of notes issued, 5,668; and of notes cancelled, 3,271. These figures show an increase under each head over the figures of the two previous years.

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

Notes of foreign circles have been cashed to the following amounts in the past three years:—

1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,92,27,615	95,97,840	1,20,70,875

The amount in the year of report, though greater than in the previous year, still falls far short of the total in 1881-82, because the circulation has not yet recovered from the effects of the abolition of the Nágpur and Akola circles.

Defaced Coins.

6,180 ½-rupees were shroff-marked and 2,266 otherwise defaced. These figures represent local transactions only.

Exchange of small coin.

The receipts and issues of small change in the past two years have been as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	932	8,57,991	8,57,059
1883-84	3,65,000	12,79,229	9,14,229

The increase in receipts is due to the tenders of the Bank of Bombay.

The excess in the issues shows increased transactions with the public.

Rs. 2,28,80,996 in bullion were received from the public for conversion into coin. The amount represented little more than half of the receipts in the previous year, which, however, were abnormally large.

Claims on lost Notes.

Rs. 5,750 have been paid on indemnity bonds on account of lost and mutilated notes; no loss has been caused to the department by any payment of this kind.

Forged Notes.

Two notes of Rs. 20 and 1 of Rs. 200, apparently the work of the gang of forgers who were convicted in 1877, were received at the Bank of Bombay and the office of the Superintendent of Stamps; the utterers of these notes could not be found.

Remittances

125 lákhs of coin were remitted from Bombay to Calcutta, 15 lákhs to Rangoon, and Rs. 15,30,000 to Karáchi. The remittances from Karáchi to Bombay amounted to Rs. 8,090.

Land Revenue.

As the cultivating operations of the year begin after the first fall of rain, the revenue year, in order that it may correspond with the cultivating seasons, has been made to commence on August 1st. The gross land revenue recoverable was Rs. 3,89,53,900; deducting the alienated portion, *viz.*, Rs. 67,63,321, a balance was left of Rs. 3,21,90,579.

Of this, realizations from water-rates, amonnting to Rs. 1,98,353, were credited to the Irrigation Department, and for various causes Rs. 3,93,387 were remitted, leaving as the net land revenue for the year Rs. 3,15,98,839. Of this last sum Rs. 3,12,07,717 were recovered, leaving Rs. 3,91,122 of the year's revenue outstanding. At the close of last year the corresponding amount was Rs. 11,80,942; but of this Rs. 4,08,862 were collected, and Rs. 4,60,923 were struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,11,157. On the whole, then, the arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,02,279 as compared with Rs. 11,80,942 at the close of 1882-83.

The gross land revenue was less to the extent of Rs. 1,30,074 than in the previous year.

In the Northern Division, in the Surat and Ahmedabad Districts, there was a very trifling decrease in the area cultivated, which reduced the revenue derived from assessments on Government lands to the extent of Rs. 4,601.

On the other hand, receipts under the same head in the Southern and Central Divisions were greater by Rs. 1,51,577 than in 1882-83.

The chief decrease occurred in Sind, and was due to the low inundation and scanty rainfall. Revenue proper in that province fell from Rs. 49,67,783 to Rs. 45,95,119. Two-thirds of the decrease occurred in the Shikárpur District.

There was a slight falling off in receipts credited to the Irrigation Department, which was attributable to the lowering of water-rates.

The net revenue recoverable for the year was greater by Rs. 12,07,198 than in the previous year.

In 1882-83 revised settlements were introduced into Dhárwár and portions of the Belgaum, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Poona, Ahmednagar and Násik Collectorates. and, in accordance with the invariable practice, the difference between the new and old assessments was remitted. In the past year the full assessments were levied, thus causing an increase of Rs. 7,65,022. In 1882-83 also remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,47,760 were granted in Khándesh, Ahmednagar, and Thar and Párkar on account of the damage caused to crops by locusts, and more than 2 lákhs of rupees were remitted in the Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Karáchi Collectorates on account of injury to crops by floods.

In the Northern and Southern Divisions the amounts struck off as irrecoverable were very trifling, and in 5 collectorates of the Central Division the sums were small. But in Násik the balance written off amounted to Rs. 2,39,536, and the aggregate amount struck off in Sind was Rs. 1,98,662; the former sum represented assessments, the collection of which had been postponed in 1882-83 on account of the injury done to crops by locusts. In Thar and Párkar remissions on every account amounted to only Rs. 2,187. But in all the remaining Sind Collectorates large sums were struck off on account of the floods of 1882-83 and the deficient supply of water in the past year.

Canal Revenue.

The direct receipts from irrigation in the financial accounts amounted to Rs. 4,18,158 as compared with Rs. 3,44,003 in 1882-83. A short account of the revenue derived from canals has been given in the section on Irrigation. Besides direct receipts from canals a large sum is obtained from water-rates on lands supplied from canals, tanks, and dams, which are maintained by the Public Works Department. Some details of expenditure on canals and the revenue obtained are given in Appendix IV. F.

Customs.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

The gross revenue derived from Imperial Customs amounted to Rs. 13,19,129. On March 10th, 1882, the import duties on all articles, except arms, ammunition and military stores, liquors, salt, and opium not covered by a Government pass, were abolished. The effect of these exemptions from payment of duty was to reduce the receipts in one year from Rs. 57,60,770 to Rs. 11,32,205; but the total of the net receipts for that year was reduced by the payment of a large item of Rs. 1,40,766 in drawbacks. Only two classes of articles now remain on which drawbacks can be claimed, *viz.*, (1) arms, ammunition and military stores, and (2) liquors. The total amount paid in drawbacks during the year was Rs. 5,236. When the new tariff was first introduced, the strength of the drawback department was reduced from 10 to 4; during the year the department has been entirely abolished.

Receipts from duties on arms and ammunition were greater by Rs. 13,400 than in 1882-83; this may be attributed to larger importations of arms by private individuals and of gunpowder for blasting purposes in connection with railway works in progress.

Duties on spirits exceeded those collected in the previous year by Rs. 46,905.

There has been an increase of 14,121 gallons in spirits imported at a strength over proof.

During the year bird shot, wire cartridges, ornamental arms possessing value only for antiquaries, and methylated ether containing less than 20 per cent. of methylated spirit have been exempted from payment of duty by the Government of India; that Government has ruled that full duty should, in the absence of special directions, be charged on all arms imported by Native Chiefs.

There was a decrease of Rs. 10,873 in export duties, the receipts being Rs. 1,72,266 against Rs. 1,83,139 in 1882-83; this is attributable to larger exports of rice for Zanzibar, the Persian Gulf, and Cutch, direct from Calcutta. The Sultan of Zanzibar has been running a steamer between Calcutta and Zanzibar, and the larger Cutch vessels now carry cargoes of rice from Calcutta to ports which formerly received their supplies through Bombay.

Refunds of export duty amounted to only Rs. 319 against Rs. 982 in 1882-83.

Provincial Receipts.

Provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 31,512 against 30,472 in the previous year, whilst there was a decrease of Rs. 48,186 in expenditure, the total amount expended being only Rs. 3,16,424 as compared with Rs. 3,64,610 in 1882-83. At the beginning of 1883 transhipment fees were reduced from 2 annas to 1 anna on each bale or package; this caused a decrease of Rs. 524 in that item, but 4,722 chests of opium were re-exported against 216 in the previous year. The introduction of a more liberal scale of fees led to a decrease of Rs. 1,721 in receipts from fees for amending documents, and of Rs. 141 in sale proceeds of waste paper. There was an increase of Rs. 4,700 in the proceeds from sales of unclaimed goods, but of these Rs. 3,690 properly belonged to last year.

The reductions, consequent on the abolition of duties, which was made in 1882-83, did not take effect until part of that year had elapsed, whilst during the whole of the past year establishment has been maintained on the reduced scale; this will account for a decrease of Rs. 51,726 in the cost of establishment. There is also a decrease of Rs. 1,270 in the amount of rewards paid in customs cases; this, too, may be attributed to the diminution in such cases caused by the abolition of duties.

In 1882-83 the cost of establishment represented 29·55 of the net collections; the percentage this year has fallen to 23·42.

Last year was a transitional period, therefore its figures cannot be used for purposes of comparison; but, on comparing the total cost of establishment in 1883-84 with the amount spent on the same account in 1881-82, it will be found, that the reductions of establishment have caused a net saving of Rs. 1,89,070.

General Administration.

No changes of importance were made in the administration of the department during the year. A number of reforms were introduced in 1882-83 with a view to simplify customs procedure, and, in pursuance of the same object, several minor changes were made during the past year in the rules regarding the framing of manifests. Extra night patrols have been engaged, and cargoes consisting of free goods may now be discharged at night in the Prince's Dock, or in the stream, without any extra charge for special supervision. A system has been introduced of registering statistics from shipping bills in place of taking them from export general manifests; this has relieved not only ships' agents, but also the department, of much clerical labour. It possesses this advantage, also, that the Statistical Department can now compile its trade returns from the clearing documents themselves, and will not have to depend on extracts.

Native Passengers.

The number of native passengers whose embarkation or landing was, in accordance with the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, supervised by the Preventive Department was 164,061 against 138,598½ in the previous year.

The number of persons brought into Bombay by vessels coming under the Act exceeds the number who leave it in ships of that class. Nine deaths occurred during voyages between Jeddah and Aden, and 20 between Aden and Bombay.

Only 2 prosecutions were instituted by the Customs Department under the Act.

Continental Ports.

The Customs revenue realized at the continental ports of the Presidency has consisted, since the passing of the Tariff Act of 1882, mainly of the Government share of duties and fees levied at the port of Cambay, where the Act is not in force, and on export of rice to Cutch, Káthiáwár and the Habshi's territory. The conclusion of the conventions with the Navábs of Cambay and Janjira,—by which Customs arrangements in their territories will be assimilated to those in force in British India, and their ports will be placed in all respects on the footing of Customs ports,—will abolish the former and diminish the latter of these sources of revenue, and the Imperial receipts will then be reduced to an altogether trifling amount. The functions of the department will be practically limited to the registration of trade and navigation, the collection of measurement fees for the registry of vessels, and a few other miscellaneous items, and the prevention of smuggling.

A general revision of the list of places constituted ports under the Customs Act has been commenced. The present list dates back to 1858 and stands much in need of being brought up to date and completed by the proper definition of port limits and landing places.

Arrangements have been made, at the instance of the local merchants, to substitute a new bandar for the port of Dholera, at the Chilkhari, in lieu of those at Khun and Bavliari, which have silted up. The construction of the necessary communications and bandar accommodation has been commenced, and will, it is expected, be sufficiently far advanced to admit of the formal opening of the new bandar and the closing of the old ones in the course of the next few months.

Collections.

The following table shows the various items of sea customs revenue under the heads "Imperial" and "Provincial" respectively during the year, contrasted with similar collections during the preceding year:—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imperial Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import Sea Customs	4,655 11 7	3,094 7 4	1,561 4 3	.....
Export Sea Customs	5,672 4 0	7,810 5 2	.....	2,138 1 2
Total Imperial Sea Customs ...	10,327 15 7	10,904 12 6	1,561 4 3	2,138 1 2
Provincial Revenue.				
Anchorage Fees	415 5 10	364 5 0	51 0 10	.....
Registry Fees under Act XIX of 1838 ...	9,203 7 6	18,368 3 6	.....	9,164 12 0
Warehouse Rent and Wharfage Fees ...	1,129 5 7	1,209 6 2	.....	80 0 7
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents	715 2 0	678 7 9	36 10 3	.....
Sale proceeds of derelict articles	117 10 1	437 14 6	.....	320 4 5
Confiscations and Penalties	1,427 10 4	1,929 6 2	.....	501 11 10
Miscellaneous	662 9 1	1,273 12 9	.....	611 3 8
Total Provincial Sea Customs ...	13,671 2 5	24,261 7 10	87 11 1	10,678 0 6
Grand Total ...	23,999 2 0	35,166 4 4	1,648 15 4	12,816 1 8
			Deduct—Increase ...	1,648 15 4
			Net Decrease ...	11,167 2 4

The import duty collected during the year shows an increase of Rs. 1,561-4-3, which occurs chiefly in the receipts at Cambay and Kárwár. The export duty amounted to Rs. 5,672-4-0, and is less than last year by Rs. 2,138-1-2. The decline is attributable to smaller exports of rice from Bulsár, Trombay and Panvel, where the crops were somewhat smaller than usual. More than half the total collections were made at the ports of Bulsár and Trombay, which export somewhat largely to Cutch and Káthiáwár.

The Government share of the anchorage fees levied at the port of Cambay amounted during the year to Rs. 415-5-10, or Rs. 51-0-10 more than the realizations of the previous year. This source of revenue has since been foregone under the convention to which reference has already been made. Registry fees under Act XIX of 1838 show a falling off of Rs. 9,164-12-0. The amount credited during 1882-83, in which year a general re-measurement, still in progress, was commenced, was Rs. 18,368-3-6.

The only item of Imperial expenditure was a sum of Rs. 13-0-6 on account of refunds and drawbacks.

The total Provincial expenditure in 1883-84 was Rs. 1,97,122-11-8 against Rs. 1,97,379-5-4½ in the previous year.

Land Customs.

The revenue derived from land customs was Rs. 13,029 as compared with Rs. 13,691 in the previous year. The Imperial portion of the revenue amounted to Rs. 12,858 against Rs. 13,627 in 1882-83. There was a decrease of Rs. 366 in the aggregate in the Government share of duties levied at Cambay and in duties levied on goods passing the Rájpuri Frontier.

The Government share of transit duties levied in the foreign States of Cambay, Bánsda and Dharampur declined from Rs. 10,849 to Rs. 10,426. In the provincial share of this revenue there was a decrease of Rs. 109 in miscellaneous collections, due to the revenue in 1882-83 having been inflated by the sale of the materials of the nákás at frontier stations which have been abandoned.

The removal of these nákás reduced expenditure from Provincial Revenues from Rs. 7,869 to Rs. 5,062. There were no disbursements debitable to Imperial Revenue.

Opium.

The number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár and Márwár, and from the territories of His Highness the Gáikwár, into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1883-84, compared with corresponding particulars for the previous year and the averages for each of the three years ending 1872-73, 1875-76, 1878-79 and 1881-82 are given in the subjoined table :—

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay.	Amount of Pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests disposed of.			
			Exported to China.	Bought for Home consumption.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Annual average of three years ending 1872-73	41,664	2,48,92,800	41,451	113	41	41,605
Do. do. 1875-76	45,211	2,72,21,600	45,181	80	126	45,387
Do. do. 1878-79	43,181	2,70,42,442	42,308	196	64	42,568
Do. do. 1881-82	37,291	2,59,72,096	36,642	867	297	37,806
In 1882-83	38,828	2,53,21,962	37,347	1,293	116	38,756
„ 1883-84	40,929	2,65,90,287½	39,764	1,310	98	41,172

The foregoing statement shows, that there was a considerable increase both in the number of chests imported into Bombay and the number of chests exported to China, as well as in the duty realizations, as compared with last year. The transactions of the year were above the average of the three years ending 1881-82.

The stimulus received by the export trade from the reduction in the rate of pass-duty, ordered at the end of June 1882, would appear to have been steadily maintained.

The following statement shows the quantities of opium sold in each division of the Presidency including Sind, Bombay and Aden, the amount of duty represented by the sales, and the amount of license fees and other receipts realized from home consumption in the year 1883-84, contrasted with the corresponding particulars for each of the preceding three years and the averages for each of the three years ending 1876-77, 1879-80 and 1882-83 :—

Items and Years.	Town of Bombay.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Aden.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Quantity of opium sold—							
Annual average for three years ending 1876-77	919	5,221	6,079	1,154	11,168	222	24,763
Do. do. 1879-80	7,112	18,760	6,616	1,238	8,780	249	42,755
In 1880-81	11,125	48,957	13,992	1,424	8,480	259	84,237
„ 1881-82	10,750	43,143	21,428	1,577	9,875	265	87,038
„ 1882-83	11,383	52,722	30,270	1,996	11,804	239	1,08,414
Total	33,258	1,44,822	65,690	4,997	30,159	763	2,79,689
Annual average for 3 years ending 1882-83	11,036	48,274	21,897	1,666	10,053	254	93,230
In 1883-84	11,829	55,695	37,716	2,523	11,580	228	1,19,571
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty realized on opium sold—							
Annual average for 3 years ending 1876-77	3,939	22,375	26,054	4,945	27,920	951	86,184
Do. do. 1879-80	33,613	90,401	30,681	5,772	33,636	1,153	1,95,256
In 1880-81	55,625	2,44,480	69,956	7,118	42,412	1,297	4,20,888
„ 1881-82	53,750	3,15,715	1,07,140	7,885	49,375	1,325	4,35,190
„ 1882-83	56,915	2,63,610	1,51,350	9,980	59,020	1,195	5,42,070
Total	1,66,290	7,23,805	3,28,446	24,983	1,50,807	3,817	13,98,148
Annual average for 3 years ending 1882-83	55,430	2,41,268	1,09,482	8,328	50,269	1,272	4,66,049
In 1883-84	59,145	2,78,475	1,88,580	12,615	57,900	1,140	5,97,855
Total realizations including opium pass-duty license fees and other receipts—							
Annual average for 3 years ending 1876-77	13,877	49,478	82,510	12,575	84,317	3,180	2,45,937
Do. do. 1879-80	45,505	1,08,446	80,537	11,412	82,784	3,686	3,32,370
In 1880-81	71,429	2,47,880	1,06,722	13,556	81,612	3,564	5,24,763
„ 1881-82	69,451	2,33,873	1,44,644	15,087	93,451	3,854	5,60,360
„ 1882-83	73,187	3,09,635	2,39,099	18,113	99,675	3,922	7,43,631
Total	2,14,067	7,91,388	4,90,465	46,756	2,74,738	11,340	18,28,754
Annual average for 3 years ending 1882-83	71,356	2,63,796	1,63,488	15,585	91,579	3,780	6,09,584
In 1883-84	81,871	3,46,043	3,00,456	23,168	1,17,876	3,705	8,73,119

The results for the year under report are satisfactory, the consumption of licit opium in the whole of the Presidency having increased from 108,414 pounds in 1882-83 to 119,569 pounds in 1883-84, or upwards of 11¼ per cent., while the revenue shows an increase of about 17½ per cent. The progressive improvement in licit consumption and the revenue derived therefrom is mostly due to the measures adopted in recent years for the prevention of smuggling. The improvement is noticeable in all parts of the Presidency except Aden, where there has been a decrease both in the consumption of opium to the extent of 55 pounds and in the revenue amounting to Rs. 217, as compared with the previous year.

The rate for the issue of opium from Government depôts was Rs. 10 per pound throughout the year.

The consumption of licit opium in the Native States in Gujarát during the year 1883-84, compared with the consumption of the three preceding years, is given in the following statement:—

States.	Consumption of Licit Opium in				Rate of the remission of Pass-duty.
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	
Cutch	9,753	8,550	9,852	7,563	One third.
Káthiáwár	32,253	29,348	31,834	32,781	
Pálanpur	7,620	7,893	7,519	7,737	Full Pass-fee.
Mahi Kántha	8,227	7,292	8,490	7,747	
Rewa Kántha	4,605	4,461	4,851	5,772	
Baroda	60,463	47,698	35,445	19,891	
Cambay	2,971	2,733	3,038	2,625	

The preceding statement shows that there has been an increase in the consumption of licit opium in all the Native States in Gujarát mentioned in the table, except Pálanpur, in which there was a slight decrease.

Salt.

Sources of Salt supply.

The total number of salt-works open in British territory during the season 1883-84 was 410 against 405 in the previous season.

Of the 5 additional works, 1 in Bassein was new, and 4 in Sánikatta were old works, at which the manufacture of salt had not been carried on in the previous year.

Production.

Since January, 1883, manufacture has been stopped at the works at Daman and Diu. In the province of Goa a certain number of works, estimated to produce sufficient salt to meet the requirements of local trade and consumption, were selected after the termination,

in January, 1883, of the tentative arrangements made for the first three years of the treaty, and the remainder were suppressed. Of the selected works only such as the proprietors were willing to carry on under the ordinary British excise system were worked during the season of 1883. In the season of 1884 a few works in the Ilhas, which had not been taken up by the proprietors, were worked on lease. The total number of salt-works at which manufacture was carried on has thus been reduced from 128 in the season of 1883 to 90 in the season of 1884.

In Goa the trade was supplied, during the year, partly from the manufacturer's own stock and partly also from the stock of surplus salt taken over from the manufacturers by Government during the first three years of the treaty. In February, 1884, however, sales of Government salt to the trade were suspended, and the balances remaining in hand have been reserved to meet the demands of the Portuguese Government for free salt for local consumption, fish-curing, and manure. The chief markets for Goa salt outside Portuguese territory are the Malabár Coast, the surrounding British districts, and the Native State of Sávantvádi. The prices realized at the works range from 2 annas to 1 rupee per maund, the average being 5 annas and 9 pies.

The stock in hand on April 1st consisted of 1,616,946 maunds. The quantity manufactured during the year was 7,912,246 maunds, raising the total stock to 9,529,192. Of this 671,660, or 7 per cent., were lost by wastage, full duty was paid on 6,190,273, and 403,333 were removed on payment of not more than a nominal duty, leaving a balance in hand of 2,263,925 maunds on March 31st. In Portuguese territory the total stock amounted to 872,551 maunds, of which, however, 10·42 per cent. were lost by wastage. The balance decreased from 662,951, the amount on April 1st, 1883, to 267,463. In British territory there was an increase of 312,431 maunds in the quantity manufactured, and of 103,344 maunds in the quantity on which full duty was paid.

The season was, on the whole, a favourable one for salt manufacture. The year opened with a balance in hand considerably in excess of 1882-83, the quantity being, in round numbers, 2,280,000 against 1,814,000 maunds. The quantity brought to account during the year—which, it should be noted, corresponds with the produce of 1882-83, not of 1883-84, the season's salt being mostly stored between April and July after the end of the financial year—was but little short of the crop of 1882, which was the largest recorded since the department has been placed on its present footing.

The total stock of the year was about 3½ lákhs of maunds more than in 1882-83, and it thus became possible to maintain, except at the Bulsár works, a satisfactory closing balance, notwithstanding increased sales.

Loss and Wastage.

The percentage written off during the year on account of loss and wastage is smaller, except in Goa, Daman and Diu, than in any of the five previous years. This result is owing partly to more accurate first estimates, and partly to the fact, that there were no great losses by floods or accidents to embankments during the year.

Imports.

The quantity of salt imported into this Presidency is very trifling. What arrives by sea consists chiefly of small consignments of table-salt in bottles, and a little Sinda salt imported from Bandar Ábás. The importations by land are limited to a few maunds, which pass the Northern Frontier line from Bhávnagar.

Distribution.

There has been an increase of 28,539 maunds in the quantities of Baragara salt issued during the year—a result which is the more satisfactory, because the issues in 1882-83 were unusually large, owing to the removal of the restrictions on sales for export imposed at the instance of the Government of India during 1880-81 and 1881-82. Of the increase noted, 500 maunds are in issues of salt, free of all charges, to the Thákors of Pátri, Jhinjhúváda and Rádhanpur and the Naváb of Cambay in compensation for the withdrawal of their right to manufacture for themselves, no issue having been made last year to the Naváb of Cambay. The remaining 27,007-20 maunds represent the increase in issues on payment of full duty.

The distribution of the issues for 1883-84 as compared with the previous year is as shown below:—

	1882-83.					1883-84.				
	For Local Consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India (including Málwa) and to Rájputána.	Total.	For Local Consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India (including Málwa) and to Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. a.	Mds. a.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda	32,048 20	428,610 0	5,460 0	159,450 0	625,568 20	34 ,265 20	407,397 0	15,516 0	181,865 0	639,043 20
Ahmedabad Depôt	110,881 0	....	....	29,928 0	140,809 0	103,40 9 0	....	....	27,978 0	131,387 0
Contractors' Agencies	305,956 0	.. ..	....	95,334 0	401,290 0	340,083 0	300 0	57 0	85,336 0	425,776 0
Total ..	448,885 20	428,610 0	5,460 0	284,712 0	1,167,667 20	477,757 20	407,697 0	15,573 0	295,179 0	1,196,206 20

Under the head of Local Consumption are included issues for British districts within the Presidency, all Political Agencies under the Bombay Government, and the Gáikwár's territory. Rájputána, Málwa, Scindia's and Holkar's territory and Bhopál are grouped under Central India, as well as consignments for Bengal, which are too small to deserve separate mention.

It will be observed, that the sales from the Ahmedabad Depôt do not share in the general increase. The decrease of about 9,500 in this item occurs chiefly in the issues for Ahmedabad, the Gáikwár's territory and the Mahi Kántha under the column for Local Consumption, and in exports to Málwa, under Central India and Rájputána. The decline in sales for the Ahmedabad Collectorate by itself makes up more than half the total decrease. It is attributable apparently to a great extent to the increase in the sales from the contractors' agencies supplying the same district. In the issues from the works there has been a decrease of 21,213 maunds in issues to the Central Provinces, and an increase of 10,056 maunds in those to the North-West, and of 22,291 in those to Málwa. There have also been some slight fluctuations in issues for local consumption, the net result being an increase of 2,217 maunds. The largest part of the increase occurs in the salt distributed by the contractors' agencies, from which sales for local consumption show an increase of maunds 34,127 against a decrease of maunds 9,998 in sales for Central India and Rájputána. This latter item is the result of a decrease of 38,132 maunds in exports to Málwa, which is only partly made up by increases in Rájputána, Central India and Scindia's territory. It is probable, however, that Málwa has received a considerable quantity of the salt nominally issued from the contractors' agencies for the Panch Mahál.

The total issues for local consumption from the works, the Ahmedábad Depôt, and the contractors' agencies, taken together exceed those of 1882-83 by 28,872 maunds.

The most noticeable increase is in the Panch Mahál. For this it is difficult to account except on the supposition, which has been put forward in former reports, that some portion of the salt consigned for the Panch Mahál ultimately finds its way to Málwa.

The Central Provinces took 20,913 maunds less this year than in 1882-83, probably because the market was already overstocked by the large purchases of salt made in 1882-83.

The demand for Baragara salt in the North-West Provinces is not large at present; but the quantity taken by those provinces in the past year, *viz.*, 15,573 maunds, exceeds in the proportion of nearly 3 to 1 the quantity in 1882-83.

The total issues for Central India show an increase of 3,914 maunds.

In Rájputána there was an increase of 6,553 maunds over last year, though the issues were a good deal below those of 1881-82. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was due to sales at the new agencies at Abu Road and five other places which were opened in 1883-84, as noted above.

Málwa shows a decrease of 18,685 maunds, the large falling off in the issues from contractors' agencies having been partly made up by the increase in issues from the works. The net decline is probably only apparent, the excess issues to the Panch Mahál having really found their way into Málwa. It is to be borne in mind, also, that last year's issues included 23,000 maunds of salt supplied to the Indore Darbár under the terms of the agreement entered into in 1881. The supply was not indented for in 1883-84, and has since been commuted for a cash payment.

Under the Central Indian Agency, except in Bhopál, there has been an increase.

In Scindia's territory and also in Bengal there has been a most marked increase, from 1,368 to 16,002 maunds in the case of the former, and from 183 to 6,120 in that of the lattter.

Of the exports to Rájputána, Málwa and Central India part are rail-borne and part conveyed by Brinjaras. The Brinjara traffic has slightly increased in the case of Rájputána. In Málwa and Central India the railway is rapidly ousting the Brinjaras. Of the total quantity of 233,414 maunds conveyed to Málwa the railway took 179,235, which is more by nearly 25,000 than last year, and the Brinjaras 64,179 only. The decrease in the total quantity conveyed as compared with last year is wholly in the Brinjara traffic. In the trade with Central India the falling off is equally marked. The quantity of salt carried by Brinjaras this year was only 56,125 maunds against 102,319 maunds in 1882-83 and 256,401 maunds in 1881-82.

The whole of the above-mentioned quantity of 179,235 maunds passed by the Sábarmati Junction this year. None went by the G. I. P. Railway *vid* Dádar Junction. It is unlikely, that in future any salt will go by the latter route to Málwa from Khárághoda, that by the Western Rájputána Railway being much shorter and otherwise more convenient.

The total sales of Baragara salt in 1883-84 were higher than in any of the past ten years except 1879-80, and were 258,047 maunds above the average. The sales for local consumption in 1883-84 were also considerably above the average, and within a few maunds of the highest level they have ever reached, which was in 1881-82. In the export market, however, Baragara salt has not yet fully recovered the position which it held in 1879-80,

and which was lost in consequence of the view, held for a time by the Government of India, that it should not be permitted to compete with the Northern India salt, with which some of the markets in question might be more cheaply and conveniently supplied. It is scarcely probable that Baragara salt will ever again obtain any very large sale in the North-West Provinces. In Central India and Rájputána and in the Central Provinces it may be said to be holding its own.

Sea Salt.

The following comparative statement shows the issues for export and local consumption from the works in Gujarát, the Konkan and Kánara, in British territory, as well as from those in Portuguese territory, with the chief divisions of the exports :—

From	For Export to									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.		British Malabár.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran and Pen ..	1,090,050	984,119	2,286	4,437	541,190	391,566	499,930	514,307	664,631	807,849
Shiroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sánikatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,614	1,028
Total ..	1,090,050	984,119	2,286	4,437	541,190	391,566	499,930	514,307	666,2 5	808,877
Portuguese India	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,085	46,702
Grand Total ..	1,090,050	984,255	2,286	4,437	541,190	391,566	499,930	514,307	713,330	855,579

From	For Export to				For Local Consumption.				Total.	
	Foreign Malabár (Travancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		In Portuguese India.		Within the Presidency.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	..	..	..	..	..	258,642	222,318	258,642	222,318
Umbargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,185	8,323	6,185	8,323
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran and Pen ..	299,989	400,712	..	..	..	..	1,674,231	1,834,502	4,772,307	4,937,492
Shiroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,768	46,940	46,768	46,940
Sánikátta	..	..	6	280	..	..	136,253	181,017	137,873	182,325
Total ..	299,989	400,712	6	280	..	..	2,122,079	2,293,100	5,221,775	5,397,398
Portuguese India	..	..	..	..	155,865	165,446	271,644	301,846	474,594	514,130
Grand Total ..	299,989	400,712	6	280	155,865	165,446	2,393,723	2,594,946	5,696,369	5,911,528

It will be seen that the sales from Bulsár, Umbargaon and Shíroda were entirely, and from Sánikatta almost entirely, for local consumption. A small quantity of salt goes from the last-named place to British Malabár and Mysore. The export trade is practically confined to the works round Bombay and in Portuguese territory.

Sales from Bulsár Works.

The total sales in Bulsár during the year under report amounted to 222,318 against 258,642 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 36,324. This is attributable to the smaller quantity of salt manufactured in the current year. Almost the whole of the year's crop, together with the previous year's balance, was sold much before the close of the year, the balance on hand on 31st March, 1884, being only 341 maunds. There is an increasing demand for Bulsár salt, and the sales are likely to be still greater now that manufacture of salt has been entirely closed at the adjacent Daman works.

Sales from Umbargaon.

The sales from the salt-works in Umbargaon show a slight increase of 2,138 maunds. The quantity manufactured during the current year was much below the average, and the increased sales were from the balance of the previous year.

Works in the neighbourhood of Bombay

The total sales at works round Bombay during the current year were 4,937,492 maunds against 4,772,307 in 1882-83, and show an increase of 165,185 maunds. Of the total quantity of 4,937,492 maunds, 1,834,502 maunds were issued for home consumption and the remaining 3,102,990 maunds for export.

Issues to Central Provinces.

The falling off in the quantity of Baragara salt exported to the Central Provinces, noticed above, is even more marked in the case of sea salt, exports of which to that district show a decrease of 105,931 maunds as compared with those of last year. This is due partly to the large sales in 1882-83, soon after the reduction of duty on salt, and partly to the larger exports from Madras and the Sambar Lake. From para. 80 of the Administration Report of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, for the year 1883-84, it appears that the imports of Sambar and Madras salt into the Central Provinces during 1882-83 and 1883-84 were as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras salt	319,366	434,066	114,700
Sambar salt...	4,054	123,996	119,942

To Central India.

The issues for Central India show a slight increase of 2,151 maunds. The demand for sea salt in Central India has been limited, and the fluctuations in the quantities annually taken do not call for any notice.

To Nizám's Territory.

The exports for the Nizám's territory show a considerable decrease of 149,624 maunds. This can only be attributed to the market being overstocked in consequence of the abnormal sales in the previous year, or to transfer by road into the Nizám's territory of some part of the salt issued nominally for the adjoining Bombay districts. There is a slight increase of 7,289 maunds in the imports of Madras salt.

To Calcutta.

The exports to Calcutta show an increase, trifling in proportion to the trade, of 14,377 maunds against a decrease of 7,468 maunds last year.

To British Malabár.

The sales for British Malabár show an increase of 143,218 maunds over the issues in 1882-83. This branch of the trade has shown a tendency to development during the past few years, which is probably due to increased consumption of licit salt in the Malabár and South Kánara Districts, owing to the increased efficiency of preventive arrangements in the Madras Presidency.

To Mysore.

The exports to Mysore have always been trifling, and are confined to salt from the Sánikatta Works. The variations in the sales do not call for any remark.

Nominal duty issues to Foreign Malabár.

There is a considerable increase of 100,723 maunds in the exports to the Cochin and Travancore States. This salt pays only a nominal duty of 3 pies per maund, and is supplied to the darbárs through the agency of contractors under agreements entered into by Government with those States. The increase in the supply taken during the year under report is, no doubt, connected with the causes which have led to the large increase in exports to Madras generally.

Issues from works in Portuguese India.

The issues from salt-works in Portuguese India for consumption both in Portuguese and in Bombay districts show a considerable increase, amounting in the case of the former to 30,200 and of the latter to 9,581 maunds.

The increase is attributable chiefly to the failure of the supply at Charwáda and Dharasna. In Goa there was an increase of 73,872 maunds in sales of proprietors' salt, and a decrease of 83,432 in Government salt, giving a net decrease of 9,560 maunds.

Free issues.

The total quantity of sea salt issued free of duty was 154,201 maunds 21 sers 20 tolas against 145,766 maunds 29 sers 40 tolas in the previous yaar, showing an increase of 8,434 maunds 31 sers 60 tolas. Of this 1,090 maunds 5 sers were issued in lieu of an equal quantity of salt lost at sea by accident, against 1,483 maunds 25 sers issued on the same grounds in 1882-83. The remaining 153,111 maunds 16 sers and 20 tolas were issued to the Portuguese Government under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty for domestic consumption, fish-curing, and manure. The quantity of salt issued under this head in 1882-83 was 144,283 maunds 4 sers and 40 tolas. There is thus an increase of 8,828 maunds 11 sers and 60 tolas this year as compared with the preceding year.

The most important features of the year's transactions under the head of Distribution are, it will be seen, the decline in the demand for Bombay salt, both Baragara and sea, in the Central Provinces and for sea salt in the Nizám's territory, and the increase in the shipments for the Malabár Coast, both Foreign and British, and in issues for local consumption.

Consumption.

The quantity of salt consumed within the Presidency is estimated to be 3,078,918 maunds as shown below :—

	Mds.	Mds.
Total deliveries and imports		7,114,019
Deduct—		
Carried by Railway to Nizám's territory from stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway	197,579	
Do. on the G. I. P. Railway	193,987	
		391,566
Carried by rail to North-Western Provinces from stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway		15,573
Do. by rail to Central Provinces from stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway	896,206	
Do. on the G. I. P. Railway	495,746	
		1,391,952
Carried by rail to Central India from stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway	208,795	
Carried by Brinjaras or drivers of pack animals	56,125	
		264,920
Carried by rail to Rájputána from stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway	6,443	
Carried by Brinjaras	28,253	
		34,696
Carried to Mysore		280
Exported by sea to Calcutta, Malabár, &c.—		
From British Works	1,723,896	
From Portuguese Works	46,702	
		1,770,598
Issued for consumption within Portuguese territory—		
Goa	145,234	
Daman	16,060	
Diu	4,152	
		1,65,446
Total quantity distributed beyond the Presidency		4,035,031
Balance consumed in the Bombay Presidency		3,078,988

In the following statement is shown the consumption per head of the population in the past eleven years :—

Years.	Consumption per Head of Population in the whole Presidency.	Consumption per Head of Population in Gujarát.	Consumption per Head of Population in Khándesh, the Deccan and other Districts of the Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1872-73	9·74	8·66	10·26
1873-74	10·4	8·28	11·43
1875-76	11·3	9·6	12·1
1876-77	10·5	10·8	10·71
1877-78	10·37	10·44	10·33
1878-79	9·96	8·9	10·48
1879-80	9·96	8·3	10·88
1880-81	10·41	8·21	11·55
1881-82	11·21	8·69	12·52
1882-83	11·78	9·1	13·13
1883-84	12·73	9·77	14·24

Revenue and Expenditure.

The difference between Gujarát and the rest of the Presidency was, it will be observed, not quite so marked in the past as in previous years. These percentages cannot be taken as more than approximations, and are more valuable for the purposes of comparison of one year with another, than as indicating accurately the actual consumption in any given year.

It seems that the selling price of salt has been steadily decreasing throughout the Presidency since the reduction in the rate of duty in March 1882. The only exception was in December, 1883, when the price rose in the Surat, Kánara, Násik and Belgaum Districts. This, however, was probably due to the exhaustion of stocks laid up for the monsoon in those districts. The increase in Surat was Re. 0-7-10 per maund, in Násik Re. 0-5-6, in Belgaum Re. 0-4-7, and in Kánara Re. 0-2-1. The average selling price of Baragara salt was Rs. 2-11-4 in 1883-84 against Rs. 2-12-10 in 1882-83, showing a decrease of Re. 0-1-6 per maund. The average selling price of sea salt in the current year was Rs. 3-0-6 against Rs. 3-3-7 in 1882-83, showing a decrease of Re. 0-3-1 per maund.

The gross collections under the head of Salt Revenue in 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 1,34,11,740-6-6 against Rs. 1,32,76,653-11-6 in 1882-83, and show an increase of Rs. 1,35,086-11-0. If the sum of Rs. 63,250, credited in the Indore Treasury on account of salt supplied to His Highness the Mahárája Holkar in 1882-83, were included in the receipts for that year, the increase would be reduced to Rs. 71,836-11-0. Compared with the average receipts for the five years ending 31st March, 1883, the collections in 1883-84 show a decrease of Rs. 8,86,182-3-8.

The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial Revenue respectively for the last five years are exhibited below arranged under their main heads :—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	Average of four years ending 1882-83.
Imperial.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Duty on permits issued from British salt-works for home and inland consumption	97,49,443 4 4	97,32,181 10 10	1,07,31,092 7 11	1,12,88,883 4 0	1,15,47,976 4 0	1,08,25,038 6 8½
2. Do. do. on export to Calcutta..	9,11.894 0 0	9,27,654 0 0	12,52,258 0 0	14,32,965 0 0	14,26,368 0 0	12,59,736 4 0
3. Do. do. British Malabár..	15,58,296 0 0	14,93,217 0 0	13,33,275 0 0	12,58,586 0 0	9,52,713 0 0	12,59,447 12 0
4. Do. do. at nominal rates..	6,859 7 6	4,694 8 6	4,929 15 0	7,044 11 0	7,578 10 0	6,061 15 2
5. Duty on imports by sea.	12,535 0 8	13,516 2 10	5,195 10 1	1,158 0 3	97,046 4 10	29,229 0 6
6. Do. by land .	30 10 10	47 13 11	82 2 9	90 9 3	1,42,643 7 1	35,716 0 3
7. Duty on salt removed from Portuguese salt-works	7,22,376 11 4	6,60,291 6 3	8,83,236 11 3	3,92,126 1 9	36,746 6 6	4,93,100 2 5
8. Cost price realized on do.	54,313 15 11	63,940 6 5	36,935 10 7½	24,266 5 2	1,945 3 4	31,771 14 5
9. Sale proceeds, Baragara salt	2,48,583 10 5	2,31,655 13 1	2,28,390 7 8	1,82,745 13 1	2,16,091 6 11	2,14,845 14 2½
Total Imperial ..	1,32 63,832 13 0	1,31,27,198 13 10	1,44,75,896 1 3½	1,45,87,865 12 6	1,44,28,828 10 8	1,41,54,947 5 6
Provincial.						
10. Excise duty on excess discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive Stations and on re-weighment at places of Import.. ..	5,613 3 7	6,138 15 5	6,081 7 4	6,186 13 3	5,869 13 9	5,819 4 5
11. Ground rent	29,257 0 11	30,260 11 0	30,932 12 1	26,030 7 5	28,563 0 1	29,021 11 8
12. Farms of Government salt-works.. ..	46,533 0 0	42,862 6 8	37,312 0 0	38,082 5 6	32,561 3 0	37,704 7 10
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain salt-works..	47,658 9 7	49,532 5 9	47,330 1 7	43,949 11 7	48,108 3 7	47,230 1 8
14. Proceeds of forfeiture and confiscations ..	1,967 9 0	4,117 9 7	2,654 5 0	2,777 13 7	14,407 5 10	5,989 4 6
15. Payments by Shilotris of cost of Establishment employed to watch their salt-works	3,227 10 2	2,920 10 8	2,874 12 4	3,121 14 3	3,031 5 9	2,987 2 9
16. Miscellaneous	3,650 8 3	4,622 2 7	3,598 3 7	5,631 11 3	3,040 14 1	4,223 3 11
17. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of coast-guard establishment	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total Provincial ..	1,47,907 9 6	1,49,454 13 8	1,40,783 9 11	1,35,780 12 10	1,45,881 14 1	1,42,975 4 7½
Grand Total ..	1,34,11,740 6 6	1,32,76,653 11 6	1,46,16,679 11 2½	1,47,23,646 9 4	1,45,74,710 8 9	1,42,97,922 10 2

Causes of increase and decrease. Imperial.

The increase of Rs. 17,261-9-6 in the duty on salt for home and inland consumption is only nominal, and arises out of the fact, already noticed, that the amount credited at Indore last year on account of the salt supplied to the Indore Darbár has not been included in the figures for 1882.

There is a decrease in duty on exports to Calcutta of Rs. 15,760, notwithstanding that the issues to Calcutta exceeded those of 1882-83, as we have seen above, by 14,377 maunds and that the increase of Rs. 65,079 in the second is by no means equivalent to the increase of 142,249 maunds in the issues to British Malabár. The apparent discrepancy is the result of credit issues, secured by bonds and deposits of Government paper, under which system the duty on salt issued towards the end of one year is not brought to account till after the commencement of the next.

Excise duty at nominal rates shows an increase of Rs. 1,664-15-0, which is attributed to the larger requirements of the Travancore and Cochin Governments.

In duty on imported salt, both by sea and land, there is a small decrease as compared with last year. The whole items are, however, insignificant.

The realizations from Portuguese salt-works show an increase of Rs. 62,085-5-1 in duty and a decrease of Rs. 9,616-6-6 in sale proceeds of Government salt, which correspond with the features of trade noticed under the head of Distribution.

The increase of Rs. 16,927-13-4 in sale-proceeds of Baragara salt follows from the increase in the issues.

Total receipts under the head of Imperial are Rs. 1,32,63,832-13-0 against Rs. 1,31,27,198-13-10 in 1882-83, giving an increase of Rs. 1,36,633-15-2.

Provincial.

The items of increase and decrease under the head of Provincial Revenue are, for the most part, unimportant, or readily intelligible from what has gone before.

Expenditure, including Refunds.

Under the head of expenditure there is a total net decrease of Rs. 1,89,436-1-9, which is made up of a decree of Rs. 2,09,588-13-5 in Imperial Services and Refunds, less an increase of Rs. 20,152-11-8 in Provincial Services.

Refunds.

Of the reduction in Imperial charges, Rs. 2,09,588-13-5 above given, Rs. 34,683-4-3 are in the item of refunds, and are accounted for chiefly by non-recurrence of the refunds of difference of duty which followed on the introduction of the reduced rate of Rs. 2 per maund from the 10th March, 1882, and to reduction in refunds of duty on salt not removed from the works after duty has been paid, and of cost price of salt returned by fish-curers in Daman and Diu out of salt issued to them free of duty for fish-curing.

Speaking generally, the remaining decrease of Rs. 1,74,905 in Imperial Services may be said to be due to the termination of the tentative arrangements made for the first three years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

Provincial Services.

The increase of Rs. 20,152-11-8 in Provincial Services was due to the filling up of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment of the Northern Frontier; the purchase of a boat to replace the "Vixen", which had become unseaworthy; and the payment of grain compensation to a part of the establishment employed in the Viziadurg Táluka.

Miscellaneous.

Details showing the number of salt-smuggling cases in the five years ending 1883-84 and the number of persons arrested, tried, acquitted and convicted in connection therewith, are furnished in the following table:—

Offences against salt laws.

	Number of cases adjudicated	Number of Persons					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
								Rs.
1879-80	1,379	1,732	93	1,639	1,452	187	88·59	14,116
1880-81	503	805	64	741	609	120	82·88	2,348
1881-82	425	711	80	631	505	96	84·16	2,052
1882-83	513	745	87	658	551	106	85·25	1,802
1883-84	335	493	39	454	391	61	86·12	1,822

It will be seen that the number of cases fell within the year from 513 to 335.

Departmental administration at Khárághoda and Udu.

The number of pans worked in the past year at Khárághoda was 224 against 235 in 1882-83, or 11 less than in the previous season. Owing to the late fall of rain last year and the coldness of the weather, the manufacturing operations were retarded.

No pan yielded more than a single crop. The largest crop in a single pan was 8,976 and the smallest 924, maunds.

At Udu.

At Udu the number of pans worked this year was 246 against 250 in 1882-83. The total out-turn of the Udu works was 1,077,804 maunds against 1,355,784 maunds in 1882-83, showing a decrease of 277,980 maunds.

The total out-turn of the Khárághoda and Udu works together was 1,948,212 maunds against 2,414,407 maunds in 1882-83, showing a decrease of 466,195 maunds, which will appear in the stock account for 1884-85.

Sind.

In consequence of the salt-pans proving more productive the quantity of salt manufactured in Sind was larger than in previous years.

At Moach 202,862 maunds, 35 sers were produced asagainst 14,874 maunds 39 sers in the previous year. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 265,175 maunds 23 sers against 242,642 maunds 28 sers last year, or an increase of 22,532 maund 32 sers.

The sales of salt also show an increase over those of last year. 174,040 maunds as compared with 168,012 in the year 1882-83 were sold at Moach, and there was also an increase in sales at Saran and Dilyár. The financial result was an increase of Rs. 14,694 in the duty realized.

The consumption of salt per head of population rose from 6 lbs. 7½ oz. in 1882-83 to 6 lbs. 11 oz. in 1883-84.

A fall took place in the average price of salt in the province. The retail rates averaged per maund Rs. 3-4-11 as compared with Rs. 3-9-3 in the previous year. The effect of the establishment of the Dilyár depôt on the price of salt has been most marked, as the retail price in the neighbourhood supplied by it has fallen from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0.

The establishment of the depôt at Sukkur has also had a beneficial result, the price of salt having been reduced from Rs. 2-15-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per maund. It is also noticeable that the number of licenses to sell salt has increased considerably. The total revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 4,18,795-0-10.

On the side of expenditure there is an increase of Rs. 2,261-9-2, but the percentage of expenditure to receipts shows a decrease, being 18·18 as against 20·09 in the previous year.

The chief external dangers to the salt revenue in Sind have been successfully dealt with. Arrangements were completed with His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, by which his earth salt-works were closed, and he consented to receive Moach salt for use in his territory. The first consignment of Moach salt was taken by him in March last.

The danger from the salt-works at Mamul in Khelat has also been successfully dealt with up to the present time. An officer was, at the request of the Agent, Governor General, Beluchistán, deputed to make enquiry into these works by the Government of India, but with little result, as the danger had already been dealt with by the Sind officials, and the Government of India decided to do nothing further in the matter.

The number of cases dealt with under the Salt Act increased from 215 to 253. Of 289 persons arrested in connection with these cases, 246, or 85·12 per cent., were convicted. In the previous year 243 were arrested, of whom 81·89 per cent. were convicted. Eighty-two out of 253 were cases of smuggling salt from foreign territory; 47 of these were detected on the Upper Sind Frontier and 26 in Shikárpur. There were 101 cases of illicit manufacture. The appointment of a travelling inspector led to the detection of a larger number of cases of the last kind.

The effect of the salt duty on other industries has also been under consideration, and proposals are now before Government for the establishment of fish-salting stations with a view to provide salt free of duty for curing fish.

The health of the settlement at Maurypur has been excellent, and there has been an entire absence of crime among the Lunaris settled there. The works were in some danger at one time owing to a very high flood caused by cyclonic disturbances, but the danger was successfully met at the time by the Superintendent and the Lunaris, and provision has since been made to prevent risk in the future.

Excise.

In consequence of the various local peculiarities of the several districts of this Presidency, and of differences in the habits of the people dwelling in them, and in the climates, it has been found very difficult to devise one system which would be adapted to all, and it has been found necessary to introduce very gradually and tentatively changes tending to produce uniformity. Often, too, after experiment the new systems have to be abandoned as unsuitable. In the Konkan the unlimited tapping of palm-trees has been restrained, the number of stills reduced, and toddy displaced to a very large extent by mowra spirit distilled at Uran.

Toddy.

In 11 districts of the Presidency, including 2 in Gujarát and 4 in Sind, hardly any revenue is derived from toddy; and in Karáchi, Násik, Sátára and Ahmedabad the receipts from this class of liquor are very trifling in amount. On the other hand, in Surat the revenue derived from toddy, which in that district is made from the fermented juice of the date-palm, amounted to Rs. 3,14,419, or Rs. 11,403 more than in 1882-83. In Surat and Thána management as regards toddy is still in a transitional state. In the past year, in some tálukás of Surat, the privilege of drawing and selling toddy was sold to a large number of farmers; the monopoly of toddy in that portion of the Mándvi Táluka, which lies to the north of the Tápti, was sold along with the spirit farm of the whole district; and in the southern villages of Mándvi and the remaining 4 tálukás a compound system prevailed, under which all persons could on payment of tree-taxes at the prescribed rate for not less than 10 trees obtain licenses to sell at the tree-foot, whilst to keepers of toddy shops licenses were granted for groups of not less than 25 trees, on payment of tree-taxes and a fee of from Rs. 10 to 20 per shop. In the present year important changes have been made, and the rates of tree-tax have been raised.

The imposition of a tree-tax in part of the Ahmedabad Táluka increased the revenue from Rs. 255 to Rs. 614. In Poona the revenue derived from toddy decreased from Rs. 17,721 to Rs. 17,450, in Ahmednagar from Rs. 7,364 to Rs. 4,488, and in Kolába from Rs. 17,098 to Rs. 6,506; but in the other districts, in which considerable quantities of toddy are drunk, there has been a very decided increase. In Ratnagiri, for example, the revenue rose from Rs. 71,494 to Rs. 84,207, and in Belgaum from Rs. 51,136 to Rs. 55,196. On the whole the revenue from this description of liquor amounted to Rs. 5,63,625 as compared with Rs. 5,07,759 in 1882-83.

Country Spirit.

The principal changes made during the year in the management of that part of the ábkári revenue derived from country spirit were as follows:—The farms for the manufacture and sale of country spirit in the tálukás of Kánara, situated above the Ghát, which had in previous years been sold separately from the farms for drawing and selling toddy, and the privilege of manufacturing and selling spirit in the Supa Táluka were granted to the Belgaum contractor on condition of his paying not less than a specified sum on account of still-head duty.

In Thána the distillation of spirit of any other strengths beside 25° U.P. and 60° U.P was prohibited.

A central distillery was established at Surat, and the privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit throughout the district, and of drawing and selling toddy in the northern portion of the Mándvi Táluka, was granted for three years to a farmer who guaranteed the

payment, annually, of not less than Rs. 4,75,000 in still-head duties and tree-tax, of Rs. 9,600 as contribution towards the cost of establishment on a larger scale, and of Rs. 300 as rent of the distillery.

A sadar distillery was opened at Dhárwár, and arrangements made for opening another at Bijápur. In Kánara, from distrust of the new system and doubts of the likelihood of its proving more profitable than that previously in force, the contractors were indisposed to bid; therefore in that district the revenue declined. But in the present year a strong re-action has taken place.

In Dhárwár this portion of the revenue rose from Rs. 2,41,460 to Rs. 2,52,522. The increase was partly due to receipts from 16 villages of the Jamkhandi State, the ábkári management of which had been acquired by Government under a lease.

A few examples may be given of the rapid growth of revenue in districts, to which the sadar distillery system has been extended :—

In Ahmedabad in 1881 the spirit farm was granted for three years to a contractor, who guaranteed an annual revenue in still-head duty of not less than Rs. 70,525; the actual receipts, however, amounted, on an average, in each of those three years to Rs. 92,852, and the contractor, who has taken the farm for the next three years, has guaranteed an annual revenue of more than Rs. 1,50,000.

In Poona the amount guaranteed was Rs. 2,41,111, but in the past year the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,06,750.

In Sind the principal variations in revenue occurred in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts. In Hyderabad, through competition at the sales, the revenue rose from Rs. 1,00,301 to Rs. 1,17,958.

In Shikárpur large quantities of liquor were consumed by the workmen employed on the bridge, which is being constructed over the Indus at Sukkur, and other important works in that district. To this may be attributed the rise in revenue from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,04,200.

On the whole the revenue derived in the entire Presidency from the consumption of spirits rose from Rs. 65,57,064 to Rs. 68,11,170.

During the year the combined establishments for the prevention of smuggling, both of liquor and opium, and for the detection of illicit manufacture were in several districts remodelled and much enlarged.

In Surat the contractor undertook to pay Rs. 800 per month as a contribution towards the increase in expenditure caused by this change; in Broach Rs. 150 per month were paid by the farmer.

Besides paying these contributions the farmers in Broach and elsewhere maintained at their own expense private establishments, and rewarded their men in cases, in which they succeeded in bringing offenders to justice.

Ábkári management in Native States.

During the past few years, in order to regulate consumption of liquor and by equalizing duties and tree-taxes to prevent smuggling, the Government have gradually acquired, under leases from their Chiefs, the management of the ábkári departments in most of the States in the Southern Marátha Country. Up to the beginning of the year, however, leases had been obtained of only a few villages in 3 of these States, *viz.*, Kurundvád (Senior and Junior) and Jamkhandi. Before the close of the year the Jágírdárs executed agreements for a period ending July 31st, 1886. The Chiefs of Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh and Jath, and the Bái Sáheb of Daphlápur have also agreed to the renewal of the leases for five years previously granted by them. Thus the Government will retain control over the ábkári management of those States until July 31st, 1894.

Intoxicating Drugs.

In regard to drugs there is little to record.

The number of shops in the several districts varied very slightly; on the whole the number decreased. Four shops were closed in Ahmedabad, 5 in Khándesh, and 3 in Sátára in Násik 1 new shop was opened.

The revenue derived from drugs rose from Rs. 4,17,121 to Rs. 4,61,799.

The increases occurred principally in Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Thána, Ratnágiri, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Thar and Párkar. In Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Karáchi, and on the Upper Sind Frontier there was a considerable decrease.

The total excise revenue from all sources in the whole Presidency, including Sind, was Rs. 83,51,762 as compared with Rs. 75,24,663 in 1882-83.

Stamps.

Revenue

The stamp revenue has been realized under the Indian Stamp Act No. I of 1879 and the Court Fees' Act No. VII of 1870, separate accounts being kept of the realizations under each Act.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and disbursements under both Acts :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross income under the Indian Stamp Act ...	18,56,445	19,46,529
Do. do. Court Fees' Act	23,63,574	23,29,130
	42,20,019	42,75,659
Charges	2,05,463	2,19,758
Net Revenue ...	40,14,556	40,55,901

It will be seen from the above, that the gross receipts for the year were Rs. 42,75,659 against Rs. 42,20,019 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 55,640, or 1·3 per cent. In last year's report it was noticed, that for ten years previous the stamp revenue had been rapidly declining, whereas there has been an increase in each of the past two years.

The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 90,084 more, and under the Court Fees' Act to Rs. 34,444 less, than in the previous year.

Foreign Bill Stamps.

The receipts under the head of foreign bill stamps amounted to Rs. 70,305 against Rs. 55,157 in 1882-83, being an increase of Rs. 15,148, or 27·4 per cent. The increase is in a great measure attributable to improved trade, and occurred almost entirely in the sales at the Superintendent's office, which amounted to Rs. 14,054 more than in the previous year, and exceeded those of the past ten years.

The increase at Ahmedabad is attributed to a larger number of commercial and pecuniary transactions, and that at Surat to the increased number of bills received from foreign countries.

The decrease at Ahmednagar is ascribed by the Collector to the trade of the district with the Nizám's country in cotton and grain having been greatly affected by the bad season.

India Revenue Stamps.

The amount realized from India revenue stamps was Rs. 1,69,644 against Rs. 1,42,601 in 1882-83, being an increase of Rs. 27,043, or nearly 19 per cent. It is satisfactory to find that the sale of these stamps, which in 1881 was reported to have been steadily increasing since 1876-77, has reached a figure surpassing that under this head in any year since 1870-71. Compared with the highest revenue, which was that realized in the year 1880-81, the increase is 11·8 per cent. It is satisfactory also that the increase is general, excepting in the districts of Ahmednagar and Kaládgi, where the decrease has been very trifling.

The increase under this head is further increased by a sum of Rs. 23,666 realized on account of stamping skeleton forms with the one-anna coloured impressed stamp, which forms a part of receipts on account of "one-anna stamp".

Share Transfer Stamps.

The revenue realized from share transfer stamps amounted to Rs. 55,632 against Rs. 15,547 in 1882-83, showing an increase of Rs. 40,085, or nearly 258 per cent. The sales of these stamps were confined to the town of Bombay and to the districts of Ahmedabad and Karáchi. The sales in the two latter places aggregated Rs. 2,171. Almost the whole revenue under this head has been derived from sales at the Superintendent's office, which exceeded those of the past year by Rs. 39,013. The increase is in a great measure due to the fact, that 34 new joint stock companies were established during the year under report.

Bills of Exchange including Hundis.

The revenue from bills of exchange including hundis was Rs. 2,38,840 in 1883-84 against Rs. 2,44,022 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,182, or 2·1 per cent In Bombay the decrease was 6·2 per cent., and is owing most probably to a greater number of bills payable on demand having been drawn in the year under report than in the preceding year. In 11 districts there was an increase, and in 8 a decrease. In Ratnágiri the revenue was nearly doubled, and in Sholápur, Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Karáchi it improved by about one-third. In Poona, Násik and Belgaum the increase exceeded 20 per cent. The decrease in Khándesh is attributed to the large amount of currency notes utilized by the public for remittance purposes. From August to December in each year the Sátára sávkárs are large purchasers of supply bills on the Bombay Treasury, preferring to remit to their creditors in that town by that channel rather than by hundis. These supply bills amount in the aggregate to nearly 5 lákhs yearly. In this way the decrease at Sátára is fully accounted for.

General Stamps.

The revenue derived from sales of other stamps (stamped papers and impressed labels) amounted to Rs. 13,64,534 against Rs. 13,58,083 in 1882-83, showing an increase of Rs. 6,451, or ·4 per cent. With the exception of the town of Bombay, the collectorates of Ahmednagar, Kaládgi, Kánara, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and the agency in Káthiáwár there has been a general increase. That at Aden, Ahmedabad, Broach and Kolába is attributed to briskness of trade. It is asserted that in Belgaum, Násik and Khándesh there was a partial failure of crops, in consequence of which agriculturists were obliged to borrow money for subsistence. In Karáchi there was a special increase due to enlarged traffic in wheat.

There was a decrease of Rs. 9,607 in Bombay during the year as compared with 1882-83. In that year, however, one conveyance required a stamp of Rs. 10,500, which in a great measure accounts for the difference above shown.

The decrease in the districts is attributed by the Collectors to the action of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in reducing the number of monetary transactions; to the decrease in shops and petty farms caused by the introduction of the new ábkári systems; and to the additional exemptions from payment of stamp duty under Government resolutions of 1882.

Court-fees.

The receipts under the head of court-fees amounted to Rs. 23,23,029 against Rs. 23,53,033 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,004, or 1·2 per cent., which has occurred in the town of Bombay and in the districts of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Khándesh and Thána. The falling off in the revenue at Bombay is due to fewer sales at the High Court and at the Superintendent's office. It must be borne in mind, that the figures of 1882-83 embrace the exceptionally large sum of Rs. 72,000, realized on account of court-fee stamps for the probate of one will, that of the late Mr. Hormasji Ardesir Wádia.

The increase or decrease in the respective districts is attributed by Collectors to a corresponding variation in litigation.

Other receipts.

The amount realized by Civil Courts and Collectors on account of stamp duty and penalties on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents was Rs. 22,644 against Rs. 22,387 in 1882-83. The stamp duty realized by Collectors was Rs. 6,831, and by Civil Courts Rs. 677, against Rs. 5,647 and Rs. 924, respectively, in 1882-83. The penalties amounted to Rs. 15,136, of which Rs. 7,320 were levied by Collectors and Rs. 7,816 by Civil Courts.

Adjudication fees under Section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act were levied in Bombay and in the districts of Karáchi, Shikárpur, Surat and Thána. The fees amounted to Rs. 299 against Rs. 283-8-0 in 1882-83. Sixty documents were presented at the Superintendent's office for adjudication against 66 in the preceding year, and the stamp duty amounted to Rs. 18,307-8-0.

The receipts on account of court-fees in pauper suits were Rs. 6,068 against Rs. 10,508 in 1882-83.

Other miscellaneous receipts under the Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 801 against Rs. 1,176, and under the Court Fees' Act to Rs. 33 against Rs. 34 in 1882-83.

Charges.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,19,758 against Rs. 2,05,464 in 1882-83, showing an increase of Rs. 14,294, or 6·9 per cent., due to the large amount of refunds allowed in the year under report. The charges on account of general stamps were Rs. 1,21,459 against Rs. 1,06,502 in 1882-83, and on account of court-fee stamps Rs. 98,299 against Rs. 98,962 The proportion which charges bear to total income is 5·1 per cent. against 4·8 in 1882-83. Taken separately the charges on account of general stamps are 6·2 per cent., and on account of court-fee stamps 4·2 per cent.

Refunds.

Rs. 74,067 were refunded against Rs. 65,058 in the previous year. Refunds made by order of Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 39,993 against Rs. 41,952 in 1882-83.

Stamp Vendors.

The number of licensed vendors was 1,085 against 1,044 in 1882-83.

Impounded Documents.

The number of documents impounded under Sections 33 and 35 of the Indian Stamp Act was 1,277 against 821 in 1882-83, and of those not duly stamped and brought to the Collectors by the parties of their own motion 74. Prosecutions for breach of the law were ordered in 41 cases, of which 25 resulted in conviction, the fines imposed amounting to Rs. 250, and the number of persons convicted being 64.

License Tax.

The district of Kolába was, on 1st August 1883, transferred from the Northern to the Southern Division, so the figures for that district are now included in the statements for the Southern Division, and not, as in previous years, in the statements for the Northern Division In the statements given below the figures for 1882-83 have been altered accordingly, in order that homogeneous figures may be compared. The táluka of Panvel was also, in the year under review, transferred from the district of Thána to that of Kolába, and, therefore, from the Northern to the Southern Division, but the Collector of Thána has included the figures for that táluka in his statements for 1883-84.

Original assessment and final demand.

The original assessment and the final demand in the year under review are contrasted with those in the previous year in the following statement :—

Divisions.	Original Assessment.		Final Demand.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	2,72,670	2,72,645	2,54,627	2,57,010
Central do.	2,90,080	2,76,490	2,70,015	2,57,425
Southern do.	1,60,055	1,52,945	1,50,800	1,47,200
Sind	1,47,800	1,54,635	1,33,875	1,41,490
Bombay	4,55,025	4,11,655	3,98,395	4,08,755
Aden	18,330	16,070	13,295	10,800
Total ...	13,43,960	12,84,440	12,21,007	12,22,680

Assessment.

A decrease again occurred in the assessment in all divisions except Sind. In the Northern Division, however, the total decrease was not considerable, and there was an increase in all the districts except Ahmedabad. The falling off in that district is again attributed to over-assessment in previous years, but the accuracy of this opinion is disputed. Fresh lists were prepared in all the districts of the Northern Division with generally satisfactory results. In most other districts the lists of previous years appear to have been adopted with little further enquiry. Wherever active supervision was exercised by superior officers the assessment was raised. The increases in Sind—in which province, however, there is still much room for improvement—and in Dhárwár and Kaládgi are attributed to this cause. Obviously under assessments are liable to be perpetuated in order to save trouble if for no other reason, whilst too high assessments are sure to be objected to and corrected. The result must be a decline in the revenue. It is stated, that, in the district of Ahmednagar, the number of money-lenders, who constitute more than half the total number of licensees, continues to fall off. Násik is the only district in the Central Division, in which the total assessment was higher than in the previous year, and the increase was but slight.

Petitions of objection.

The extent to which the original assessments were objected to and modified in each division is shown below :—

Divisions.	Petitions of Objection.		Amount reduced.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
			Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	3,788	3,521	17,260	14,655
Central do.	2,053	2,279	20,065	19,065
Southern do.	1,423	1,147	9,200	5,550
Sind	1,481	1,631	13,790	12,805
Bombay	64	50	56,630	2,900
Aden	85	57	5,035	4,190
Total ...	8,894	8,685	1,21,980	59,165

There has been a marked decrease in the amount reduced on objection in the town of Bombay; in the rest of the Presidency the decrease has not been very substantial.

Number of persons taxed.

The total number of persons finally charged with the tax was 50,424 in the year under review as compared with 49,925 in the previous year.

Classes of persons taxed.

Over one-fourth of the persons taxed are money-lenders, and over one-fourth of the revenue is derived from them. About one-tenth of the revenue is shown as paid by general merchants, but fewer of the persons taxed come under that head than under the heads of grain merchants and traders in miscellaneous articles. The number of piece-goods merchants taxed is rather less than the number of traders in miscellaneous articles, but the amount of revenue paid by them is about the same.

Penalties.

No fines were imposed by Magistrates under the Act. The penalties imposed by Collectors under Section 15 of the Act amounted to Rs. 1,838 against Rs. 1,724 in the previous year. Rs. 12,18,909 were collected, and Rs. 5,609 were outstanding.

General remarks.

The net revenue of the year under review was Rs. 11,99,139-7-5 as compared with Rs. 11,94,294-4-4 in the previous year. The increase is not important, but it is satisfactory, that the progressive decrease which took place from the time the Act was amended until 1882-83, has not been continued. Little complaint is made regarding the tax now *that the people have become accustomed to it and it is levied with little difficulty*, but the absence of a satisfactory basis of assessment and the inequality in the incidence of the tax are still felt.

Local Funds.

The receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds amounted to Rs. 42,00,519 or Rs. 1,53,877 more than in 1882-83. The actual receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,51,979.

There was an increase of Rs. 87,012 in receipts of the District Road Fund, and of Rs. 28,867 in Educational receipts. The increase of Rs. 31,819 in receipts of the Government Central Book Depôt was balanced to a large extent by an increase of Rs. 27,997 in expenditure.

Expenditure from Educational Funds exceeded the amount in the previous year by Rs. 60,320; but disbursements from the District Road Funds were less than in 1882-83 by Rs. 38,654.

On the whole, expenditure increased from Rs. 41,99,326 to Rs. 42,49,082.

District Road Fund.

The increase in receipts of the Road Fund may be attributed in great part to larger realizations from the ordinary one-anna cess. There was also an increase in sand and quarry fees.

The amount expended on the construction of works under the supervision of the Publ. Works Department was less than in 1882-83 by Rs. 1,06,747. On the other hand, there was a slight increase of Rs. 8,633 in the expenditure on works carried out by civil agency.

Rs. 17,154 more than in 1882-83 were spent on planting road-side trees and on minor works, and Rs. 6,811 more than in that year on exhibitions and fairs.

The increase in realizations from the Local Fund Cess naturally led to an increase of Rs. 5,120 in the percentage paid to village accountants in connection with the District Road Fund, and of Rs. 2,587 in payments from Educational Funds.

District Educational Fund.

To the same cause may be attributed an increase of Rs. 42,339 in Educational Funds.

Expenditure from Educational Funds was augmented by the opening of a large number of vernacular schools, which caused an increase of nearly Rs. 60,000 in the total of salaries paid to teachers. More than Rs. 7,000 of this were covered by additional fees received from new pupils.

Contributions from private persons towards educational expenses were less than 1882-83 by more than Rs. 5,000.

Government Central Book Depôt.

The increase in receipts of the Central Book Depôt is due to larger realizations from sales. Expenses have been augmented by the purchase of a larger number of books. There was also an increase in miscellaneous expenses, and Rs. 1,797 more than in 1882-83 were paid in salaries of the Curator, clerks and servants.

Excluded Local Funds.

The Excluded Local Funds, or funds which are kept distinct for special purposes, amounted to Rs. 6,01,004, and expenditure from them to Rs. 5,80,004.

It is not necessary again to allude to fluctuations in funds, such as the Indus Conservancy Fund, which have already been fully explained in former chapters of this report.

Port Funds.

There was an increase of Rs. 30,653 in port dues, pilotage and miscellaneous receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 889 in realizations from the sale of stores; thus, on the whole, Port Funds rose from Rs. 2,32,546 to Rs. 2,62,171, whilst expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,18,942 to Rs. 1,85,782. There was a saving of Rs. 23,198 in the cost of repairing vessels, and of Rs. 19,324 in expenditure on public works.

Cantonment Funds.

Receipts of the Cantonment Fund fell from Rs. 2,10,800 to Rs. 2,05,495; expenditure on the other hand, rose from Rs. 1,62,247 to Rs. 2,63,898. There was an increase of Rs. 28,793 in sums derived from licenses on trades, sales of immoveable property and miscellaneous sources of income; this, however, was outweighed to the extent of Rs. 5,30[illegible] by smaller realizations from sales of manure, miscellaneous taxes, license fees and octroi, by grants to a smaller amount from the Military Department, and by diminished income from land. The increase in expenditure may be attributed to the increase of Rs. 75,955 in the amount spent on public works and of Rs. 34,246 in expenditure on conservancy. The other small items of increase and decrease practically balance one another.

Municipal Revenues.

The income and expenditure of the Bombay Municipality and of the District Municipalities have been treated in the section on Municipalities under Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

501,801 births were registered in 1883 against 491,346 in 1882. There was thus an in- Births.
ase for the year of 10,455. The rate per 1,000 of population was 30·50 against 29·86 last
r. The proportion of male to female children born was 109·22 to 100; last year it was
71. In every 100 births there were 52·20 males and 47·80 females, and for every
males there were 91·55 females.

Taking the statistics of each registration district separately, it appears, that the highest rate (44·09), as in last year (41·06), was in Dhárwár District, and the lowest (15·92) in the Hyderabad Zilla. In 1882 the lowest rate (10·51) was for the Upper Sind Frontier. In the following 13 districts, *viz.*,

Poona,
Sholápur,
Belgaum,
Dhárwár,
Kánara,
Kolába,
Thána,
Broach,
Kaira,
Ahmedabad,
Hyderabad,
Thar and Párkar,
Upper Sind Frontier,

the number of births in 1883 is higher than in 1882. In all other districts there was a falling off as compared with last year.

In 1883 the greatest number of births was registered in June (45,504), and the least in February (38,098). In 1882 the maximum number (46,487) occurred in July and the minimum (32,225) in February.

The number of deaths recorded in 1883 was 420,198 against 343,418 in 1882, so there Deaths.
was an increase for the year of 76,780 deaths over those for 1882. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of population to the whole male population living was 26·02, and for females it was 25·02. The highest ratio was reported in the Northern Deccan, and the lowest in Sind.

The deaths in 1883 by districts range from 41·97 per 1,000 in Khándesh to 9·19 in the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1882 the maximum ratio (26·16) was found in Bombay City and the minimum (9·90) in the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest actual mortality was recorded in the Khándesh Collectorate (51,922) and the lowest (1,141) on the Upper Sind Frontier. Death-rate by Districts in sequence.

The statistical returns are received from 223 rural and 55 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territories. The aggregate population according to the census of 1881 of the rural circles is 14,348,658, of the town circles 2,044,601, of the civil population in cantonments in British territory 61,155, and of cantonments in foreign territory 96,755. The highest recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population, as in 1882, took place amongst the urban population. Deaths by Circles.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1883 arranged with reference to causes under the heads laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1882 and the mean of the preceding ten years :— Deaths by Causes.

Deaths by Causes	Mean for 10 Years, 1873—82.		1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	21,621	1·33	7,904	0·48	37,954	2·31
Small-pox	6,522	0·40	1,630	0·10	13,404	0·81
Fevers	255,531	15·70	243,454	14·80	266,741	16·21
Bowel complaints	33,150	2·04	28,353	1·72	35,292	2·14
Injuries	6,440	0·40	5,913	0·36	5,978	0·36
All other causes	68,270	4·19	56,164	3·41	60,829	3·70
All causes ...	391,534	24·06	343,418	20·87	420,198	25·53

The next table shows the total deaths in 1883 under different ages; also the ratio per living calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1881 and the percentage on total deaths :— Deaths by Ages.

a

Ages.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	89,708	196·02	21·35
1 and under 5 years	80,619	47·03	19·19
5 do. 10 „	24,786	10·38	5·90
10 do. 15 „	14,543	7·75	3·46
15 do. 20 „	16,135	12·53	3·84
20 do. 30 „	41,956	14·05	9·98
30 do. 40 „	40,019	16·27	9·52
40 do. 50 „	34,445	22·32	8·20
50 do. 60 „	34,378	34·38	8·18
60 and upwards	43,609	58·73	10·38
Total ...	420,198	25·54	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year, and children above 1 year, but under 5, was very high in comparison with that at other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 40·54 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was in the period "above 10 and under 15", the rate being 7·75 per 1,000. For those "above 60 and upwards" the mortality was at the rate of 58·73 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year is 21·35 against 22·11 in 1882. For those "above 1 and under 5" the percentage on total deaths is 19·19 against 16·72 in 1882. For old people "above 60 and upwards" the percentage on total deaths is 10·38 against 11·28 in 1882.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

According to the census of 1881 the Muhammadan population numbered 3,107,171 persons, amongst whom there were in 1883, 57,522 deaths against 55,549 in 1882, the death-rate per 1,000 being 18·51 against 17·88 in 1882. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,58[illegible] persons, amongst whom 355,827 deaths, or 27·10 per 1,000 of population, were reported during 1883. In 1882 the total number of deaths amongst this community was 282,171 equal to a death-rate of 21·49 per 1,000. Amongst the Christian population numbering 138,326 persons, 2,690 deaths were reported during the year against 2,530 in 1882, the death-rate being 19·45 against 18·29. Amongst those included in "other castes", who according to the census of 1881 numbered 80,330 persons, there were, during 1883, 4,159 deaths against 3,168 in 1882, the death-rate being 51·77 against 39·17 in 1882. The largest percentage of deaths of Muhammadans, *viz.*, 42·51, was recorded in the Khándesh District and the smallest, *viz.* 79·8, on the Upper Sind Frontier. The corresponding percentages last year were 29·87 and 8·39, and they were recorded, respectively, in the city of Bombay and on the Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the highest rate (41·90) in 1883 was a[t] in Khándesh District, and the lowest (16·59) in Ratnágiri. In 1882 the highest and lowest death-rates among Hindus occurred in Thar and Párkar (33·37) and Ratnágiri (14·58). The maximum death-rate in this year amongst Christians was 39·05, and was reported from Dhárwár District, and the minimum (0·01) from Khándesh.

Deaths by Months.

As a rule, as might be expected from its containing a fewer number of days, February is the month in which the smallest number of deaths occur, and the largest number take place in August; but in 1883 the greatest number of deaths (47,283) occurred in July, and the least (28,078) in October. In 1882 the greatest number (32,877) was in November and the least (24,000) in June.

Registration Circles affected by cholera.

Out of the 285 registration circles into which the Presidency is divided (223 rural, 55 town, and 7 cantonment circles) 174—namely, 131 rural, 37 town and 6 cantonment circles—were affected with cholera.

High mortality in towns.

The following towns (25) suffered very severely from cholera :—

No. in sequence.	Name of Town.	Name of District.	Population of Town.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1	Panvel	Thána	10,351	30·38
2	Násik	Násik	24,101	17·76
3	Chopda	Khándesh	13,932	14·79
4	Pandharpur	Sholápur	16,910	10·94
5	Nasirabad	Khándesh	10,243	10·45
6	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	8,796	8·53
7	Kalyán	Thána	12,910	8·22
8	Dhulia	Khándesh	18,449	7·43
9	Junnar	Poona	10,373	5·88
10	Alibág	Kolába	6,376	5·80
11	Nandurbár	Khándesh	6,841	5·71
12	Athni	Belgaum	11,186	5·18
13	Kaira	Kaira	12,640	4·82
14	Nagar	Ahmednagar	32,903	4·4[illegible]
15	Balsár	Surat	13,229	3·9[illegible]
16	Mahád	Kolába	6,804	3·67
17	Wái	Sátára	11,676	3·25
18	Nadiád	Kaira	28,304	3·11
19	Bársi	Sholápur	16,126	3·10
20	Sholápur	Sholápur	59,890	3·06
21	Broach	Broach	37,281	1·96
22	Poona City	Poona	99,622	1·90
23	Karád	Sátára	10,778	1·48
24	Dohád	Panch Maháls	12,394	1·45
25	Bombay City	Bombay	773,196	1·31

There are 7 cantonments in the Presidency, from which, as regards the civil population living in each, vital statistics are received, of which 6 were affected during the year 1883, viz.:— Civil Population in Cantonments.

Deoláli.	Kirkee.
Málegaum.	Ahmednagar.
Poona.	Ahmedabad.

During the year, out of the 24,536 villages in the Presidency, 3,199, or 13·04 per cent., were affected by cholera. In Khándesh, in which district there are 2,679 villages, that disease occurred in 764, or 28·52 per cent. In Ahmednagar 623 out of 1,331, or 46·81 per cent., were attacked; whilst in the Poona District there were 471 out of 1,181, or 39·88 per cent. In the Násik District there were 342 out of 1,629, or 20·99 per cent., and in the Sholápur District 270 out of 709, or 38·08 per cent. In the Sátára, Kaládgi and Thána Districts the affected villages ranged between 100 and 200, and in the remaining 10 districts they were below 100. Mortality in villages.

During the year 1883 small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form more or less throughout the Presidency, and 6,895 males and 6,509 females fell victims to it. The total deaths amounted to 13,404 against 1,630 in 1882, the decennial mean being 6,522. Small-pox thus caused 3·18 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. Small-pox.

The highest ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of population took place in the Konkan (1·31) against 0·16 in 1882 and 0·52 during the previous ten years. In the Northern Deccan Division the ratio was 1·06 per 1,000 against 0·16 in the previous year and the decennial mean of 0·50. In the Southern Deccan the ratio was 0·57 against 0·02 in 1882 and 0·33 in the previous ten years. In Gujarát the millesimal ratio was 0·56 against 0·04 in 1882 and a decennial mean of 0·41. In Sind it amounted to 0·33 against 0·08 in the previous year and 0·13 in the previous ten years. By Divisions.

In the districts the highest ratio per 1,000 of population (2·18) took place in Surat against 0·15 in the previous year and the decennial mean of 0·63. The next highest ratios occurred in Khándesh 1·90, Bombay City 1·85, Thána 1·82, Poona 1·36 and Kaládgi 1·02. The only district from which no deaths from small-pox were reported was the Upper Sind Frontier—a like immunity was observed in 1882—whilst only 4 deaths were recorded in the Shikárpur Collectorate and 13 in the Thar and Párkar District, a similar number being reported from Kaira. The death ratio from small-pox during 1883 was lower than the mean in Sholápur, Kánara, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Ahmedabad and Shikárpur Districts. By Districts.

During 1883 the deaths of 140,015 males and 126,726 females, or a total of 266,741 persons, were ascribed to fever. In 1882, 243,454 persons were said to have died from this cause. The increase, therefore, for the year under report as compared with 1882 amounted to 23,287 deaths, the mean for the previous ten years being 255,531. Fever.

The high ratio (20·70 per 1,000 of population) of deaths from fever took place in the Northern Deccan against 15·77 in 1882 and 15·92 during the previous ten years. The next highest, 20·04, occurred in Gujarát against 17·81 in 1882, but it was lower than the decennial mean 20·93. In the Southern Deccan the ratio was 13·40 against 13·31 in 1882 and a decennial mean of 17·39. In the Konkan the rate was 12·54 against 12·01 in 1882 and 12·96, the decennial mean. In Sind the millesimal rate was 11·42 against 15·65 in the previous year and 9·93, the mean of the previous ten years. By Divisions.

The collectorate of Khándesh heads the list with a rate per mille of 24·71 against 17·65 in 1882 and 15·82 in the previous ten years, and the following districts have exceptionally high rates:—Broach 23·12, Surat 22·27, Násik 21·12, Ahmednagar 20·27, Kaira 20·09, Thána 19·24, Sholápur 18·71, and Ahmedabad 18·55. The minimum rate (7·47) was reported from Bombay City, and the following districts have comparatively low ratios; Ratnágiri 8·42, Upper Sind Frontier 8·47, Karáchi 10·75, Belgaum 11·07, and Dhárwár 11·71. By Districts.

During 1883, bowel complaints caused the deaths of 19,394 males and of 15,898 females, or a total of 35,292 persons, against 28,353 deaths in 1882 and a decennial mean of 33,150. Bowel complaints.

The Northern Deccan Registration Division heads the list with the very high ratio of 3·36 per 1,000 against 2·27 in 1882 and 2·41, the decennial mean. Following it comes the Southern Deccan with a ratio of 3·17, and next to it is Gujarát (2·09,) after which is the Konkan (1·03), and last of all Sind (0·21), the rate in this division being less than in 1882 (0·24, but slightly above the decennial mean 0·20. In the Presidency the rate was 2·14 per 1,000 against 1·72 in 1882 and 2·04, the decennial mean.

During 1883, 3,436 males and 2,542 females, or a total of 5,978 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is slightly in excess of that in 1882, when 5,913 deaths were recorded. Of the 5,978 deaths 2,713 were caused by drowning, 1,215 resulted from snake-bites, 355 from wounds, 179 by hanging, 130 by poisoning, 95 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,291 from causes not specified. Injuries.

As usual, the largest number, *viz.*, 212, of deaths from snake-bites occurred in Hyderabad; in Thána, which stood next on the list, the number of deaths from this cause was 126; and in Ratnágiri the number was 112. In the city of Bombay there were only 6, and 4 on the Upper Sind Frontier. Snake-bites by Districts.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief

Buildings.

With a few exceptions the condition of the various buildings for hospitals and dispensaries was satisfactory, and the sanitary requirements have been carefully attended to. The scanty and defective arrangements in the obstetric wards of the European General and Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospitals have again been brought to the notice of Government. The inconvenience felt at present will be removed when the Cáma Hospital for Women and Children, now under construction, is completed.

New civil hospitals are urgently required in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Násik and Thána to replace the existing unsuitable and antiquated buildings; and new dispensaries are much wanted in Ránder, Hánsot, Amod, Dholera, Alandi, Mirpur Batoro, and Khipra, the two last being in Sind.

During the year under review four new dispensaries—Toloda, Kambar, Ajre and Bhachao—were opened, the 2 latter being in Native States, and 1, that of Bassadore in the Persian Gulf, was closed. The total number of civil hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year was, therefore, 202 as compared with 199 in the previous year. From a classification of these institutions, with reference to their financial relations to the State, it appears that 43 of them were maintained from Provincial Funds and were under Government management and control, 128 were supported from Local and Municipal Funds, 20 were entirely maintained at the cost of private individuals or associations, and the remaining 11 were supported from private sources with aid from Government or from Local Funds.

Patients.

The number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1882 and 1883 is given in the following table :—

	In-door Patients.		Out-door Patients.		Total.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Civil Hospitals	28,089	29,420	300,617	304,455	328,706	333,875
Dispensaries	7,022	6,835	984,457	1,031,539	991,479	1,038,374
Total ...	35,111	36,255	1,285,074	1,335,994	1,320,185	1,372,249

These figures exhibit an increase of 1,144 in the number of in-door patients, and of 50,920 in the number of out-door patients, treated during the year, as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the latter class of patients was most marked in the Deccan, especially in the Khándesh, Sátára and Kaládgi Collectorates and in the Southern Marátha Country. The proportion of in-door to out-door patients in the civil hospitals was 1 to 10, while in the dispensaries it was again very low, *viz.*, 1 to 150.

Of the total number of in-patients 24,801 were "cured", 3,099 were "relieved", 2,979 were "discharged otherwise", and 2,559 "died", the ratio of deaths to total treated being 7·0 against 7·1 in 1882. The number of beds available was 3,208, or 12 more than in the previous year, and the daily average sick was 1,784·2 as compared with 1,748 in 1882. The daily average according to sex was 1,402·4 men, 270·3 women and 111·5 children. Of the total number of out-door patients 304,455 were treated in civil hospitals and 1,031,539 in dispensaries, against 300,617 and 984,457 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance at civil hospitals was 2,746·8 and dispensaries 11,041·2, total 13,788·0,—the figures for 1882 being 2,802·2, 10,726·9, and 13,529·1, respectively.

Cholera and Small-pox Epidemics.

Cholera and small-pox prevailed epidemically over widely extended areas, and affected in corresponding proportion the public health of the Presidency. Cholera prevailed to a considerable extent, chiefly in the Konkan, Deccan and Gujarát, as may be inferred from the total number treated, *viz.*, 6,215 against 2,520 in the year preceding. Of the former 5,083 were in the Deccan, 605 in the Konkan, and 527 in Gujarát. These cases are, however, only those that have been brought to notice and received treatment in the various dispensaries and hospitals, and show simply the existence of the disease in certain localities and their immediate vicinity, and cannot, therefore, be received as an exponent of its entire extent. Of small-pox there were 845 cases treated at the several institutions against 128 in the previous year. Of these 522, inclusive of 353 in the city of Bombay, occurred in the Konkan, 244 in the Deccan, 39 in Gujarát, 36 in Sind, and 4 elsewhere, or in foreign States. The remarks made above regarding cholera apply with equal force to small-pox, and the figures in no way represent the actual extent of the disease.

Malarious fevers.

The admissions from malarious fevers give, as usual, the largest number, *viz.*, 251,111, or 18·3 per cent. of the total treated for all diseases, as compared with 254,134, or 19·2, respectively, in 1882. The ratio per cent. in the various provinces was in the Konkan 22·9, in the Deccan 14·4, in Gujarát 17·5, in Sind 22·6, and in foreign institutions 23·3, against 24·9, 13·2, 17·7, 27·1 and 19·8, respectively, in the year previous.

Venereal diseases.

The number of persons treated for syphilitic diseases was 19,906 as compared with 21,41 in 1882 and with 21,132 in 1881. Of the total number 4,323 were in the Konkan, 6,81 in the Deccan, 6,684 in Gujarát, 2,886 in Sind, and 232 in foreign hospitals. The tal number of persons treated for venereal diseases was 33,071, or 2·4 per cent. of the total eated, as compared with 33,382 and 2·5, respectively, in the precedingyear. The percentge to the total treated was in the Konkan 2·5, in the Deccan 1·9, in Gujarát 2·6, in Sind 8, and in foreign charges 2·2, the figures for 1882 being 2·6, 1·9, 2·8, 3 and 2, respectly.

Rheumatic and respiratory affections.

The total number of persons treated for rheumatic affections was 43,007, or 3·1 per cent. of the total treated, and that for respiratory affections 76,394, or 5·5 per cent.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

Cases of diseases of the bowels—dysentery and diarrhœa—again show an increase, being 19,764 and 35,571 against 19,011 and 34,263, respectively, in 1882.

Intestinal parasites.

From this form of disease 104,616 persons suffered, giving a ratio per cent. of 7·6 on the total treated as compared with 7·2 in 1882. Worms are extremely prevalent in the Deccan, half of the above number being returned from institutions in that province.

Skin diseases.

175,439 persons were under treatment for skin diseases, or a percentage to total treated of 12·7, as compared with 162,647 and 12·3, respectively, in the year previous. They are most common in Gujarát and the Deccan, the percentages to the total treated being 16·0 and 15·0 respectively.

Major surgical operations.

4,540 major surgical operations were performed, or 31 less than in 1882. Of these 100 were performed at civil hospitals and 1,440 at dispensaries. According to provinces, 1,440, including 1,212 in Bombay City, were performed in the Konkan, 966 in the Deccan, 1,032 in Gujarát, 981 in Sind, and 121 in foreign hospitals. Of the total number 1,020 were operations on the eye and its appendages, including 853 at the Cowasji Jehángir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay. Of operations on joints, chiefly reduction of dislocation, 429 were performed, including 119 of the shoulder, 102 of the elbow, 73 of the jaw, 42 of the finger, 20 of the wrist, 14 of the knee-joint, and 12 of the hip. There were 340 amputations performed, the most important being 6 at the shoulder-joint with 2 deaths, 24 of the arm with 2 deaths, 25 of the fore-arm with 4 deaths, 22 of the thigh with 7 deaths, 93 of the leg with 19 deaths, and 18 of the foot with 2 deaths. Lithotomy was performed in 469 cases with 41 deaths, and lithotrity in 26 cases with 2 deaths.

Minor surgical operations.

The total number of minor operations performed was 75,422 as compared with 67,926 in the year previous, the increase being due to the fact that this year many operations heretofore entered as "major" have been classed as "minor". Of the total number 15,887 were performed in the Konkan, 17,633 in the Deccan, 24,831 in Gujarát, 15,208 in Sind, and 1,863 in foreign charges.

Sex and Caste.

Of the patients treated, 647,291 were men, 244,614 women and 480,344 children, being in the proportion of 47·2, 17·8 and 35·0, respectively, as compared with 47·9, 18·3, and 33·8 in the previous year. As regards caste, 67·9 per cent. of the total treated were Hindus, 25·3 Muhammadans, 3·0 Native Christians, 2·4 Parsis, 0·4 Europeans, 0·2 Eurasians and 0·8 other classes.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income during the year was Rs. 10,97,846-2-6 ; deducting from this the cash balance in hand on the 1st January, 1883, the net income amounted to Rs. 9,81,768-11-2 as compared with 9,65,873-7-5 in 1882. Of this, the sum contributed by Government amounted to Rs. 7,78,971-11-6, and that from Local and Municipal Funds and other miscellaneous charges to Rs. 1,79,496-4-11. The interest on invested capital amounted to Rs. 14,845-1-3 and the subscriptions from Europeans and Natives to Rs. 1,115 and Rs. 7,340-9-6 respectively. The total expenditure, after deducting sums remitted to the treasury on account of paying patients, &c. (Rs. 19,049-5-5), and the amount invested, during the year (Rs. 16,600) amounts to Rs. 9,23,294-2-1 against Rs. 9,03,064-3-5 in 1882. There is an increase under the heads of establishment, bázár medicines, diet, buildings and repairs. The average cost of each patient was Re. 0-11-10 as compared with Re. 0-12-6 in the preceding year. The percentage of the total cost paid by Government is 84·3 against 83·3 in 1882, and, if the cost of the Native State institutions be added to the total cost of the others, it amounts to 78·6 as compared with 77·2 in the year previous. The cost of dispensaries alone to Government amounts to 52·2. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-4, or just the same as last year. On the 1st January, 1883, there was a balance of Rs. 3,19,000, and Rs. 16,600 were invested during the year, making a total of invested capital of Rs. 3,35,600 remaining at the close of the year.

Inspection.

The Surgeon General on his tour of inspection visited 21 civil-medical charges, including the large hospitals in the Presidency town, and was well satisfied with the able and efficient management of nearly all the institutions inspected. The scheme for the instruction of soldiers' wives at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and the Jamsetji Jijibhái

Hospital as army nurses has proved a failure, which the Surgeon General attributes to want of care in selecting the women. This appears to have been already brought to the notice of the Military authorities. Deputy Surgeon General Bruce inspected the several institutions at Aden, while the inspection of most of the medical charges in Sind was conducted by Deputy Surgeon General Pinkerton.

Lunatic Asylums.

The general health of the lunatics confined in the various asylums in the Presidency was fairly satisfactory during the year; although the number of deaths exceeded by 2[illegible] those of 1882, still this mortality occurred mostly amongst the old and debilitated, and there was no epidemic or extraordinary amount of sickness in any of the institutions during the year under report.

The want of accommodation was not so urgent as in the previous year; but it is still inadequate at all the asylums, with the exception of Hyderabad (Sind), and admissions had occasionally to be refused until vacancies occurred. Proper accommodation in buildings specially set apart for them is much required for criminal lunatics.

During the year the total number of persons confined in the asylums was 948 against 931 in 1882; of this number 788 were males and 160 females. There were 273 males and 39 females admitted, and 10 males and 7 females re-admitted. The number discharged was 264; of these 99 were cured, and 160 transferred to the care of friends. Of those removed by their friends 126 had received benefit from the treatment in the asylums and 34 had continued unchanged: the total number, however, includes 5 "discharged otherwise" —in reality transferred from one asylum to another.

Mortality.

The deaths during the year numbered 79, or 27 in excess of the number in the previous year. The daily average strength was 495·7 males and 115·7 females, total 611·4 as compared with 625·3 in 1882.

The proportions of cures and deaths to the daily average number of lunatics in the asylums were—

Cured ...	Males	16·9	Total ...	16·2		
	Females	12·9				
Died... ...	Males	13·1	Total ...	12·9		
	Females	12·1				

The proportions to admissions were—

Cured ...	Males	29·6	Total ...	30·1		
	Females	33·6				
Died... ...	Males	22·9	Total ...	24·0		
	Females	30·4				

Criminal Lunatics.

Of criminal lunatics there remained, at the beginning of the year 1882, 81 males and [illegible] females; 18 males and 2 females were admitted and 1 male re-admitted, making a total of 107 treated of the criminal class as compared with 102 in the preceding year: of these 1[illegible] males and 2 females were discharged, 9 males and 1 female died, leaving a total of 78 males and 4 females remaining at the end of the year. The daily average number of this class of patients was 83·1 as compared with 87·4 in 1882.

Religion and Race.

The total number of Christian lunatics was 127; of these 114 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians and 11 Native Christians. Hindus numbered 116, Muhammadans 73, Párs 12, and of unknown caste. Patients are admitted from all parts of the Presidency—the European the majority of whom are soldiers, from different stations in India.

Occupation.

European soldiers again furnished the largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 93; next came beggars, 58; servants, labourers, &c., 57; merchants and tradesmen, 22; and cultivators 21. The occupation of 14 males is not known.

Types of insanity.

In the following statement the various kinds of mental disease are classified, and the number of patients suffering from those forms of disease are shown :—

Species of Insanity.	Number of Patients in the Asylums at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Total.
Acute mania	155	176	331
Chronic mania	153	29	182
Melancholia	28	50	78
Acute dementia...	73	50	123
Chronic dementia	164	8	172
Mania complicated with epilepsy	...	10	10
Dementia and epilepsy	...	5	5
Amentia and epilepsy	...	4	4
Imbecility	...	43	43

The results of treatment to the extent reported, are exhibited below:—

Species of Insanity.	Number completely cured.	Number improved.	Number of Deaths.
Acute mania	70	42	23
Chronic mania	13	7	19
Melancholia	4	37	2
Acute dementia...	6	29	5
Chronic dementia	2	3	19

Causes of insanity.

In only half of the cases treated could the cause be traced; in 389 cases the mental disorder was attributed to physical causes and in 85 to moral.

Amongst physical causes the excessive use of spirits and intoxicating drugs operated most strongly, causing insanity in 196 cases. In 30 cases madness followed fever, and in 1 it was a sequela of rheumatism; in 31 it was a result of epilepsy; in 20 it was due to injuries to the head; in 8 it was caused by exposure to the sun, and in 10 it resulted from residence in the tropics. There were 5 cases of puerperal mania. In 50 cases the disease was hereditary, 60 cases are attributed to grief, 3 to anger, 7 to fear, 9 to religious excitement, 1 to ill-treatment, 2 to over-study, and 3 to jealousy.

Twenty persons who were admitted had suffered from previous attacks.

Of the criminal lunatics 66 were in confinement for crimes attended with violence. In 47 cases the cause of insanity could not be discovered. In 8 cases madness had resulted from over-indulgence in opium and ganja; in 2 it followed attacks of epilepsy, and in 1 it was caused by fever. In 1 woman insanity was developed after child-birth. One case was the result of insufficient nourishment; 2 were hereditary. Two cases are attributed to anger, 1 to jealousy, and 1 to exaggerated religious feeling.

Accounts.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,13,334-14-9 against Rs. 1,10,989-1-0 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 92,964-5-0 were received from the Treasury; Rs. 10,148-9-4 was the nominal sum adjusted by Government for works done by the Public Works Department, water-supply and cost of English medicines and stores, &c.; Rs. 7,699-4-5 were received from paying patients; and Rs. 2,522-12-0 were the value of articles from the manufacture department and used for asylum purposes. The net cost to Government was Rs. 95,413-9-11 as compared with Rs. 90,807-12-3 in the year previous, the increase being mainly due to charges on account of works done by the Public Works Department, cost of English stores and medicines, and to the charge for water being shown for the first time in the accounts of the Poona asylum. The net cost per patient in the year under report was Rs. 156-0-10 against Rs. 145-3-6 in 1882.

Sanitation.

The annual cantonment reports of the Executive Engineers in charge of military stations show the actual outlay on sanitary works (Military) during the year 1883 to have been Rs. 1,74,733. Of this sum Rs. 95,885 were expended at Jacobabad in constructing new Native Infantry Lines. At Ahmedabad Rs. 34,580 were spent, of which Rs. 34,262 were in constructing a hospital for British troops. At Nasirabad Rs. 21,338 were expended, of which Rs. 5,049 were for constructing new open drains in the Sadar Bázár, and Rs. 2,522 for renewing floors and cleaning walls of the Royal Artillery stables. At Mhow Rs. 4,275 were spent, of which Rs. 699 were for excavating the floor and removing the soil from the sick horse stables of the 17th Lancers, Rs. 861 on stable No. 16 occupied by A Troop 17th Lancers, and Rs. 1,528 were spent on stable No. 18 after a case of Ludhiana fever. At Poona Rs. 4,164 were expended, of which Rs. 2,097 were for converting the block of six cells into isolated wards for the station hospital, and Rs. 1,663 for preserving and watering trees which have been planted in connection with sanitary improvements to Ghorpuri Barracks.

Municipalities.

During the year 1882-83 Rs. 11,48,903 were expended on conservancy by the various municipalities.

The existing arrangements in the municipal towns resemble those of previous years. The supply is mainly from rivers, tanks and wells of sufficient quantity, but too often of doubtful quality. The public wells are periodically cleaned by the different municipalities. During the hot season temporary wells are sunk in river-beds if they run dry. At Ahmedabad about 133,000 gallons of water per day are raised by steam pumps from the river Sábarmati. At Broach City and Surat the supply is insufficient. At Kalyán there is great want of good water; the municipality have partially cleaned the Lendi Tank in the hope of improving the supply. At Ahmednagar short feeder lines to two of the aqueducts were undertaken to prevent scarcity of water. Igatpuri mainly depends on 5 stand-pipes con-

sisting of 18 cocks. Malcolmpeth gets its supply from the Yenna Lake, 2 tanks and wells, which yield abundance of water. At Chiplún the new water-works were completed during the year. The water is brought from the Shiw River, a distance of about four miles. The scheme for bringing the Máhi water to Karáchi is fast drawing towards completion; pipes have been laid down to all public places, gardens and private houses.

Drainage.

There is no regular system of drainage, but the majority of the municipal towns have open masonry side drains to the principal streets, but only earth trenches to other roads, to carry off the rain water. Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Násik, Sholápur and Sukkur have under-ground drains. At Dákor the drains in the principal streets have been made during the year watertight and on a proper incline to allow the sullage to run off. At Ahmednagar during the year branch drains were constructed and connected with the two existing drains. At Násik 5 new drains were constructed and connected with the existing drains. At Sholápur a branch sewer of stone masonry was constructed and a waste water open drain. At Bársi in the main street there are covered side drains of masonry. At Sukkur the new drainage scheme for new Sukkur and Ghariliabad was sanctioned by Government, and the works were commenced during the last quarter of the year.

Cesspools.

There are no municipal cesspools, but many private houses have them, and the owners have them cleaned out. At Ahmedabad every house in the city has a cesspit, called "khalcooa", into which urine, privy water and all the dirty water of the house are discharged. At Ahmednagar the municipality allow cesspits to the houses, into which the bath, kitchen water, &c., runs, the water from which is daily thrown over the ground to evaporate. At Sholápur the foul water from the cesspits is removed every day by the municipality in 12 cylindrical carts to a distance of half a mile. At Karáchi there are covered cesspools to private houses, many of which are simply holes with dry stone lining.

Scavengering.

Sweepers are entertained by the several municipalities to keep the town and streets clean. At Gogha and Anklesvar the scavengering is done by contract. The street sweepings are carted to depôts out of the towns, and either sold by auction, burnt, or buried in pits. Poudrette is manufactured at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bhingár, Dharangaon, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Pandharpur, Sirúr and Sukkur.

Latrines.

The majority of the municipal towns have public latrines, and they are kept clean at the expense of the municipal funds. The one notable exception is the town of Broach. Many municipalities employ establishments to clean the private privies of the townspeople; but the practice varies in different districts, and some of the best managed municipalities prefer to allow the owners of private privies to make their own arrangements, making them responsible if the work is not properly done.

Vaccination.

Strength of the department.

The strength of the department during the year under review was—

5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.
3 Superintendents of Vaccination.
31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.
5 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.
29 clerks and kárkúns.
461 vaccinators.
489 peons

Operations.

826,965 persons were primarily vaccinated and 56,874 re-vaccinated against 792,206 and 66,505 in 1882-83, showing a net increase of 34,759, or 4·39 per cent., under primary vaccinations, and a net decrease of 9,631, or 14·48 per cent., under re-vaccinations. There was a considerable decrease (23·62 per cent.) under total operations amongst Native troops, the figures being 6,544 against 8,568 in the preceding year. The rate of increase in re-vaccinations was only 0·84 per cent.; but it was very high amongst European troops, being 86·10 per cent. On the whole there has been an increase of 25,128; or, in other words, for every 100 persons operated on in 1882-83 the number for this year has been 102·92.

The following table shows for the last two years the number of surviving newly-born children successfully vaccinated in Bombay exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth :—

Years.	Children vaccinated successfully.		Children available for Vaccination.	Births returned as having been registered	Deaths registered among Children under 1 year.
	Those under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.			
1882-83 ...	296,044	117,381	415,415	491,346	75,931
1883-84 ...	307,358	178,627	412,093	501,801	89,705

Out of 826,965 primarily vaccinated, 791,323 cases were successful, or 95·69 per cent., being 0·46 per cent. below 1882-83. The number of unsuccessful cases was in excess of that in the preceding year, being 17,363 against 14,232. 2,433 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation, and in 20,712 cases the result was unknown. Results in Primary Vaccinations.

During the year 56,874 persons were revaccinated against 66,505 for 1882-83. In 129 instances the re-vaccinations were repeated, in 6,289 instances the results could not be ascertained, and in 13,057 the operation failed. The number of successful cases was 37,657, or 66·21 per cent., against 69·80 in the preceding year. Results in Re-vaccinations.

The total number of operations was 883,839, and of these 828,980, or 93·79 per cent., were successful. In 1882-83 the percentage was 94·11. There were 2,562 persons operated on more than once; the "unsuccessful" numbered 30,420, and the "unknown" cases were 27,001. Results in total operations.

In primary vaccinations an increase of 49,262, or 6·22 per cent, took place in 7 out of 12 districts and circles, namely, the British Army, Aden, Muscat and Bushire, Southern Deccan, Western Gujarát, Eastern Gujarát, Baroda and Sind, where the rate is only 2·82 per cent. Primary Vaccinations. Increase and Decrease by Districts and Circles.

In re-vaccinations an increase of 12,742, or 19·16 per cent., is distributed over Eastern and Western Gujarát, Baroda, British Army, Southern Deccan and Aden, Muscat and Bushire, where the rate was 20 per cent. The decrease in other districts is 22,373, or 33·64 per cent.—nearly double the rate of increase. These districts stand in the following sequence:—The Presidency Circle, Sind, Northern Deccan, Cutch, Native Army and the Konkan; in the last named the rate was 7·40 per cent. Re-vaccinations. Increase and Decrease by Districts and Circles.

As regards total operations a decrease of 34,506 is to be observed in the Northern Deccan, Konkan, Sind, Cutch, Native Army and the Presidency Circle which has the highest rate of 50·16 per cent, whilst an increase of 59,634 is distributed over the other 6 districts and circles in the following sequence:—The British Army, Aden, Muscat and Bushire, the Southern Deccan, Western and Eastern Gujarát and Baroda, where it is only 4·81 per cent. The net increase is 25,128, or 2·92 per cent. Total operations.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations contrasted with those for the previous year:— Percentages of success.

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentages of Success in Primary Vaccinations.		Percentages of Success in Re-vaccinations.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	Cutch Circle	99·32	99·12	70·80	87·50
2	Northern Deccan Registration District ...	97·76	97·70	64·97	67·90
3	Eastern Gujarát Registration District ...	96·68	96·92	52·77	55·34
4	Konkan Registration District... ...	97·14	96·75	57·37	64·68
5	Baroda Circle	96·67	96·35	68·27	73·39
6	Southern Deccan Registration District ...	96·45	95·34	76·36	67·95
7	Sind Registration District	95·15	94·92	68·90	68·36
8	Presidency Circle	92·54	94·24	81·91	79·05
9	British Army	97·01	93·76	61·44	61·35
10	Western Gujarát Circle	93·10	91·67	70·31	68·91
11	Native Army	88·99	84·59	56·24	55·06
12	Aden, &c.	78·22	77·02	.....	66·67
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	96·15	95·69	69·80	66·21

In the "successful" primary vaccinations the percentages are lower than last year in all the districts and circles except in Eastern Gujarát and the Presidency Circle, owing to there being more "unsuccessful" and "unknown" cases than last year.

The ratio to the whole population of protection by successful operation is higher than last year in all the districts and circles except in Cutch, Northern Deccan, Presidency Circle and Konkan. It is lowest in the Konkan and Presidency Circle. In British and Native territory it is, respectively, 30·57 and 31·49 against 29·89 and 29·46 per mille of population in the previous year. On the whole 30·89 persons of all ages per every 1,000 of population against 29·74 last year, 27·54 in 1881-82, 24·60 in 1880-81, and 22·26 in 1879-80, were primarily vaccinated successfully. Rate of protection.

In primary vaccinations the percentages are higher than in the preceding year in municipal and cantonment establishments only. The highest percentage is 98·91 in cantonment and the lowest is 84·59 in the Native Army. The next highest is 96·65 in Local Fund and the next lowest is 91·51 in dispensaries. In re-vaccinations the lowest percentage is 51·98 in cantonment and the highest is 88·25 under Government. Agency.

Race.

Of the total number primarily vaccinated, 4,358 were Christians, 629,952 Hindus, 131,647 Musalmáns, 2,004 Pársis and 59,024 persons of other castes; and in all classes, except Christians and Pársis, the numbers are higher than last year, the respective percentages being 0·53, 76·17, 15·92, 0·24 and 7·14. The percentage for Hindus is, however, higher by only 0·41.

Age.

The age details are compiled for three periods, *viz.*, under one year, between one and six years, and above six years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were, respectively, 504,282, 298,582, and 24,101 against 485,661, 284,141 and 22,404 during the preceding year. At the rate of 31 per mille of population and on the total population of 25,615,528 there were successfully vaccinated 61·00 per cent. against 59·01 in 1882-83, 58·35 in 1881-82, 49·27 in 1880-81, 39·78 in 1879-80, and 57·89 in 1878-79. Thus every year is characterised by progress in the protection afforded to infants.

Animal vaccination.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona City and Cantonment, Broach and Kaira Collectorates, and Rájkot and Dhrángadra. The operation of inoculating heifers was generally successful. In Western Gujarát animal vaccination was commenced in Rájkot in the month of October last, when the 2nd class Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, who had been sent to Bombay during the monsoon to learn the method, inoculated 11 heifers successfully, and the lymph was distributed among the vaccinators. Animal lymph was sent to British Burma, Tasmania, Civil Surgeon Unao in Oudh, Residency Surgeon Ulwar in Rájputána, and many other parts of India. Except in Bombay, where animal lymph only is used, and in Poona, Broach, Nadiád Anklesvar, Borsad, Rájkot and Dhrángadra, where both animal and human lymph were in use, vaccination in all other places was carried on from arm to arm and with human lymph. Vaccination with animal lymph was also carried on in Bándra.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination is shown in the following table:—

Establishment.	Total Expenditure. 1882-83.			Total Expenditure. 1883-84.			Compared with the preceding year. +Increase −Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial	1,13,936	1	7	1,11,770	9	1	−2,165	8	6
Municipal...	24,595	15	4½	25,710	1	11	+1,114	2	6½
Cantonment	540	7	10	804	4	6	+263	12	8
Local Fund	77,787	6	5	78,842	1	6	+1,054	11	1
Native State	51,425	14	1	52,611	8	0	+1,185	9	11
Total ...	2,68,285	13	3½	2,69,738	9	0	+3,618 −2,165	8	6½
							+1,452	11	8½

Cost per each successful case.

The total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,69,738-9-0, and the average cost for each successful case was annas 5-5, or 2 pies less than last year.

Excluding the pay of the supervising officers the average cost of each successful case was annas 4-4, or 1 pie less than in the previous year.

Inspections.

Taking the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors together there were 4,417 encampments, 81,886 miles travelled in 8,136 days, and 360,271 children inspected in 12,989 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 40·76 were this year inspected against 41·20 in the preceding year.

Vaccination Acts.

In Bombay the Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force for six years and in Karáchi for four years, and in both places there is a considerable increase in the number of infants protected since the introduction of the Acts.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Receipts

THE total sum (exclusive of balances), which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1882-83 and 1883-84, was as under :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds	12,31,445	11,89,068	...	42,377
Cess	7,41,252	7,77,217	35,965	...
Fees { Provincial	2,23,297	2,41,732	18,435	...
Fees { Local	1,71,267	1,78,877	7,610	...
Subscriptions	26,923	28,546	1,623	...
Municipal Assignments	96,467	94,862	...	1,605
Interest on Endowments	57,221	57,392	171	...
Miscellaneous	70,219	47,077	...	23,142
Total of Local Funds ...	13,86,646	14,25,703	63,804	24,747
Grand Total ...	26,18,091	26,14,771	63,804	67,124

The increase in cess receipts is due to the recovery of arrears. The improvement in fee-receipts is owing to an increase in the number of schools and scholars. The increase in subscriptions is due to larger receipts on account of buildings, but there is a falling off on the same account under Municipal Assignments. The increase under Interest on Endowments is due to the recovery of arrears. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the closing of the Industrial School at Dhárwár and to a falling off in the sale-proceeds of the School of Industry at Ratnágiri.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the department during the year 1883-84 was as follows :—

	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges ...	37,193 14 4	...	37,193 14 4
Inspection and subsidiary charges ...	1,81,406 8 11	11,397 14 0	1,92,804 6 11
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	9,70,468 7 8	14,90,401 15 1	24,60,870 6 9
Total ...	11,89,068 14 11	15,01,799 13 1	26,90,868 12 0

Progress.

The following table shows at a glance the state of the department for the last five years :—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grants.	Expenditure o Local Funds controlled by Government Officers.
			Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	4,875	275,133	11,02,630	13,10,546
1880-81	5,343	316,974	10,89,118	13,57,934
1881-82	5,704	358,891	11,28,148	12,77,653
1882-83	6,138	389,986	12,31,445	14,25,661
1883-84	6,335	413,341	11,89,068	15,01,799

These figures do not, however, give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions connected with Government, and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds to the figures, already noted, the expenditure from private

funds on aided schools, and the cost of schools which are not aided, but submit returns to the Educational Department :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from public revenues ...	11,02,630	10,89,118	11,28,148	12,31,445	11,89,068
Local Funds administered by the department	13,10,546	13,57,934	12,77,653	14,25,661	15,01,799
Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools	3,68,373	3,79,529	4,14,153	5,35,955	5,03,115
Expenditure on Native State and other schools not aided by Government	3,56,703	3,94,258	5,87,554	6,18,161	8,27,311
Expenditure on Police and Jail Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	611
Total ...	31,38,252	32,20,839	34,07,508	38,11,222	40,21,904

The grants awarded during the year came to Rs. 1,08,102 against Rs. 96,301-13-4 in 1882-83. The increase of Rs. 11,800-2-8 is due to an increase in the number of registered schools and to the greater efficiency of the old schools. The awards for the last two years were distributed as under :—

	Colleges.		Permanent Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.		Permanent Schools for Natives.		Private Schools for Natives.		Total.	
	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.
		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1882-83 ...	2	6,300	32	38,432 8 0	163	48,373 5 4	8	3,196 0 0	210	96,301 13 4
1883-84 ...	2	4,275	34	43,670 8 0	177	56,681 8 0	9	3,475 0 0	222	1,08,102 0 0

Awards are not always drawn during the year for which they are given, and the actual disbursements of 1883-84, which include arrears amounting to Rs. 5,577, came to Rs. 1,06,955. In addition to grants paid by results, Rs. 41,470 were paid as fixed grants to the Byculla Schools, Sassoon Reformatory, Anjumani-i-Islam, Sassoon Institute, Geographical Society and other institutions; Rs. 5,063 were given to indigenous schools from Local Funds; and Rs. 33,055 were paid by Government in building grants.

The total Government expenditure on aided institutions was, therefore, Rs. 1,86,543 against Rs. 5,09,036 expended from private sources.

Buildings.

Rs. 1,93,148 were spent on new buildings and repairs. Of the total expenditure Rs. 15,328 were spent on aided high schools, Rs. 26 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 17,727 on aided middle class schools, Rs. 266 on Government normal schools, and Rs. 1,59,801 on Government vernacular schools.

Depôts.

The number of depôts for the sale of school books is 224. 1,237,908 books, maps and apparatus sold during the year brought in Rs. 2,01,698. The gross profit on the transactions amounted to Rs. 63,139. The cash balance increased from Rs. 1,35,024 to Rs. 1,40,048 showing a net profit, after paying all expenses, of Rs. 5,024. The retail shop in Bombay has been closed from the 1st of October, while 22 táluka depôts in the districts of Poona and Surat have been closed from the 1st of January. Messrs. Thacker & Co. have taken over the trade in English books, and from the commencement of 1884 have supplied Government institutions at the rate of 8 annas per shilling on the published price, free in Bombay, but with an extra charge for packing and transit to Mofussil stations; this arrangement has given general satisfaction, as books can now be got within two months from the date of ordering.

Sind Depôt.

The Sind Book Depôt maintained 21 branches throughout the province. Four sub-depôts were closed in consequence of not having realized the minimum sale-proceeds prescribed by the Book Depôt Code. Rs. 6,573 were obtained by the sale of books. The cash balance increased from Rs. 1,454 to Rs. 1,858.

Colleges and Schools.

The grand total of colleges and schools at the end of the year was 6,335, or 197 more than in 1882-83. Of these 9 are colleges and 3 medical schools; 461 institutions receive aid from Government and 1,621 are entirely supported by private funds. The average number of scholars in all the schools has risen from 389,986 to 413,341. Government institutions have increased in number from 4,177 to 4,222; schools receiving grants from 433 to 461; and self-supporting schools from 1,500 to 1,621. Police and jail schools complete the list; they show an increase of 3. Two technical schools were closed and 19 middle class schools for boys. On the other hand, 7 high schools for boys and

middle class girls' school were added to the list. The total increase, after making allowances for these changes, will be found in primary schools for boys and girls; these schools, too, have absorbed three-quarters of the increase in scholars. There was a falling off to the extent of more than five thousand in the attendance at middle class schools, but for this ample compensation was afforded by the increase of more than ten thousand in the pupils attending high schools. In point of fact the decrease in middle class scholars has been caused by the conversion of several middle class schools into high schools. Though the number of colleges remained stationary, the attendance increased by 137, and larger numbers took advantage of the instruction in the agricultural classes. Of the total number of schools, 4,749 are in British districts and 1,586 in Native States; progress has been most marked in the latter. Whilst British schools are more than three times as numerous as those in native territories, the increase has been, to the extent of 1 school, greater in Native schools than in British. In the matter of scholars, however, they still lag behind, and the percentage of their population receiving instruction is only 1·34 as compared with 1·96 in British territory. Fifty-one new schools have been opened in Native States in the Northern Division, 7 in the Central, and 43 in the Southern Division.

The University.

During the year several important bye-laws and regulations have been introduced by the Senate. The barriers which excluded women from the University have been withdrawn, and they can now compete with men under equal conditions at examinations for degrees in arts, medicine, law, and civil engineering.

It has been decided to award the Náráyan Vásudev Scholarship in alternate years to the candidate showing the highest proficiency in physical and biological sciences; provided that, if no candidate obtains the minimum number of marks qualifying for the prize in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate, who, at the B. A. examination, obtains the highest number of marks in the other branch of science.

The endowments of the University have been increased by the gift from the Morehead Memorial Committee of Rs. 5,000, which are to be invested in 4 per cent. Government stock for the foundation of a prize, to be called the "Charles Morehead" prize, which will be awarded every year to the successful candidate at the L.M. & S. examination, who obtains the highest marks in clinical medicine.

A scholarship, to be called the "Ashburner Scholarship", with an endowment of Rs. 3,000 invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, has been founded by the Ashburner Memorial Committee. The scholarship will be granted yearly to a candidate chosen by the examiners in Sanskrit and English, who must undertake to devote himself for one year to the study of Indian art as illustrating Indian history and literature.

University examinations.

Of 7 candidates who presented themselves for the degree of M.A., 1 Hindu and 1 Pársi passed; 51 out of 63 were successful at the examination for the Bachelor's degree under the new system, and 25 out of 41 under the old. Two out of 3 candidates attained to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Ninety-five out of 153 were successful at the 1st B.A. examination and 2 out of 3 at the 1st B.Sc. examination. At the previous examination the total number of candidates was 333, of whom 124 were successful.

Of 23 law students 9 obtained the degree of B.L; 28 out of 37 obtained full qualifications in medicine, &c.; 13 out of 19 in engineering. Of 79 candidates 42 passed the 1st examination in medicine; 12 out of 24, who presented themselves, were successful at the 1st examination in engineering. The total number of successful candidates at all these examinations was 415; of these 293 were Hindus, 89 Pársis, 10 Native Christians, 6 Muhammadans, 4 Europeans or Eurasians, and 3 Jews.

The results are more satisfactory than those in the previous year; whilst the number of candidates has risen from 683 to 788, a larger proportion has been successful, the numbers in the two years who have passed the examinations being 308 and 405 respectively. Scrutiny of the details shows, that smaller numbers have succeeded in obtaining the highest degrees of M.A., B.Sc., B.L. and L.C.E., but this has been more than counterbalanced by the improvement both in the numbers and answering of those competing at the lower examinations.

Arts Colleges.

There are 7 arts colleges including the Baroda College and the Rájárám College at Kohlápur. The largest number of candidates for the previous examination was sent up by the Elphinstone College, but of these only 1 in 3 passed. The largest percentage of success was obtained by the pupils of the Deccan College, 36 of whom passed out of 64; and the smallest by St. Xavier's College, of whose pupils not 1 in 6 was successful. But St. Xavier's College was more prominent in the higher examinations, the single candidate sent up from it for the degree of B.A. having been successful, and more than 60 per cent. of those who appeared at the 1st and 2nd examinations.

The Elphinstone College sent up 68 men for the 1st examination, 38 for the 2nd, and 22 for the degree of B.A.; on an average 62 per cent. passed.

The Deccan College sent up fewer men, *viz.*, 76, to these examinations, but 76 per cent. passed. The Free General Assembly sent up 33 to the previous examination, of whom [illegible]0 passed, and 18 to the three higher examinations, of whom 11 were successful.

The attendance in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges has increased to such an extent, that the present staff of teachers has become insufficient. In the two colleges the average daily attendance has in two years risen ftom 278 to 378.

The Gujarát College has raised its standard of teaching, and the course now extends to the 1st examination for B.A. The college has been further strengthened by the employment of a competent teacher in elementary science. In consequence of these changes receipts from fees have risen from Rs. 915 to Rs. 1,710, and the attendance has greatly improved.

In the Rájárám College the average daily attendance has risen from 18 to 31 in two years, and the amount realized from fees has been in the past year Rs. 1,880 against Rs. 1,098 in 1882-83.

It is under contemplation to greatly extend the Free General Assembly's Institution, and to call it henceforth the Wilson College, in honour of the founder, the late Dr. Wilson. A site for the new college has been selected and reserved.

Special Colleges.

A larger amount was realized in fees at the Law School; but the number of students, 165, was less by 6 than in 1882-83.

Receipts from fees in the Grant Medical College have risen from Rs. 21,740 to Rs. 25,327, and the number of students on the rolls has increased by 7. A class for female students has been opened in consequence of the demand which has arisen for female practitioners. The class is now attended by 12 ladies; of these 7 are Christians and 5 Pársis.

This number does not by any means represent all those who are desirous of being instructed in medicine; the authorities of the college, not being in a position at present to receive more; have been obliged to refuse several applications for admission to the class.

One of the ladies is an undergraduate of the University. A fund for the medical education of women in India has been formed, and scholarships have been founded; Government has given warm encouragement to these private efforts.

In the College of Science receipts from fees have declined to a small extent, but the attendance in all the classes, except the engineering class, which now numbers 75 against 80 in 1882-83, has greatly increased. Thirty-seven students attend the agricultural class as compared with 13 in the previous year, and 9 are learning forestry against 7 in 1882-83. All the 13 candidates from the college who obtained licenses in engineering at the University examination, readily found employment.

The workshops were attended by 69 against 51 in the previous year.

Special and Technical Schools.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art.

The number on the rolls of this school at the end of the year was 212 against 177 in 1881-82; fee-receipts in the same period increased from Rs. 1,587 to 2,149. The increase in pupils has been almost entirely in the elementary school and in the class for the study of painting; the pottery class has this year been entirely deserted. At the 1st grade examination 463 were presented against 139 in 1881-82, and 1 in 3 passed against about 1 in 4 in 1881-82. At the 2nd grade examination the percentage of success did not differ materially from that in 1881-82, but was little more than half the percentage in 1882-83. At the 3rd grade examination in 1881-82, 2 appeared, and both passed; in 1882-83, 3 were successful out of 9, but in the past year only 4 out of 24. This is attributed to a general raising of the standard, but may also be a consequence of sending up too many for examination; for every 2 boys presented for the 1st grade examination in 1881-82, 7 were sent up in the past year, but in place of 2 who appeared for the 3rd grade in the former year, 24 appeared for examination in the past year.

At the Calcutta Exhibition this School of Art carried off a gold medal. The museum has been much enriched by presents from several Native Chiefs.

Drawing Classes.

Several new classes have been opened this year in different schools; the number of children now learning drawing, *viz.*, 2,234, is nearly three times larger than in the previous year. At the 1st grade examination the creditable number of 10, out of a total of 90, prizes was carried off by the Rájkot School of Art; the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School succeeded in obtaining 9, and the Poona High School and Bhúj School of Art, each 8.

Engineering Class, Hyderabad.

The number of pupils in this class has risen from 17 to 19. Six out of 9 candidates passed the test examination prescribed for the first year, and 4 out of 7 the second year's test. Of the 4 who passed the final examination 1 was appointed an overseer of the 3rd grade, while 3 were given places of 1st grade sub-overseer.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

The number on the rolls of this reformatory is 205, or 3 less than in 1882-83. The want of proper supervision, formerly complained of, has been remedied by placing the institution under the joint superintendence of the Deputy Inspectors of Maráthi and Gujarát Schools, Bombay. At the annual examination a marked improvement was noticed in the discipline of the boys. Forty-one boys learn English; these boys on alternate days work at the Government Central Press. All above the age of twelve are required to work three hours a day, but all below that age confine their attention entirely to learning.

The Industrial School at Dhárwár was closed in August as the new railway will give an immense stimulus to education, while the workshops will provide practical instruction of the best kind to carpenters and smiths throughout the country. Dhárwár Factory.

The attendance at the Párekh School, Surat, has rapidly declined during the past four years, the number of pupils having fallen from 75 to 20. The decline in each successive year has been attributed to some accidental circumstance. Government have at last refused to accept such explanations, and have, in order to prevent a complete collapse of the school, ordered the superintendent to be removed, and his place to be supplied by a man more highly educated and possessing greater capacity for managing such an institution. Fardunji Párekh School, Surat.

The attendance at the Ratnágiri Factory has risen from 62 to 91. All the boys in the two highest standards passed in practical geometry at the annual examination, and only 2 failed to satisfy the examiners in drawing. Twelve out of 14 boys in the 3rd standard passed in the course prescribed for them. Ratnágiri Factory.

There were 20 apprentices in the Home at the close of the year. The educational authorities report, that the institution is in an excellent condition. Apprentices' Home, Byculla.

In the city of Poona the school connected with the Free Church Mission Orphanage earned a grant of Rs. 140 for 7 boys, who had been instructed in the arts of printing and book-binding; the Panch Houd Mission School in the same city received a grant of Rs. 320 for 16 boys who are learning carpentry. Small Industrial Schools.

The medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad have, like the Grant College, been thrown open to women desirous of studying medicine. There has been a decrease in the attendance of the Poona and Ahmedabad Schools; but in the Hyderabad School, which is comparatively new, the number of pupils has risen from 30 to 38. Having been open for only two years the Hyderabad School was unable to send up any men for examination; 15 senior students from Ahmedabad and 16 from Poona passed the final examination. Medical Schools.

There are 8 agricultural classes attached to the high schools at Surat, Belgaum, Sholápur, Nadiád Hyderabad, Dhulia Násik and Ahmednagar. The number of pupils in these classes has risen from 215 to 230; but, judging from the results of the annual examinations, it would appear, that in neither the senior nor the junior class have the pupils advanced in knowledge. Of 82 students who presented themselves for examination in 1882-83, 76 passed; in the year under review only 58 out of 89 satisfied the examiners. Agricultural Classes in High Schools.

Matriculation.

Examinations were held, as in former years, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karáchi. 1,600, or exactly the same number as in the previous year, appeared for the examination, but 599 were successful against 572 in 1882-83. Eight of the successful candidates were girls. As regards race and religion, of those who passed, 414 were Hindus, 126 Pársis, 24 Europeans and Eurasians, 18 Native Christians, 10 Muhammadans and 7 Jews. 242 of the successful candidates had received their education in Government schools, 142 in aided schools, and 60 in schools belonging to Native States in the Bombay Presidency. The largest percentage of success, 71, was obtained by aided schools unconnected with any Mission. The percentage for Government schools was 46·2; for schools in Native States 43·7; and for Mission schools, 31·1.

Amongst individual schools the Elphinstone High School, which passed 68 out of 120, and the Poona High School, 37 of whose pupils out of 67 were successful, stand at the head of the list in point of number passed; both these schools are Government institutions. But out of 21 pupils of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Institution 19 passed; 14 out of 19 from the Bishop's High School, Poona, and the Cathedral High School; and 6 out of 7 from the Nadiád High School. Though the percentage of success of Mission schools was not large, probably from lack of discrimination in selecting candidates, yet 1 in every 10 who passed came from a Mission school. The Irish Presbyterian Mission at Surat was most successful, 16 out of 31 sent up from it having passed.

High Schools.

The returns show an increase of 7 schools and 10,483 scholars, but a large proportion of this increase merely represents classes which, under the orders of the Government of India, have lately been merged in high schools. Making allowance for these changes the real increase is reduced to 7 schools and 3,402 pupils, 577 of whom are in aided and 60 in unaided schools.

In the Central Division there are 6 Government high schools and 32 under private management. Four of the Government schools show a satisfactory increase. At Sátára 22 pupils of the Government school have left it and joined the private English school. Increased strictness of the rules regarding admissions and removes have reduced the number in the Elphinstone High School by 378; this institution was more successful than former years in preparing pupils for the matriculation examination, but the answering in the lower classes at the annual examination did not satisfy the college professors. The Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri and Thána high schools stood well the test of the annual Central Division.

examinations. The Sholápur High School has outgrown its accommodation. Amongst Mission schools the General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, was found in a very satisfactory condition, but there was room for improvement in the Poona Free Church Mission School; the percentage of pupils of the Robert Money Institution, who passed the annual examination, was nearly twice as large as in the former years, whilst in the Free General Assembly's Institution the percentage exhibited a slight decrease. There are 2 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools under native management; one, the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Benevolent Institution, was found in a high state of efficiency, but in the Poona Native Institution the examiner was not satisfied with the answering in the highest classes.

The 19 European and Eurasian aided schools have made marked progress during the year; there was a decided improvement in the answering in all subjects, and larger numbers of pupils were prepared for the departmental examination.

North-East Division. In the North-East Division are 3 Government institutions and 1 Mission school at Ahmednagar; all these are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The number on the rolls of the Government schools has increased from 548 to 648, and 80 now attend the American Mission school as compared with 56 in 1882-83. Special praise is bestowed on the agricultural class in the Government high school at Ahmednagar; they have paid great attention to the lectures delivered to them, and their farming operations have been most successful.

Northern Division. This class in the Northern Division is represented by 4 Government high schools at Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Nadiád; by 2 Mission schools at Surat and Ahmedabad; and by 6 unaided schools in Native States at Rájkot, Bhávnagar, Junágad, Navánagar, Bhúj and Navsári. At the matriculation examination held at Ahmedabad the English papers were marked more strictly than usual; this caused a decrease in the numbers passed by the Ahmedabad and Surat high schools and 4 of the private schools. The Irish Presbyterian Mission school at Surat has proved a formidable rival of the Government high school; they passed nearly equal numbers at the matriculation examination. The number attending the Mission school, 395, exceeds by 80 the number in the Government school; and whilst the former has increased by 68 within the year, the latter has increased by only 30.

Amongst schools in Native States the schools at Bhávnagar, Navánagar and Junágad show a considerable improvement in attendance, but the Rájkot and Navsári schools have declined.

Southern Division. In the Southern Division are 5 high schools, of which 1 is an aided school connected with the Belgaum London Mission, and 1 is the Rájárám School at Kolhápur. The 3 Government institutions are the high schools at Kárwár and Dhárwár and the Sardárs' school at Belgaum. In all these schools, except the Sardárs' school, which has been cramped by insufficient accommodation for pupils, there has been an increase in attendance and in fee-receipts. Rs. 12,000 were provided for enlarging the Sardárs' school, of which Rs. 6,000 were raised by public subscription, and the remainder given by Government. The new buildings were finished shortly after the close of the year.

At the matriculation examination the Kolhápur School maintained its reputation and stood at the head of the list for the Southern Division. Out of 28 pupils from the London Mission school 15 passed, the largest number that has ever passed from this school. The Kárwár school is steadily progressing; 9 boys from this school passed the matriculation examination. In Belgaum evidently more attention is paid to elementary education; for, while it stands lowest at the matriculation examination, it takes the very highest place at the annual ordinary examinations.

Sind. In Sind are 3 Government high schools, *viz.*, those at Hyderabad and Shikárpur and the Náráyan Jagannáth School at Karáchi. The Náráyan Jagannáth and Shikárpur schools suffer from want of accommodation; but the municipalities have made grants of Rs. 5,670 and Rs. 10,550 respectively, and these sums with equal amounts from Government will be sufficient for large extensions of the buildings. At Hyderabad the number on the rolls has declined from 326 to 316; this is due to the increasing competition of private schools.

The aided schools, of which there are 6, show an increase of 41 in the number of pupils.

At the University examination the number of boys passed from Sind fell from 30 to 19. This decrease was shared by all the schools, but the Hyderabad school suffered least, and succeeded in passing more than half of the candidates presented by it. The results, however, of the annual examinations by the Educational Department were far better than those of the previous year. Larger grants were awarded to the aided schools; in one instance, that of the Grammar School at Karáchi, the grant was increased by Rs. 567.

Middle Schools.

The returns for the whole Presidency show an apparent decrease of 18 schools and 5,183 scholars. But if allowance be made for 52 lower schools with 7,081 pupils, which, under the orders of the Government of India, have been merged in the high schools, it will be found that there has been a real increase of 34 schools and 1,898 pupils. This increase is made up of 15 Government schools with 729 pupils, 5 aided schools with 367 pupils, and

unaided schools with 802 pupils. Progress has been most marked in the Central Division; in that division 14 new schools have been opened, and there has been an increase of 1,024 in the number of pupils. The Southern Division stands next with an increase of 11 in schools and 399 in scholars.

Central Division.

In the Central Division 5 new Government schools have been opened in the Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Thána Districts. Of 9 private schools recently opened, 4 are for girls, and in addition to these the B. B. & C. I. Railway school at Parel and the Conference school at Poona have been converted into girls' schools. The American Mission have opened an Anglo-Vernacular school at Roha, in the Kolába District. The five 1st grade Government schools in the city of Bombay have proved even more useful auxiliaries of the Elphinstone High School than in 1882-83, 237 of their pupils having passed into that institution against 197, the number reached in the previous year. Especial praise is given to the Gokuldás Tejpal and Fort Branch schools. The attendance at the Poona Camp and Kalyán schools declined during the year, but the results of the annual examination were satisfactory.

2nd Grade Schools.

No school of this class is opened unless the inhabitants of the town asking for it guarantee in tuition-fees and donations the whole of the working charges. That the scheme is thoroughly acceptable to the people may be inferred from the steady increase in the number of such schools and of the pupils attending them during the past five years. The people of the country fully understand that some knowledge of English is a necessary condition of success in trade, at the bar, and in the public service. Even in some towns, not much superior to large villages, a demand for English education has arisen. In these 2nd grade schools instruction in English is imparted to all the pupils.

North-Eastern Division.

In the Government 1st grade school at Ahmednagar the cost per pupil has in five years been reduced by one-half, whilst receipts from fees have steadily increased. An important alteration has taken place during the past few years in the views of the Muhammadans of Ahmednagar and Násik; they now perceive, that it is more advantageous for their sons, who are attending Anglo-Vernacular schools, to learn Maráthi than to continue the study of Hindustáni. The result of this change of opinion has been the gradual decline, ending in complete extinction, of Anglo-Hindustáni classes in those towns.

The increase in this division was in 2nd grade schools, 3 of which were opened at Sháháda in Khándesh, Ráhuri in Ahmednagar, and Igátpuri in Násik. The number of pupils in all these schools taken together has increased by 69; fees amounted to 18·95 of the expenses. 68·38 per cent. were defrayed from municipal funds, and the remainder was raised by public subscription. Four of 7 aided schools in this division are Mission schools and 2 are railway schools situated at Igátpuri and Bhusával; all these are in a flourishing condition. A new school building, of which the cost has been estimated at Rs. 18,466, is about to be erected at Igátpuri; Government have contributed half the cost.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the fee-receipts of Government schools of the 1st grade have risen from Rs. 6,774 to Rs. 7,515. The majority of these schools are steadily progressing in efficiency and in numbers of pupils. The best is the Surat Branch School, which mustered 402 at the end of the year—the largest number ever reached by any school of this class. Next in excellence are the Branch schools at Ahmedabad. Seventy per cent. of the pupils presented by the Dholka school passed the examination. The Presbyterian school for Europeans at Ahmedabad has been closed, but a Roman Catholic school has been brought on the register. The increase of 3 in this division was entirely in unaided schools. One of these has been opened at Bánsda, in native territory; the second is Mr. Jahángir Motábhái's new school for girls at Surat; and the third is a municipal school at Kapádvanj, in the Kaira District.

Southern Division.

The fee-receipts of the four 1st grade (Government) schools have risen from Rs. 2,664 to Rs. 2,994, and there has been a corresponding improvement in the attendance. With regard to Government schools of the 2nd grade, 3 closed and 10 opened.

The new aided schools are a school for the Portuguese and a school for European girls at Belgaum.

New schools in Native States have been opened at Kavati in Miraj and Shirhátti in Sángli.

At the annual examinations the Belgaum 1st grade school was most successful. Of State schools the Mudhol school stands first and the Jamkhandi school last. For the first time the Sángli school sent up 4 students for the matriculation examination, and all of them were successful. Two boys passed out of 13 from the Miraj 1st class school.

Sind.

There are in Sind two 1st grade and eight 2nd grade Government schools; there are also 7 aided schools and 2 unaided. There has been, during the year, no change in the numbers of Government schools; but, whilst the number of pupils in 1st grade schools has decreased by 41, there has been an increase of 96 in boys attending 2nd grade schools.

The increase of 2 in aided schools is due to the opening of a European and Eurasian school and an Anglo-Panjábi school at Sukkur. These schools appear to have attracted pupils from the Government 1st grade school, for it was chiefly in the Sukkur school that the

numbers declined. A new unaided school has been opened at Shikárpur. The results of examination of the schools were better than in the previous year.

The Study of English and Optional Languages.

The number of pupils learning English in institutions connected with Government has increased within the year from 26,732 to 32,186. The optional language usually selected is Sanskrit or Persian. At the close of the year 58 students out of 8,444 were learning French against 15 in the previous year, and 925 were learning Latin against 882 in 1882-83; 268 were learning Hebrew. The number of those studying Sanskrit has increased from 3,882 to 4,676, and of those learning Persian from 2,162 to 2,517. There was no student of Arabic or Greek in 1883-84.

Vernacular Schools for Boys.

The number of vernacular schools for boys at the end of the year was 5,582 against 5,395 in 1882-83, and within the year the number on the rolls has increased from 338,430 to 355,507. The increase in schools has been chiefly in those under private management. 146 private schools having been opened against 38 started by Government. But out of a total increase of 17,077 in pupils, 10,767 have been added to Government schools. Progress has been most marked in the Southern and Northern Divisions: in one division, the North-Eastern, schools have been diminished by 2 and scholars by 732. In this and in the Central Division education had in many villages to be suspended for a time whilst masters, assistants, and pupils went out to wage war against the locusts. In some of the districts of those two divisions there were severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox.

Then, as the present is a "Singhast" year—in which, in accordance with the Shástrás, no marriages can be celebrated—an unusually large number of marriages took place in the year under report; this injuriously affected schools in all the divisions. In spite of these disturbing causes the schools in all divisions, but one, improved in number and efficiency, and even in the solitary exception the ground lost at the end of the year has since been recovered.

Central Division. In the Central Division the fees of the local committee schools have risen from Rs. 62,493 to Rs. 65,906; to this increase every district has contributed.

The percentage passed at the annual examinations has steadily risen from 40 in 1879-80 to 51 in the past year. In 80 per cent. of these schools not less than three standards are taught, and in the rest the 1st and 2nd standards.

The 72 aided schools in this division consist of 21 Mission schools and 51 schools under native managers; of the 172 unaided schools 158 are in Native States and 14, most of which are in Bombay, are under native management. Forty-four of the aided schools are indigenous schools; these have deteriorated during the year. At the annual examinations of schools in Native States there was an increase of 1 per cent. in the number of those who passed under all heads, and the condition of these schools was regarded as satisfactory.

North-East Division. In this division the decrease in schools and in scholars is due to temporary causes already mentioned; these operated most strongly in the Ahmednagar and Násik Districts, and produced a decrease of 9 in Government schools and of 1,043 in scholars.

That this decline was quite unconnected with the system of management, or with the agency employed in conducting the schools, is shown by the fact that private schools suffered in a greater degree, it being found necessary to close 11 of them. In Khándesh, whilst schools under private management remained stationary, there was an increase of 18 in Government schools and of 429 in their scholars. Receipts from fees have fallen from Rs. 30,832 to Rs. 30,452; the trifling decrease occurred entirely in the Ahmednagar and Násik Districts. There are 29 Government free schools and classes for children of the lower castes; 1 has been added to their number during the year. Several of the schools succeeded in passing pupils in the 4th standard. In addition to these Government schools are 37 aided schools. The number of low-caste children in all the schools has risen from 1,486 to 1,560. A Bhil school was opened at Thadgaon, in the heart of the Sátpuda Hills, and before the close of the year 35 were receiving instruction in it.

Seventy-nine applications for new local-fund schools were received, 38 of which were complied with. School committees have done much useful work during the year in keeping up the attendance at schools and in collecting subscriptions. From lack of funds the Educational Department are unable in very many villages to provide more than one master for the instruction of 4 or 5 classes. In order that the younger children may not be neglected, more extended use has been made of pupil teachers in this division.

Northern Division. In the Northern Division there has been an increase of 34 schools and of 4,283 in scholars. Government schools decreased in number, but the attendance increased by 3,187. Aided schools declined in both respects. Unaided schools, on the other hand, rose from 88[illegible] to 925, and the number of their pupils from 52,479 to 53,701.

The answering at the annual examinations was better than in the previous year in the highest standard, but slightly worse in the other standards. Receipts from fees in the local committee schools have risen from Rs. 33,338 to Rs. 34,297.

The increase in schools and scholars in the Southern Division has been most rapid during the past few years. In the year under review 115 new schools have been opened and 8,857 have been added to the number of scholars; to this increase North Kánara and Dhárwár have contributed most. Receipts from fees have risen from Rs. 39,586 to Rs. 42,699. More than Rs. 9,000 have been subscribed by villagers for the erection of new school-houses in 32 villages. About 42 per cent. of the average attendance were successful at the annual examination. The usefulness of school committees is extending; from only one táluka in Dhárwár comes the complaint that they take no interest in the schools, and in many villages they have evinced it by handsome subscriptions. 408 low-caste children are receiving instruction in the ordinary schools, and 667 in schools and classes specially set apart for them; 4 special classes and 481 children represent the increase of the year. Southern Division.

Government schools in Sind have increased during the year from 222 to 236, and aided schools from 35 to 45; unaided schools, of which there are 2, have remained stationary. Of 2,036 representing the total increase in scholars, 1,234 belong to Government and 802 to aided schools. Receipts from fees in the local committee schools have risen from Rs. 5,016 to Rs. 5,521. Seventy-five per cent. of those presented in Government schools and 73 per cent. in aided schools passed in all heads at the annual examinations against 73 and 68 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Sind

Night Schools.

Night schools require special mention, although they have been included in vernacular schools for boys. There are now 179 schools with 5,011 scholars as compared with 176 schools and 4,826 scholars reported last year. Difficulty is found in providing funds for the payment of masters in some districts. In some divisions free admission is refused to boys who have left the day schools. Altogether night schools are much less under control than ordinary schools; it is not possible to teach more than the barest elements, and the pupils, being full-grown men, are unable to attend at certain seasons of the year. So great fluctuations may naturally be expected, especially until experience has been gained in the system best suited to these schools. In the Northern and North-Eastern Divisions 15 schools have been closed, and the number of pupils has decreased by 363. On the other hand, in the Native States included in the Northern Division there has been an increase of 8 in schools and 128 in pupils, but the native schools do not bear well the test of examination. In the Southern Division these schools have declined in numbers to a very small extent, but their condition is satisfactory. In the Central Division 2 new schools have been opened in Sholápur in place of one that had been closed, and 2 schools have also been started in Bombay which are now well filled with artisans and labourers of the localities.

Indigenous Schools.

Indigenous schools connected with the Educational Department have been included in vernacular schools for boys. There are 171 aided schools with 6,350 scholars as compared with 111 schools and 4,835 children in 1882-83. In order to give additional encouragement to these schools, Government have lately sanctioned grants on an enhanced scale.

The number of aided schools in the Central Division is 41, 3 of which were opened during the year; the attendance has increased from 2,398 to 2,512. There are no aided indigenous schools in Thána and Kolába; in Ratnágiri 2 schools out of 5 have been closed, and of 199 pupils only 96 now remain. The one registered school in Sholápur is in a declining state. The great increase has been in Poona; in that district schools have risen from 17 to 20 during the year, and pupils from 1,213 to 1,377. The 10 schools in Bombay have slightly improved. One new school has been opened in Sátára, and the attendance at the 7 schools in that district has risen from 286 to 329. Central Division.

In the Southern Division, in which last year there were only 34 registered indigenous schools attended by 825 scholars, there are now 87 in which 2,237 children are receiving instruction; all the districts have contributed to the increase. Southern Division.

There are in the province of Sind 21 registered schools attended by 491 children. Rs. 1,558 were distributed in grants. Sind.

Education of Muhammadans.

The number of Musalmáns under instruction has risen from 46,381 to 51,839; the increase has been general throughout the Presidency, but is most marked in the Southern Division, in which the number has risen during the year from 8,957 to 11,285.

The most pressing want in connection with the education of Muhammadans is a supply of trained school-masters and school-mistresses. In the 27 Urdu schools and the 66 classes of the Southern Division there are only 13 qualified teachers. In the North-Eastern Division, in which the special schools and classes are attended by 5,659 young Musalmáns, there are only 2 trained teachers, and the want is felt, but in a less degree, in the other divisions. This scarcity of qualified teachers arises from the extreme repugnance felt by young Muhammadans to leaving their districts, and going through a course of training at

Poona. In order to remove part of their objections the standard of admission to the Poona Training College has been lowered for Muhammadans from the 6th to the 5th standard. Four trained masters and mistresses have been added to the staff of the Central Division during the year; the total number is now 10. In the Southern Division 17 men are under training at Dhárwár. In some of the schools of the Southern Division the course of instruction comprises the 6th standard, and it would appear that some scholars passed the examination in that standard, but in other divisions of the Presidency the level of education has not risen above the 5th standard, and in the Northern Division it reaches only to the 4th standard. In the Central Division last year for the first time 8 pupils of Urdu schools passed in the 5th standard; 8 also passed in that standard in the North-Eastern Division.

As already noticed in connection with vernacular schools in Ahmednagar and Násik, the Muhammadans are gradually abandoning their exclusiveness, and are attending Maráthi primary schools in increased numbers. In Sátára during the year the number of boys attending Maráthi schools has increased from 622 to 769.

In Sind the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 6,555 to 7,698.

Police and Jail Schools.

The returns show 31 of these schools with an attendance of 1,487 scholars, the increase for the year being 3 schools and 97 scholars.

In the Central Division a new police school has been opened at Sángola, in the Sholápur District, raising the total number to 11. The police and jail schools at Poona, Sholápur and Thána, and the police schools at Ratnágiri and Kolába have improved in numbers and efficiency during the year; but the Yeroda Jail School, the police school at Sátára, and the jail school at Ratnágiri have retrograded. None of the schools in the North-Eastern Division are in a flourishing condition. Few of these schools in any of the divisions are favourably reported on.

Girls' Schools.

There are now in the Presidency 382 schools attended by 24,396 girls; the increase during the year is represented by 23 schools and 810 girls. If to this number be added 11,209 girls attending schools for boys, the total number of girls receiving instruction in primary schools will be found to be 35,605 as compared with 34,006 in 1882-83. The change made by the University in throwing open its examinations to women and the liberality of Government in providing for their medical education have already been mentioned. In order to bridge the chasm between primary schools and the University a number of influential gentlemen in Poona have set on foot a movement for establishing Anglo-Maráthi schools for girls. Mr. S. S. Bengáli has lately devoted more than Rs. 62,000 to the building of a school-house in the Fort; Sir Mangaldas Nathubhái has endowed another Bombay school with a sum of Rs. 20,000; and the Nawáb of Junágad has given Rs. 1,500 to found a scholarship in the name of Lady Frere; Mr. Jairázbhái Pirbhái has also presented a third school at the Presidency with Rs. 15,000.

There has been an increase in schools in all parts of the Presidency, except in Sind.

In the Central Division 4 new local committee schools have been started, and 3 schools, formerly returned as boys' schools, are now returned as girls' schools—the number of girls exceeding the number of boys. Two new schools of the Zenana Mission have been started at Poona, and an American Mission school at Sirúr. 1,919 girls were examined by the Inspectors as compared with 1,808 in 1882-83, but the percentage who passed were smaller than in the previous year. Two pupils of Government schools passed in the 6th standard against 6 last year, but in the 5th standard 11 passed against 4 in that year. Experience this division has shown that female education can best be popularized through female agency, and that the girls remain longer where there is a mistress.

North-Eastern Division. In the North-Eastern Division there has been an increase of 3 schools; there are now 49 schools and 3,342 scholars.

The results of the annual examination were encouraging. In the Government schools 243 girls passed in all subjects against 213 in 1882-83, and 13 of these passed in the 4th standard. In the aided schools 92 passed, or nearly three times as many as in the previous year. The Church Missionary Society maintained a school at Igatpuri during the year attended by 15 girls, and the attendance at the schools at Málegaon and Sháranpur improved. The S. P. G. school at Ahmednagar has now 71 girls on its rolls. At the end of the year there were 134 girls in the American Mission Boarding School, or 6 more than in the previous year.

Northern Division. In the Northern Division the number of schools has risen from 139 to 152, and of scholars, including girls attending vernacular schools for boys, from 10,034 to 11,180. 3,418 were presented for examination, of whom 63 per cent. passed; of 3,251 presented in 1882-83 only 51 per cent. passed. Thirty-two passed in the 6th standard and 79 in the 5th against 27 and 46, respectively, in the previous year. Both in the percentage of girls presented for examination and in the percentage passed, Broach stood at the head of the list.

The Southern Division is remarkable for the very large number of girls, 6,926, attending vernacular schools for boys. In the smaller villages girls are taught along with the boys; but when the number of girls is large, as in the important villages, separate classes are formed. There are now 69 independent schools in this division attended by 4,328 girls as compared with 65 schools attended by 4,020 girls in the previous year. The number of Musalmán girls under instruction in Urdu schools has risen from 537 to 1,078. The girls' schools in the division show a very decided improvement both in the numbers presented for examination and in the percentage passed. Southern Division.

In Sind the number of girls under instruction has fallen from 1,423 to 1,416. The decrease is due to the closing of a branch Mission school at Karáchi. Although one Government school at Karáchi was closed, there was an increase of 14 in the total attendance at Government schools. Of 482 girls examined, 308 passed; 1 passed in the 6th standard and 10 in the 5th. Two gentlemen, residents of Hyderabad, have given Rs. 2,230 for the construction of a school-house for Hindu girls in that town. Sind.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

At the end of the year there were 123 in the Poona Training College, or 4 less than in the previous year. At the annual examination 11 men in the third year of their course were examined, all of whom were successful; with the exception of one, all obtained employment as teachers—9 in Government schools and 1 in a private school in Poona. Twelve men not belonging to the college were also examined; 6 of these obtained 2nd class certificates. Forty-four men in their second year obtained certificates; the 10, who obtained highest marks, were retained for the third year's course, and the rest were sent out as masters and assistants. Forty-three students were examined in the first year's course, of whom 36 passed. During the year, 71 candidates holding 2nd class public service certificates applied for admission, of whom 37 were admitted. Six Muhammadans were admitted as stipendiary students and placed in the 6th standard class. There are now 386 trained masters in the districts of the Central Division. Poona Training College for Masters.

The average daily attendance at the Poona College for Mistresses was 35 against 31 last year. At the annual examination all passed in the two highest classes, and in the other classes few were unsuccessful. The 5 women who passed in the highest vernacular standard have been appointed mistresses of schools. Poona College for Mistresses.

It is hoped that the wives of school-masters and students under training may be obtained as students, and that in course of time trained married couples will be available to take the boys' and girls' schools in the same village. At present 5 wives of school-masters are on the rolls of the college.

The only normal school at present established in the North-Eastern Division is the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Institution at Ahmednagar; this institution is open to students of all creeds and races, but it is chiefly attended by Hindus of the lower castes. North-Eastern Division.

Since its foundation in 1866 it has sent forth a large number of trained men.

The Ahmedabad Training College for Masters was examined by the Inspector assisted by two Professors of the Arts College. In the Gujaráti Department all the men in the third year's class who were examined passed—33 out of 40 in the second year's class, and 45 out of 59 in the first year's class. Northern Division.

In the Urdu Department 8 men passed out of 10.

Of 882 masters in charge of schools in the Northern Division 477 have been trained in this institution.

In the Ahmedabad Training College for Mistresses there are now 47 women under training—the largest number that has yet been reached. Three women left the college during the year to assume charge of schools. Sixteen were admitted during the year. Though there were many changes in the teaching staff during the year, out of 27 examined at the annual examination 22 passed.

At the time of the annual examination there were 61 scholars in the Rájkot College. 150 applied for admission into the college during the year; 66 succeeded in passing the entrance examination against 61 last year. 302 of the 525 local-fund schools in Káthiáwár are conducted by masters who have received training in the Rájkot College. Rájkot College.

There were 110 students in the Dhárwár College in 1883-84 against 107 in the previous year; the number of Muhammadan students increased from 11 to 17. At the annual examination 60 students obtained certificates. In the Southern Division 380 of the 796 local committee schools are under the care of trained masters. The Dhárwár College.

In the training school for masters at Kolhápur there are 12 students reading the first year's course; no examination for certificates was held during the year. Kolhápur.

In the Kolhápur Training College for Mistresses there were 10 students at the beginning and 12 at the close of the year under report. Two passed the final examination, and 4 the examination prescribed for the second year.

Sind.

The number of students in the Hyderabad Normal School has risen from 25 to 29. Ten men passed the final examination; 2 of these returned to appointments which they already held in the department. The remaining 8 will be provided with employment. Of 400 masters now employed in the province 228 are trained men.

Nine passed the entrance examination, and were admitted into the school during the year.

Schools in Native States.

In five years the annual expenditure on schools in Native States has risen from less than Rs. 5 lákhs to more than 7½ lákhs. In the same period the number of schools has increased from 1,170 to 1,586, and of scholars from 52,889 to 90,026. In the Northern Division 19 new schools have been opened in Cutch during the year, 13 in Káthiáwár, 3 in the States of the Mahi Kántha, 2 in the Rewa Kántha Agency, and 2 in Pálanpur. The unusual number of marriages during the year reduced attendance in the Káthiáwár schools by 311.

It would occupy much space to give a detailed description of the numerous scholarships and grants-in-aid that have been founded during the year by the Joint Administrators of the State of Gondal. Female education has been encouraged by the formation of 2 scholarships and 6 grants-in-aid in connection with the Gondal girls' school. By 12 scholarships, ranging in value from Rs. 3 to 5, boys of the Gondal Anglo-Vernacular School have been tempted to continue their education in the Rájkot High School, and during their course in that school they are still further encouraged to aim at special excellence in medicine, in arts, and in engineering by 3 scholarships of sufficient value to enable them to pursue their studies at Bombay or at Poona. Students of agriculture and of the veterinary and mechanical arts have not been overlooked, and to the latter the State workshops have been thrown open free of expense.

Night Schools.

The number of night schools in Káthiáwár has risen from 33 to 38, and the number of scholars from 673 to 758; the increase in Cutch is represented by 3 schools and 43 scholars. These schools are examined now, not under the standards, but in the subjects essentially required by the class of scholars attending them.

Urdu Schools.

There are 7 special Urdu schools, of which 4 are in Káthiáwár and 1 in each of the Cutch, Pálanpur and Rewa Kántha Agencies. The number of students on the rolls is 588.

Girls' Schools.

Three new schools for girls have been opened in Káthiáwár—at Wadhwán, Junágad and Gondal; the average attendance in all schools has risen from 1,488 to 1,796. Five girls passed in the 6th standard at the annual examinations, and 21 in the 5th standard. It is not necessary to give detailed descriptions of the schools in Native States lying within each of the divisions, as they have already been mentioned in this chapter in conjunction with British schools in those divisions, and full space has been given to them in the accounts of the several States. The figures that have been given are sufficient to prove, that strenuous efforts are being made in Native territory to extend education amongst the people; and, although the level in British districts has not been reached, the difference is yearly becoming less.

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

Special provision has been made for the education of young Chiefs by the establishment of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot in the Northern Division and of the Rájárám College at Kolhápur in the Southern Division. In the Central Division there are 436 minors under the guardianship of judicial and political officers; of these 65 are attending school, 2 of whom learn English. In the Poona High School are 6 minors, 2 of whom are 1st class and 4 2nd class Sardárs. Two students in the Sátára High School are sons of Native Chiefs.

In the North-Eastern Division there are 630 minors between seven and sixteen years of age who are wards of the District Courts; 214 of these are under instruction, and 8 of these are learning English. In addition to these many sons of Jághírdárs, Chieftains, and Dáng Rájás attend the local vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools. In the Northern Division, whilst the sons of the great Chiefs are now sent, as a matter of course, to the Rájkumár College, increased attention is paid to education by the Chiefs of lower rank. In the Inspector's report special mention is made of 56 sons of Thákors; it will be seen from this that the total number attending local schools must be very large. In the Tálukdár school at Sádra 7 sons of Tálukdárs were amongst those who passed at the annual examination.

In the Dharampur State the little Kuvaris attend the local girls' school. In the Rewa Kántha Agency the daughter of the Rája of Udepur is now studying the 2nd standard. The daughter of the Thákor of Sihora attends the school in that town. In the report for the Southern Division special mention is made of the young Rájá of Kolhápur. He and 3 other boys of rank study together the 5th vernacular standard course, elementary Sanskrit, and the English Primer. They have made creditable progress during the year.

Sind.

In Sind the only Chief under instruction during the year was Mir Alláh Bax Khán Talpur.

There are now 36 boys on the rolls of the Rájkumár College as compared with 35 last year; 6 students left the college and 7 were admitted during the year. Amongst those who have recently joined the college are a brother of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch, the eldest son of the Thákor of Rájpipla, and two sons of the Thákor of Jasdan. Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

Rám Singhji, of Sihor, is head of the college this year, and next to him stands Nasrulláh Khán, brother of the Naváb of Sachin; both these young Chiefs are good in every respect and in every respect nearly equal. Conspicuous in the 2nd class is Ranjit Singhji, of Navánagar, by far the cleverest and nearly the youngest boy in the college. In the 3rd class there is keen competition between the five Kuvars of Dedan, Dhrangádhra, Dhrol, Kotra, Láthi, Untdi and Gavridad; all have excellent abilities and have made most satisfactory progress. In the lowest classes most of the Kuvars have done well. The general conduct of all the boys has, with one notable exception, been good. The unavoidable interruptions on account of marriage have in the past year been unusually numerous and long.

The establishment of the school for Girássiás at Wadhwán has done much to limit the scope of the Rájkumár College to those Chiefs of the highest rank for whom it was specially provided. The Girássia School, Wadhwán.

There are 8 Sardárs on the roll of this college against 7 last last year. One Sardár, cousin of the Sir Desái of Sávantvádi, joined the college in last February. The Rájárám College, Kolhápur.

After the annual examination the Chief of Miraj, Kedarráo Mhaisalkar and the Rajopadhye were transferred to the matriculation class. The Mhaisalkar, having attained his majority, attends the courts of the chief Judge and chief revenue officer on three days in each week to learn judicial and revenue work. One of the junior Sardárs, the Chief of Inchalkaranji, visited the Calcutta Exhibition. This Chief, the Chief of Vishálgad, the Rája of Akalkot, and the Sarlaskar are taught in a separate class; all have been most attentive to their studies and well-behaved.

General Table of Castes and Religions.

The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races and religions as under :—

	1882-83.	Per Cent.	1883-84.	Per Cent.
Christians	8,499	2·18	9,048	2·18
Hindus... Bráhmins	80,268	20·58	82,849	20·04
Hindus... Others	242,347	62·14	255,465	61·80
Muhammadans	46,381	11·90	51,839	12·54
Párs	9,211	2·36	10,880	2·63
Jews	823	0·21	849	0·20
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	2,435	0·63	2,389	0·57
Others	22	.....	22	.....
Total	389,986	.....	413,341	.....

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

The total number of works catalogued during the year was 1,434, or 253 more than in the previous year; in this number were included 1,121 books and 313 periodicals. Of 1,434 publications 1,303 were in Eastern languages, 1 in Latin, and the rest in English. There were 308 books and 103 periodicals published in the Maráthi language; 246 books and 155 periodicals in Gujaráti; 83 books in Urdu and 34 in Hindi; and 76 books and 54 periodicals in English. There were also a large number of productions in two languages. In only 5 works was the Kánarese language used.

Six of the English books treated of medicine, and 3 were devoted to each of the subjects of law, history, religion and language. English Books.

Thirty were of miscellaneous descriptions. Mr. Sorábji Edalji, Head Telegraph Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, has brought out an elementary treatise on the working and management of the instruments and batteries used in telegraphing on Indian railroads. Syad Hussain Bilgrami, B.A., has published a short, but well-written, biography of the late Sir Salar Jung. The narrative it contains of the difficulties experienced by India's greatest statesman in carrying out reforms amongst a people intensely opposed to all innovations will prove valuable reading to administrators of Native States. Major Nutt, Assistant Political Agent in Káthiáwár, has written a book with the object of inducing Native Chiefs and wealthy gentlemen of the province to build suburban villas surrounded by farms and gardens; he believes, that much benefit would result from those who cultivate

farms also residing upon them. In the number of the *Contemporary Review* which appeared in August, 1881, there was an article from the pen of the Revd. Malcolm MacColl, in which he maintained, that Islám was incapable of reform, political, legal, or social. Moulavi Cheragh Ali, of H. H. the Nizám's Civil Service, has published an answer to this, entitled "The Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms in the Ottoman Empire and other Muhammadan States", in which he contends, that the Muhammadanism of the Korán can adapt itself to the progress of the age.

In "The Development of Mineral Resources of India", a work by A. N. Pearson, are embodied four lectures delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute in 1883.

Publications in Eastern languages.

Out of 1,303 books and periodicals, that appeared during the year, 813 were original works, 318 were republications of old works, and 172 were translations. Maráthi publications absorbed 31·54 per cent. of the total number, and Gujaráti 30·78 per cent. That the classes speaking the remaining vernaculars are still very backward in education and in literary activity is a fact, which is yearly commented upon. Of 133 classical works 94 are in Sanskrit, 22 in Persian, 15 in Arabic, and 1 in each of the Zend and Mágadhi languages.

Biography.

The number of biographical works registered is invariably small; however, a taste for literature of this class is being gradually developed. Biographies, in Maráthi, of Socrates, Shakespeare and General Garibaldi have appeared during the year; the first is a translation from Rollin. A life of Alexander the Great, compiled from some English works and "Sikandar Namun", has been published in Gujaráti. In the single work of this class in Urdu, which is entitled "Lives of the Muhammadan Saints", biographical sketches are given of several holy men who flourished in the last few centuries.

Dramas.

Twenty-five Maráthi works were registered under the head of dramas against 19 in 1882; of these 9 are numbers of a journal, entitled "Nátya Kathárnawa", or a "Collection of Dramas and Novels", containing original dramas and adaptations of Sanskrit and English dramas and novels. Amongst other contents this periodical contains a dramatic piece on the opposition raised by Europeans to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. Of late operas performed on the Maráthi stage have become the favourite amusement of the better classes, and several operas have been written founded on well-known legends, such as the story of Shakuntala or "The Lost Ring", and the elopement of the Princess Subhadra, sister of Krishna, with the Pándawa Prince Arjun. Then attempts have been made by educated Maráthás to enrich their literature by dramas borrowed from Shakespeare; during the year two versions of "Hamlet"—one being a literal translation—, one version of "Julius Cæsar" and one of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre" have been produced on the stage.

Twenty-seven dramatic works in Gujaráti were registered as compared with 22 in 1882. In most of them legends of the Puránás have been dramatized. One, however, exposes the evils of child-marriages.

The 15 Urdu dramas are based on stories resembling those told in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments", and in them genii and goblins figure largely.

Works of fiction.

In the department of fiction Maráthi literature has made hardly any advance. However, a translation of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments", portions of which were brought out some years ago, has been completed. A fourth edition has appeared of a translation of the Pilgrim's Progress.

Most of the 15 Gujaráti works of fiction were reprints of old popular tales. A new edition of Bana's Kadambari, one of the best works in prose and verse in Sanskrit literature, has been brought out by the Educational Department.

History.

All the Maráthi historical works are small school manuals, with the exception of "Winchurkar Gharányachá Itihás", a book in which an account is given of the rise and achievements of the family of the Chief of Vinchur in the Násik District.

The Gujaráti Vernacular Society has published a history of the French Revolution, which is a translation of a Maráthi work.

Law.

A revised edition of an epitomé of Hindu law, containing the latest decisions of the Civil Courts, has been brought out in Maráthi.

The Revd. A. A. Führer, Professor of Sanskrit in St. Xavier's College, Bombay, has published a revised version of a Sanskrit work on the sacred law of the Aryas as taught in the school of Vasishta, which was translated some years ago by Dr. Bühler.

Poetry.

Amongst the 73 Maráthi poems one, the "Swadeshsthityádarsha", or "Mirror of the condition of the country", weeps over the degradation of India, censures Government for imposing heavy taxes, and exhorts the people to regenerate their country by introducing mechanical and other industries. A prize was awarded by the Dakshina Committee for a poem on the six seasons of the Hindu year. Much of the so-called Maráthi poetry is not worthy of the name, but in "The Raghuvansha of Kálidása translated into Maráthi verse" the writer has displayed powers of versification of no mean order.

Some of the Gujaráti poems are reprints; but Dulpatrám Dáyábhái, the poet of Ahmedabad, has written two books of songs. One of these, which consists of songs upon

educational and moral subjects, was written at the request of the late lamented Dowager Ráni of Cutch, and the songs are now sung by girls in the Cutch schools. In one poem published in Urdu the doctrines of the Sunni Sect are upheld, and all other Muhammadan sects are condemned. Another, the "Fagáne Delhi", laments the pillage of the city of Delhi and the loss of its regal splendour during the Indian Mutiny.

Politics. One work treating of politics has appeared in the Gujaráti language, and one other in Maráthi. The work in Gujaráti, "The Advice of Widur to his Cousin Dhritaráshtra on polity and morality", is a reprint of an extract from the Mahábharat. The book is very popular and has passed through numerous editions in every language of India. In the Maráthi work entitled "The British Constitution, or how the British Empire reached its present condition," which is based on DeLolme's work on the subject, the reader is made acquainted with the British form of government, and the principles on which British rule in India is conducted.

Medicine. "Guránchá Waidya", or "The Cattle Doctor", gives in Maráthi a record of the experiences of the writer in the treatment of cattle; the medicines recommended are those in general use in the Southern Konkan.

"Anatomy and Medicine" is the title of a large work in Gujaráti, based on English books on those subjects, and written in easy language. It contains a description of native drugs and their uses. Books have also appeared in this language founded on English works, and written in a popular style, which treat of the science of medicine and of the measures to be taken to check the spread of cholera and to cure the disease.

Travels. The "Travels of Pandità Ramábái", which have appeared in the past year, have excited intense interest amongst Maráthi-readers. The writer is a learned Bráhmin lady. That a Bráhmin lady should cross the sea without any male escort, and travel in foreign lands, was an event without a parallel in native experience. The book, which is well written, was eagerly sought after, especially by native ladies.

Miscellaneous. The ancient Hindus had no idea of the importance of the art of public speaking and, therefore, the art of elocution was entirely neglected amongst them. With the change in views caused by the ingress of Western civilization has come a desire to be able to speak in public with fluency and power. In "Waktritwa", or "Elocution", a new work in Maráthi, a brief history is given of the art of elocution and the means described by which proficiency in it may be attained. In the "Yogasádhan" an ingenious attempt has been made to give a rationalistic interpretation of the Yoga system of philosophy, under which union with Brahma was to be the reward of long-continued abstract devotion and the performance of certain ceremonies.

A valuable addition has been made to Maráthi literature in the shape of a translation of Max Müller's "Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion".

A translation into Gujaráti has been made of an English catechism of moral and social duties for use in the Baroda schools. The "Stri Mitra", or "Hints to Mothers", will prove a great boon to Gujaráti women.

In the "Essay on Patriotism" the stock complaints of India are enumerated, in many cases in very strong language; the natives are exhorted to be patriotic, and to effect the moral, mental, social and political regeneration of their country.

Printing Presses. During the year under report books have been received for registration from 100 printing presses as compared with 85 in the previous year. In Bombay there were 48 presses in which 897 books were printed, and in the Deccan 26 presses from which 298 books issued. 215 books were prepared in the 22 presses of Gujarát and 24 in the 4 Sind presses.

Of the total number of publications 1,026 were printed and 408 lithographed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Newspapers. Newspapers are published in only 3 of the 4 vernaculars spoken in the Presidency—Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese and Sindi—there being none in Sindi. Four newspapers are published in Urdu for the Musalmán population. At Karáchi a newspaper is published every week in Persian; and at Dhárwár a small Sanskrit newspaper has lately been started, which is issued fortnightly. At the close of 1882 there were 112 newspapers and periodicals; during the following year 9 were discontinued, and 35 were brought on the list: thus the total number is now 138, but of these, properly speaking, only 134 belong to the Presidency, as 4 are Berár newspapers and 7 are published in Native States at Kolhápur, Junágad, Rájkot and Limbdi. Of the 134 newspapers and periodicals 4 are entirely English; the number of English papers has been increased by the *Morning Star*, a monthly periodical. Two of the English papers are weekly, and contain, like the Anglo-Indian newspapers, original matters and extracts from English papers; one is a monthly journal; and the fourth is the quarterly journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. Of 127 papers and periodicals published in British territory 95 are printed and 32 lithographed. The Urdu, Sanskrit and Persian papers are all lithographed. As a rule, the papers published in cities and large towns are printed, while those in smaller towns are lithographed. All the principal towns in the collectorates of this Presidency, with the exceptions of Kánara, Shikárpur, Hyderabad,

Thar and Párkár and Upper Sind, which continue to be without any papers of their own, have one or more papers: for instance, Poona has 14, Ahmedabad 9, Surat 7, Ratnágiri 6, Belgaum and Kaira 5 each; Thána, Khándesh, Sátára and Dhárwár 4 each; Sholápur, Kolhápur, Ahmednagar and Kolába 3 each. The city of Bombay alone has 50 papers, the Deccan 56, Gujarát 27, and Sind only 1. The cheapest newspaper is the *Swadseh Hitechhu*; the price of a single number is 1¼ pies, and, considering its low price, it is well conducted.

There are 3 daily papers in Gujaráti, 1 in Maráthi, and 1 in Urdu. Amongst papers in English the *Indian Spectator* is worthy of mention; it contains much readable matter, and the discussions on political questions are carried on with calmness and sobriety. The *Indu Prakásh* and *Native Opinion* still occupy the foremost positions amongst the Maráthi section of the native press both as regards quality of matter and neatness of printing. The *Bombay Samáchár* is the leading Gujaráti journal. Being published daily it deals at once with all important subjects as soon as they are brought forward for discussion, and evinces great ability, sound judgment and calm consideration in their treatment. The leading Gujaráti weekly is the *Rast Goftár*, a journal of liberal views with a large circulation. The Gujaráti periodicals are three times more numerous than the Maráthi periodicals, and steadily discharge their duties of spreading useful information on literary, scientific, social and religious subjects, and of supplying light reading; most of them are published in Bombay. The *Gujarát Mitra* maintains its long held position of the leading paper of Gujarát; the English portion of this and other Anglo-Gujaráti journals is very inferior, but the articles in the vernacular are written with some ability. There are three papers devoted to the interests of the Jews in this Presidency; and several others, while allowing some space to secular and political subjects, are, in the main, published for the spread of Christianity, or to disseminate the views of the Theistic Association. Two papers are advocates of the Shudras in their contests with the Bráhmins; 2 are organs of the Goldsmith caste; and one, the *Shetkaryancha Kaiwári*, seeks to raise the agriculturists, and improve their methods of cultivation. Four new comic papers have appeared during the year, but at uncertain intervals. Their efforts have not been very successful, and a truly humourous vernacular paper continues to be a desideratum.

Topics discussed.

The news about the desire of the Duke of Connaught to be appointed to a command in the Indian Army, received last year, caused great gratification; a similar expression of feeling was witnessed when the news arrived, that the Duke was appointed to the command of the Meerut Division of the Bengal Army. Their Royal Highnesses arrived in Bombay on November 21st, and the enthusiastic reception given to them by the inhabitants of Bombay was noted by every newspaper with pride and satisfaction. A complaint about India having been made to pay a portion of the expenses of the Egyptian campaign was incessantly repeated for a long time, and the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India led to the remark, that all the arguments which the Indian Government urged in support of their contention, that India should not be saddled with the cost, stood unrefuted. Complaints against the alleged oppressive working of the Forest Act appeared as in previous years. Mr. Lee-Warner's "Note" on the present system of land-revenue assessment in the Deccan, in which he contended that the assessment is light and that the Deccan rayat is becoming prosperous, was condemned as a purely one-sided view. Great stress was laid on the undoubted increase in money assessments, but no allowance was made for the natural rise in prices. It was asserted, that the productiveness of the soil had diminished, and that cultivation had been checked by restrictions in the use of ráb for manure and by a decrease of the area for grazing. No distinction was drawn between ordinary and forest districts. Old land rents depending on the year's crop and the estimates of officials were preferred to average survey assessments.

The press has been unsparing in its condemnation of the A'bkári Act as tending to increase drunkenness amongst a people noted from time immemorial for almost total abstinence.

The Budget for 1883-84 was carefully considered; the changes in taxation introduced were received with great satisfaction. Of the legislative measures of the year the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Local Self-government Bills for the Bombay Presidency in the local Council attracted the greatest attention. The Ilbert Bill was hailed with joy by the native press all over India; although generally opposed by the entire European population of the Presidency, discussions of the Bill were not carried on with such acrimony of feeling as in Calcutta. In noticing the meeting held by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to protest against the Bill, it was observed by the native papers, that the proceedings were, on the whole, characterized by admirable moderation and decorum. There was but one feeling in regard to the ultimate compromise—intense dissatisfaction. In noticing affrays between Europeans and natives, which resulted in serious consequences, it was observed, that, during the past two years, nearly one hundred natives had been killed by European soldiers, most of whom had escaped the punishment they deserved. The orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief, laying down that certain localities in different parts of the country should be assigned to European soldiers for purposes of sport and that the police should take special precautions in those places to prevent collisions between sportsmen and the natives, were highly approved.

The Local Self-government Bills have failed to satisfy the native press. As regards the Local Boards Bill, they demand an increase in the proportion of elected members, and

ask for an early publication and discussion of the draft rules under the Act; they also complain that the Bill leaves too much authority in the hands of the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Governor in Council. Less objection is taken to the District Municipal Amendment Act. The arrangements proposed do not fully meet the wishes of the people; but they admit that, if they are carried out with discretion, there will be little ground for complaint. The press particularly objects to the power retained by Government of supervising municipal affairs; but think, that, under the circumstances, it can be best utilized in maintaining a severe check on the Collector, whose authority is excessive.

The complaint, that the rules for admission into the Covenanted Civil Service of India are such that the natives of the country are practically excluded from it, was, as in former years, oft repeated. The remedies proposed were that the limit of age for entrance into the service should be raised to 22, and the examination held simultaneously in India and England. The details of the Educational Department received considerable attention. The resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission is awaited with anxious concern.

The Russian progress in Central Asia was, as in previous years, closely watched; and the statement made in the *Pioneer*, that the attention of England had been attracted towards the Russian advance in the direction of India, and that she was fully on the alert, gave great satisfaction. The usual remark was not forgotten that there was no fear of a Russian conquest of India so long as the British rulers commanded the affections of the people of the country. The statement made by the Cabul correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, regarding the intention of Russia to attack India within the next two years, was treated with disdain as a simple impossibility.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Members.

Twenty-one members were elected during 1883—18 resident and 3 non-resident. There are now 143 resident and 68 non-resident members on the roll; of these 18 are absent in Europe.

Original communications.

The following papers were contributed to the society during the year under report:—

Neryôsangh's Sanskrit Translation of the Khordah-Avesta. By Rev. Dr. Führer.

Farther Extracts from the Maráthi Poets. By Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

A Copper-plate Grant of the Châlukya Dynasty. By Pandit Bhagvánlál Indráji.

On Coins of the Benee Rasool Dynasty of South Arabia. By Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux.

Some Rare Early Khalif Coins. By Surgeon-Major O. Codrington.

Notes on the Coins of Aboo Saeed, Mongal Sultan of Persia. By Surgeon-Major O. Codrington.

Copper Coinage of the Bahmani Kings of Kalburga. By Surgeon-Major O. Codrington.

Two Copper-plate Grants of the Râshtrakuta Dynasty, Nos. I and II. By Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji.

On the Seals of the late Sátára Kingdom in the society's museum. By Surgeon-Major O. Codrington.

Notes on the Coinage of El-Harar in East Africa. By Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux.

A Godávari Copper-plate Grant of the Rája Prithivimula. By J. F. Fleet, Esq., C. S.

Library.

The number of new works, including periodicals and newspapers, circulated to members in 1883, was 9,113 in 11,769 volumes; 5,655 old books in 8,836 volumes were issued during the same period. The average daily issue during the year was 25 new works in 32 volumes and 16 old books in 24 volumes.

Purchase of books.

355 new works on different subjects were purchased in 1883 against 261 purchased in the year before.

Present of books.

193 works as well as maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were presented to the library during the year under review. The books presented in 1882 numbered 157. The donors, as usual, were the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Governments of Bombay, Madras, the Panjab and the N.-W. Provinces, the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and the Resident at Mysore, learned societies of Europe, Asia and America, and the authors.

Periodicals.

The newspapers and periodicals subscribed for, or presented to, the society during 1883 were as under:—

Literary monthlies, 8; illustrated, 9; scientific, 31; general, 4; reviews, 9; English newspapers, 19; English and French registers, army lists, and directories, 14; foreign literary and scientific periodicals, 21; American literary and scientific periodicals, 11 Indian newspapers, 22; Indian journals, reviews, &c., 23; Australian newspapers, 2.

Accounts.

The subscriptions collected during the year, including Rs. 1,297-8-0 recovered on account of arrears, amounted to Rs. 11,756-4-0. The amount received in 1882 was Rs. 9,468-12-0.

The balance at the close of 1883 was Rs. 4,121-7-6. The society's Government paper, which is duly funded, amounts to Rs. 6,500

Museum.

The following additions were made to the museum :—

301 copper coins of Pathán kings of Delhi. Purchased from Collector, Farakhabad.

Four silver coins, modern Indian. Purchased from Collector, Allahabad.

5 Rupees, Mogul, Delhi and modern Indian. Received from Deputy Commissioner, Jhánsi.

Four brass seals or stamps, called Shree Mudrás. Presented by Ráo Bahádur Trimalráo Vyankatesh.

A catalogue of the coins in the cabinet of the society has been made by the Secretary.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents is now 3,172, of which 121 were added within the year. 12,025 books, 2,489 periodicals and 2,527 newspapers were issued to subscribers.

Lectures.

Surgeon-Major G. Waters delivered lectures on "Epidemics with a bearing on Quarantine and on Health"; a lecture on "Indian Poetry" was also delivered by Dr. P. Peterson. Both of Dr. Waters' lectures have been published. Dr. Peterson gave several extracts from Sanskrit poems which he compared with passages from English poets and sacred writers; the similarity of thought displayed was very curious and striking.

Members.

The popularity of the institute appears to be on the wane; in 1882-83 there was a decrease of 37 in the number of members, and the number at present, 272, is 47 less than in that year.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical and Physical Society appears to be in a flourishing state. Eighty-eight members were on the rolls at the end of 1883, and four volumes of transactions have been issued since the re-organization of the society in 1881. Monthly meetings are held for the discussion of cases and the reading of papers on scientific subjects. The society suffered a loss by the death of Dr. Cody, Joint Secretary, who had given material assistance in the re-organization of the society, and was a valued officer. The present Joint Secretaries are Drs. Hatch and Manser, with Dr. Vandyke Carter for President. During the year, 25 papers and 6 cases and specimens were brought before the society. Some of these gave rise to interesting discussions. Seven books or pamphlets were presented to the society.

Arts and Sciences.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

During the year a taxidermist was engaged—a valuable addition to the establishment it was reported last year that various exhibits had been despatched to the International Fisheries Exhibition, London, and to the Amsterdam Exhibition. It is gratifying to learn, that gold medals were awarded at these exhibitions for the collections sent from this museum. The case of fish-eating birds sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition attracted much attention. During the first half of the year the Curator was busily engaged in selecting and despatching articles for the Calcutta Exhibition. Complete sets of agricultural implements and water-lifts were, with the aid of the district officers, collected and despatched in time.

The contributions to the museum received during the year were: a dead swan and a dead alligator from the Victoria Gardens; samples of auriferous quartz from the Wynaad; the skeleton of a large fish stranded near Umbargaon, Dáhánu, from the Collector of Thána; and everlasting flowers sent from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. J. Waston, of the S. S. "Eastbourne".

The museum catalogue has been prepared, and is now in the press.

During the year the museum was open to the public for 291 days, the total number of visitors for the year being 704,534, showing a daily average attendance of a little over 2,421. These numbers show a large increase on former years.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE Archæological Surveyor and Reporter to Government with five additional draftsmen from the School of Art, Bombay, and the head assistant with his draftsmen from head-quarters, Poona, proceeded to Ahmedabad, and commenced work on the 6th November 1883.

The work remaining over from last season at Ahmedabad and suburbs, with the outlying groups of remains at Sirkhej, Usmánpur, Sháh Alam, Rájápur, Isanpur and Bátwa, was taken in hand, and kept the establishment employed until the 13th March 1884.

Dr. Burgess, with one draftsman, left camp on the 4th March, 1884, for the Dhárwár Districts, where he collected information and arranged for the survey of the remains still unsurveyed in that zilla during the working season 1884-85. This occupied him until the close of the season.

The head assistant, Mr. H. Cousens, moved camp on the 13th March to Dholka, where he was engaged until the 20th April, when he again moved, *viâ* Ahmedabad, to Broach.

The work at Broach closed the season.

Ahmedabad and the surrounding country are rich in Indian Saracenic architecture, and to survey it exhaustively would require more time and expense than the Survey can devote to it. However a thorough survey of the most important buildings, illustrating their characteristic features, has been accomplished; and facsimiles have been made of the inscriptions, which have also been translated. The details are now being prepared for publication. From Ahmedabad and its vicinity, in addition to what was done last season, were brought away the fallowing :—

109 sheets of architectural drawings,
55 photographic negatives, and
78 impressions of inscriptions, nearly all in duplicate.

Dholka is situated 24 miles south-west of Ahmedabad, and has four fine mosques, besides two large tanks and remains of desecrated and ruined Hindu temples.

One mosque is peculiar on account of its being entirely constructed from one or more desecrated Hindu temples. Another is remarkable for its size, being the loftiest in Gujarát, its towers attaining a height of 114 feet. The other two mosques are of the same style as Ahmad Sháh's and the Jama mosques at Ahmedabad, *viz.*, that development of the Indian Saracenic peculiar to Gujarát.

From Dholka were brought the following :—

25 sheets of architectural drawings,
9 photographic negatives,
16 impressions of inscriptions in duplicate.

At Broach is a mosque, the Jama mosque, in which are found some of the most elaborately worked ceilings in Gujarát and perhaps in Western India. These with the pillars and two fine large marble doorways once graced the interior of a Hindu temple.

At Broach 3 sheets of architectural drawings were prepared and 4 photographic negatives, and 2 impressions of inscriptions were taken.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

THERE are three branches of the Christian Church in this Presidency receiving State assistance:—the Established Church of England, the Established Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The number of the clergy at present attached to the diocese of Bombay is 62, and they are classified as follows :—

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Chaplains	27	
S. P. G.	12	Ten Europeans. Two Natives.
C. M. S.	13	Nine Europeans. Two Natives. Two do.—honorary or pensioned.
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	7	Five members. Two working in connection with the society.
Railway Chaplains	2	
Master of High School	1	
	62	

Eight clergymen besides the chaplains are in receipt of salaries from Government as Ministers of Holy Trinity Church, Sonápur; St. Peter's, Mazagon; Kolhápur Camp; Railway Chaplain, Igatpuri and Bhusával; Chaplains of Parel and Pánchgani; and the Chaplains of the Jail and the Harbour, Bombay.

The duties of the harbour chaplaincy were discharged for some months by a clergyman connected with the Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Visitation tours and confirmation.

His Lordship the Bishop visited the following stations during the year:—Násik, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad and Pálanpur; and held confirmations in the following churches:—Holy Trinity, Sonápur; St. Peter's, Mazagon; St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Poona; All Saints', Kirkee; St. Saviour's and Christ Church, Ahmednagar; Christ Church, Ahmedabad; the Mission Chapels, Girgaon and Násik; St. Thomas', Sátára and Kolhápur.

Cemeteries.

The cemeteries provided for the stations of Sábarmati and Pálanpur on the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway have been consecrated during the year under report. Since the consecration of that at Pálanpur the European and Indo-British railway employés have, with the exception of a single family, been removed to Abu Road. The cemetery was laid out with great care by the inhabitants themselves, and was consecrated, after several monuments had been erected, in the presence of the Chief of Pálanpur and his Darbár. Arrangements will be made to save the unseemliness of its falling into complete neglect.

New churches.

The Mission church at Ahmednagar has been consecrated with the dedication of St. Saviour; the Harbour Mission church, to be dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been completed and taken into use, though it cannot be consecrated till the whole of the expenses of its erection are paid off; the church at Parel has advanced a long way towards completion; and a new Mission church has been partially built in the outskirts of the city of Poona.

Schools.

The numbers and efficiency of the schools for European and Indo-British children above the need of charitable assistance have been more than maintained during the year. The only changes in the *materiel* of these schools which call for notice are the commencement of the further addition to St. Mary's School, Poona, mentioned last year as proposed, and the completion of the ground floor of the east wing of the Cathedral High School.

The head-mastership of the Cathedral High School has changed hands. The Rev. Dr. Evans resigned owing to ill-health; he was succeeded by Mr. Savage, who had formerly

been second master of the Bishop's School at Poona, and who was then head master of the Karáchi Grammar School. Of the charity schools those of the Bombay Education Society call for no special notice this year.

A new site on the Esplanade has been granted by Government for the erection of new buildings for the Indo-British Schools, the construction of which, His Lordship the Bishop hopes, will be taken in hand soon after the monsoon. The managing committee have received an offer of Rs. 61,000 for the present site and buildings of that institution at Sonápur.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church in Western India is under two distinct ecclesiastical chiefs, *viz.*, His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, styled the Primate of the East, and the Right Reverend the Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay.

The latter acts directly under the orders of the Roman Pontiff, whilst between the former and the See of Rome intervenes the King of Portugal.

The ecclesiastical charge of the Archbishop of Goa comprises three Missions, styled the Mission of the North, the Mission of the Ghâts, and the Mission of the South; each of these is under a Vicar General.

In the Mission of the North are included Bombay, Sálsette, Bassein, and the low country as far as Daman.

The Mission of the Ghâts is made up of the Varados (or deaneries) of Poona, Sávantvádi and Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Mission of the South, which extends over Kánara, includes the Varados of Sadáshivgád, Honávar, Kaliánpur and Pejewar.

In the island of Bombay resides the Vicar General of the North, who is assisted by 4 missionaries and 17 assistant priests.

The chapels and cathedral of Our Lady of Glory are attended by more than 15,000 people. Connected with them are a poor-house, 2 Portuguese and 2 Anglo-Portuguese schools, of which one is for girls.

The congregations in the Thána Varado number, in the aggregate, 22,496 souls. Attached to the chapels are 10 schools, of which 3 are Portuguese, 3 Anglo-Portuguese, 1 Latin-Portuguese, 1 Maráthi, and 2 Anglo-Maráthi.

In the Varado of Bassein are 15,548 Roman Catholics, for whom 3 schools have been provided.

In the Varado of Poona are 2,070 Roman Catholics and 1 Anglo-Portuguese school.

In the Varado of Sávantvádi reside 10,739 Roman Catholics. In the Hyderabad charge are 4,401 Catholics; in connection with the chapels at Secunderabad there is a Tamil school.

The congregations attending the chapels in the Kánara Mission number more than 30,000 souls. At Kárwár is a school in which English is taught; a second English school is attached to another chapel in the Varado of Sadáshivgad.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay was assisted, during the year, by 82 priests and 19 coadjutors. Mass was celebrated in 62 chapels, of which 12 were within the Presidency town, 4 in Poona and Kirkee, 11 in Cutch, Káthiáwár, Rájputána and Gujarát, and in Sind and the rest in the Marátha Country and Kánara. These chapels were attended by 21,491 persons, of whom 16,670 were natives of the country. The Apostolic Vicariate.

The number of schools and colleges conducted under the supervision of the Catholic clergy was 34, and of teachers 152. In these schools 2,759 boys and 1,404 girls were under instruction. In Bombay are 3 charitable institutions in which 13 widows and 138 poor persons find a home. At Belgaum are 2 lazarettos in which 32 lepers are under treatment; there is also a charitable institution in which 32 poor persons are maintained by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The sanctioned establishment of the Church of Scotland consists of 2 senior chaplains, 2 junior chaplains, 3 clerks and 6 peons. The chaplains are stationed at Bombay, Poona and Karáchi. At Belgaum an agent of the London Missionary Society acts as chaplain to the Presbyterian troops, at Mhow there is a clergyman provided by the Additional Clergy Society, and at Nasirabad there is a Presbyterian missionary.

Divine service was held in buildings set apart for the purpose at the Presidency and at Karáchi, Poona, Kirkee, Mhow and Belgaum; school-rooms and reading-rooms were used for the same purpose at Parel, Ahmednagar, Indore, Nasirabad, Manora, Kotri and Hyderabad.

The services of the churches were attended, during the past year, by 1,834 Europeans and 46 Native Christians.

Except the Sabbath schools there are no schools or orphanages for Europeans in exclusive connection with the Established Church of Scotland. But there are 3 high schools

for European children in Bombay—at Máhím and Byculla and in the Fort,—and 1 high school at Poona, in which the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church are taught; these schools are supported, (if Government grants-in-aid be excepted,) by voluntary subscriptions and fees received from the pupils.

These schools were attended, during the year, by 211 boys and 170 girls.

In the Bombay General Assembly's Institution 269 natives of this country and 17 foreigners received instruction. Three civil hospitals at Bombay and Karáchi and 6 military hospitals at Bombay, Karáchi, Poona, Kirkee and Mhow were visited weekly by chaplains of the Church of Scotland, as were also all civil and military prisons.

Stationery.

The value of the stock at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,21,149-8-6, and the value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 2,15,196-14-1, making in all Rs. 5,36,346-6-7 at the credit of the department. The value of stationery issued during the year was Rs. 3,52,823-6-8, leaving in stock at the end of the year stationery of the value of Rs. 1,83,522-15-11.

The wishes of the Government of India in regard to the introduction of articles of Indian manufacture into public offices have in various instances been met, and before long it will be found possible to substitute many Indian stores for those hitherto obtained from England. There were purchased 4,016 reams of white, yellow, half-bleached and brown papers, 1,500 bottles of black-ink powder and 20 pairs of large scissors, all of Indian manufacture, for Rs. 18,340. Had similar articles been obtained through the India Office, the cost would, in the aggregate, have exceeded this amount by more than Rs. 4,646. 18,173 reams of paper of various kinds, 152 hundred-weights of paste and mill boards, and 120 sheets of parchment were issued, against 20,921 reams, 194 hundred-weights and 351 sheets in the previous year.

The value of paper supplied to the Central Press fell from Rs. 1,33,522 to Rs. 1,04,049. The value of the total quantity supplied to presses in Bombay, Sind, Nágpur and Hyderabad was Rs 2,39,062 against Rs 2,50,662 in 1882-83.

General Miscellaneous.

PRINTING PRESSES.

Government Central Press.

The financial results of the working of the Government Central Press for the year 1883-84, as compared with those of the preceding year, are shown below :—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount credited	3,60,092	3,52,490	7,602
Amount debited	2,29,955	2,26,732	3,223
Balance in favour of the Press ...	1,30,137	1,25,758	4,379

There has been a steady increase in the amounts credited to the press during the past five years, showing an increasing balance in favour of the press, which is satisfactory. The balance in the year under review was equivalent to a profit of a little over 83 per cent. upon the capital stock valued at Rs. 1,55,959.

The increase both in the earnings and expenditure is due to the increase of work.

The cost of work executed for the different departments and officers of Government during the year is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	...1,44,395	4	0
Government Officers at the Presidency ...	... 56,627	0	4
Compiler, Bombay Gazetteer	... 29,264	4	0
Revenue and Magisterial Officers... ...	... 31,045	15	1
Judicial Officers	... 14,680	3	2
Police Officers	... 4,613	1	10
Educational Officers	... 9,036	1	7
Forest Officers	... 13,669	11	9
Survey and Settlement Officers	... 1,520	8	11
Medical Officers	... 4,765	14	8
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	... 16,887	15	11
Archdeacons and Chaplains	... 227	6	3
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers	... 3,978	4	8
Political Officers	... 1,494	6	9
Census Department	... 208	9	6
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled forms ...	... 3,340	10	1
Total Rs. ...	3,35,755	6	6

The value of paper consumed at the press during the year, calculated at the rates fixed for 1882-83, amounted to Rs. 1,12,489-11-4, being less by Rs. 8,705-13-3 than the value of paper consumed in the previous year.

The strength of the establishment numbered 722 at the end of the year as compared with 684 in 1882-83. The increase was necessary on account of the increase of plant, which greatly facilitated the speedy execution of the work.

Commissioner's Press in Sind.

The work done at the Commissioner's press in Sind amounted to Rs. 26,761, or an increase over the past year of Rs. 1,721, and over 1881-82 of Rs. 9,210. The net profits gained, after deducting Rs. 20,378 for establishment and Rs. 978 for contingencies, were Rs. 5,406, which give a percentage of over 32 per cent. on the present value of the stock.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE

The receipts of this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 42,336-11-7 against Rs. 35,682-11-6 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 6,654-0-1 is due in a great measure to the large amount of "paid" work prepared during the year. The total expenditure of the office amounted to Rs. 38,073-1-4 against Rs. 34,600-11-5 in 1881-82. The increase of expenditure is due to the greatly increased amount of work which the office had to perform.

Setting the expenditure of the year against the receipts, the general result of the year's work is a profit of Rs. 4,263. The institution is paying its way, although, of course, the greater portion of the work is paid for by adjustment with other departments. It is increasing daily in general usefulness. From having been at first a merely departmental concern, it is rapidly becoming a central office for the performance of work for all Government departments. The maps to accompany the administration reports of the several departments are now prepared in this office.

There has been a large increase in the work under both "Paid" and "Unpaid" heads. Of the total number of copies of forms and maps, *viz.*, 1,152,924, no less than 994,596 were issued to the various branches of the survey. Formerly the work of printing the necessary forms was done at the head-quarter offices of the respective surveys, but it was considered that economy would result from having all such forms prepared at, and issued from, a central office. This is the first complete year in which the survey forms have been wholly supplied by this office, and the expectations of economy have been fairly realized. Besides these maps and forms those issued to other Government departments amount to 157,968 in the year under report against 87,585 in the year previous. This great increase of work has been performed with a comparatively small increase of cost of Rs. 10,705.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Government of Bombay in 1884.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	14,399
Central do.	37,404
Southern do.	24,275
Sind do.	48,012
Aden do.	70
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total, directly administered ...	124,182
Tributary States.	
Gujarát	37,927
Konkan	.....
Deccan	7,128
Western Karnátic...	2,746
Sind	.....
Total ...	47,801
Non-Tributary States.	
Gujarát	8,754
Konkan	1,758
Deccan	2,991
Western Karnátic	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	19,822
Total of Tributary and Non-Tributary States ...	67,623
Grand Total ...	191,805

CHAPTER I.—

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing Political Relations with*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government.	512,084	Ague, diseases of the eyes and ears, rheumatism, syphilis, bronchitis, intestinal worms and ulcers.
Pálanpur—					
Pálanpur	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.		Small-pox and fever ...
Rádhanpur	.....	.....	None	576,478	Do. ...
Nine other States	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gáikwár.		Do. ...
Mahi Kántha—					
Idar	Tributary ..	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.		Fever, diarrhœa, diseases of the eyes and bowel-complaints.
Sixty-two smaller States	Do. ...	1,09,721	His Highness the Gáikwár, Idar and British Government.	517,485	Brain fever, cough, fever, liver complaint, small-pox and dysentery.
Káthiáwár—					
Junágad	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.		Cough, fever and small-pox
Navánagar	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár, and Junágad.		Cough, fever, &c. ... ...
Bhávnagar	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...	2,343,899	Fever ... ...
Dhrángadra	Do. ...	44,677	Do. ...		Do. ... ...
Nine second class States	Do. ...	3,07,229	Do. ...		Fever, cough, small-pox, congestion and diarrhœa.
Seven third class States	Do. ...	1,13,192	Do. ...		Fever, cough, itches and small-pox.
Nine fourth class States	Do. ...	95,717	Do. ...		Fever, cough and small-pox.
Cambay	Feudatory ...	21,724	British Government.	86,074	Fever ... ...
Baroda	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	2,180,311	Fever and dysentery
Rewa Kántha—					
Rájpipla	Do. ...	65,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Chhota Udepur	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya	Do. ..	12,000	British Government.		
Lunávádá	Do. ...	12,000 6,000	Do. ... His Highness the Gáikwár.	543,452	Fever ... ...
Bálásinor	Do. ...	4,000 14,680	Do. ... British Government.		
Sunth	Do. ...	7,000	Do. ...		
Nárukot	.....	.....	.....	6,440	.....
Surat Agency—					
Sachín	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fever, cough, dysentery, gripe, rheumatism.

POLITICAL

NATIVE STATES.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
20,09,649	Mounted ... ... 203 Foot ... ... 401 (*a*) 604	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Wheat, bájri, jowári and other grains of inferior quality, cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuff, alum and saltpetre.	(*a*) 281 of the Police are Arabs.
	294 Horse ... ... 697 Foot	Levied... ...	Wheat, rice and sugarcane.	
13,80,606	248 Horse ... ... 362 Foot...	Do.	Cotton and wheat.	
	80 Horse ... ... 50 Foot...	Do.	Wheat, bájri and mug.	
	207	Do.	Tillage and sugarcane and all kinds of grain, manufactures of soap. Stone quarries at Ahmednagar.	
8,12,758	.....	Do.(*b*) ...	Maize, wheat, grain, bájri, mutt, jowári, urid, chola, tuver, kodra, cotton, chilly, maize, rice, sugarcane, sand stone, quarries, mines of red and white ochre.	(*b*) Except in some States.
	2,928	Not	Grain, cotton, salt, wool and stone.	
	2,442	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, silken cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, stone quarries, marble, coal and pearls.	
1,46,00,000	3,180	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, oil, cloth, cotton thread, copper and brass vessels.	
	813	Do.	Grain, cotton and salt; copper and brass vessels, stone and stone-ware.	
	3,001	Do.	Marble, grain, cotton, wheat, cloth, ghee, country soap, cornelian dungri cloth, stone quarries, saddlery, stone and borax.	
	2,136	Do.	Cotton, grain and pottery, silk cloth, stone, pulse, carpentry and dungri cloth.	
	1,275	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt and white stone.	
5,50,819	153 horsemen ... ... 1,009 footmen (*c*) 1,162	Do.	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, muth, mug, chola, urid, pulse, til, chino, gram, kang, &c., tobacco, cornelian stones, black cloth, dhotars and dupetas, sádis, silk ghats &c.; no mines.	(*c*) Mostly undisciplined.
.....	Artillery... 433 Cavalry ... 6,272 Infantry... 10,702 17,407 (including armed police.)	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugarcane and tobacco.	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
	Savárs and sibandi-566 ...	Levied	Cotton, cereals, timber, cornelian mines. No manufacture.	
	Do. do. 325	Do.	Cereals, timber. No manufacture or mines.	
	Do. do. 259	Do.	Do. do. do.	
6,79,978	Do. do. 204	Do.	Do. do. do.	
	Do. do. 203	Do.	Cereals and cotton.	
	Do. do. 203	Do.	Cereals and timber.	
8,104	.....	.....	.....	No information.
,79,864	25 Arabs ... ... 18 Native sepoys. 14 Mounted police. 5 Police constables. 4 Cannons. 66	.....	Jowári, rice, millet, sugarcane, wheat, cotton molasses, cotton yarn, coarse cloth.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(1.)—*Statement showing Political Relations with*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Miraj (Senior Branch)	Feudatory...	12,558	British Government.		Fevers, small-pox, worms, and bowel-complaints.
Do. (Junior Branch)	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...		Do. do.
Kurundvád (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ...	9,613	Do. ...	523,753	Fever, worms, skin-diseases, and small-pox.
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of these Chiefs is included in the amount paid by the elder Chief.	Do. ...		Do. do.
Jamkhandi	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...		Do. do.
Mudhol	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...		Fever, ulcers, skin-diseases, and small-pox.
Rámdurg	Do.	.....	Do. ...		Do. do.
Dhárwár Agency (Savanúr)	In Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	14,763	Fever, ague and cholera ...
Sind—Khairpur	.....	.....	.....	129,153	.....

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufactures.	Remarks
Rs.				
3,70,837	53 savárs and 500 sepoys.	Not.	Jowári, wheat gram, cotton, and sugarcane, coarse country cloth and native musical instruments.	
2,23,297	25 savárs and 245 sepoys.		Jowári, wheat, gram, cotton and sugarcane, coarse country cloth.	
1,18,631	9 savárs and 260 sepoys.		Jowári, gram, wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane, coarse country cloth and lugdis.	
1,14,544	18 savárs and 309 sepoys.		Do. do.	
4,34,826	53 savárs and 862 sepoys.		Jowári, wheat, gram cotton and sugarcane, coarse country cloth and lugdis.	
2,09,926	36 savárs and 485 sepoys.		Do. do.	
18,043	9 savárs and 449 sepoys.		Do. do.	
61,951	Mounted ... 8 Foot 58 66	.....	Cotton, millet, rice, pulse, cocoanut, castor oil seeds and sugarcane.	
7,07,550	Mounted ... 115 Foot 191 306	.....	Millet, sugarcane, oil-seeds, vegetables, bháng, poppy, chillies, cotton, tobacco and indigo.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Maha Ráo Shri Khengarji Bahádur.	Bhúj	Reigning Sovereign (minor).	Rajput, Jádeja, Rajput.	17¾	Privately, at Bhúj ... ...
PA'LANPUR.					
her Muhammed Khánji Lohani ...	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Muhammadan.	32	Can read and write Gujaráti and Urdu; educated in Pálanpur.
Bismilla Khán, Bábi	Rádhanpur ...	Naváb or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ...	42	Can read and write Gujaráti...
MAHI KA'NTHA.					
His Highness Mahárája Kesrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur Family.	I'dar	Ruler	A Ráthor Rajput of the Solar race, Hindu.	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Naváb Bahádur Khánji Mohabat Khánji, Bábi family.	Junágad ...	1st Class Chief...	Bábi, Muhammadan.	29	Rájkumár College ... ...
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rajput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rajput, Hindu...	58	Private education ... ...
His Highness Ráwal Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Gohel Rajput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	26	Rájkumár College ... ...
His Highness the Ráj Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I. Jhála Rajput.	Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	47	Privately... ... ...
Rána Shri Vikmátji, Jethwa family ...	Porbandar ...	3rd Class Chief .	Do. ...	65	Do. ... ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb, Naváb of Cambay, belonging to Mominkhán family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory ...	Moghul Muhammadan, Siah.	36	Knows Persian and Urdu; educated at Cambay.
BARODA	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Maháráná Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	Ruler	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	37	Privately... ... ...
Maháráwal Motisingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Do.	Chowán Rajput, Hindu.	25	Do. ... ...
Maháráwal Mánsingji, Rája of Báriya ...	Báriya ...	Do.	Do. ...	28	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...
Maháráná Wakhatsingji, Rája of Lúnáváda.	Lúnáváda ...	Do.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	24	Do. ...
Manwarkhánji, Naváb, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Do.	Musalmán ...	40	Privately... ... ...
Maháráná Prátabsingji, Rája of Sunth ...	Sunth ...	Do.	Powár Rajput, Hindu.	23	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...
SURAT.					
Naváb Sidi Abdul Kádar Mahomed Yákub Khán.	Sachín ...	Naváb	Musalmán, Suni .	19	. Do. ...
Maháráwal Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ...	Rája	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	19	Do. ; at present under a tutor.
Maháráná Shri Nárandeoji Rámdeoji of Solar dynasty.	Dharampur ...	Do.	Sisodia, do....	43	Gujaráthi at Dharampur under a tutor.
KHA'NDESH.					
DÁNG PIMPRI.					
Nilubába valad Trimbak	Pimpri ...	Rája	Bhil, Hindu ...	37	.....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
In study and associated in the administration of the State.	Yes	Yes	No.	
Ruling his State	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members, his cousins Mahárájá Jugatsingji of Suar and three others.
Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Not	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the Government of India.
Ruling his State	Yes	Yes	Five sons.	
Do.	Not	Do.	Six brothers.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do.	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	One brother.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Receiving education	Yes	Do.	No.	
Administers his territory with the Joint Administrator.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Ruling his State	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling Chiefs

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Navab Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákut Khán.	Murud ...	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Surul Khán, Suni Musalmán.	22	Prossesses a knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Maráthi and English Languages.
JAWHA'R.					
Rája Sáheb of Jawhár	Jawhár ...	Rája	Hindu	...	.....
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi ...	Minor	Marátha; religion Hindu.	22	Is being educated under a tutor.
SA'TA'RA					
Rajeshri Shriniwasrao Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Pant Pratinidhi Jágírdár of Aundh.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	51	Private tuition ... ...
Madhojiráo Naik Nimbalkar	Phaltan ...	Naik Nimbalkar Deshmukh, Jágírdár of Phaltan.	Kshatriya caste, Hindu religion.	46	Do. ...
Shankarráo Chimnaji Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jágírdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sachiv, Jágírdár of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	31	Do. ...
DAPHLA'PUR.					
Lakshmibái Sáheb Dafle, Deshmukh of Daphlápur State.	Daphlápur ...	.....	Marátha; Hindu religion.	56	By private tuition ... ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ...	Minor	Marátha, Hindu.	16	At Kolhápur ... ...
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati, Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	Do.	Do. ...	9	Private tuition ... ...
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhondirao Chintaman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli... ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	46	Educated by a private tutor at Sángli; knows his language (Maráthi) and has a very slight knowledge of English.

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the Chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the State to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
Is under tuition ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture ...	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jágír.	Do.	Do. ...	Has 4 male heirs.	
Administered the affairs of his Jágír; but since December 1882 gave over the management to British Government till the liquidation of State debts, for which the latter have furnished guarantee.	Do.	Do. ...	One son Vyankatrao Náik Nimbálkar, who is a Joint Administrator of the State.	
Administers the affairs of his Jágír.	Do.	Primogeniture. The succession has been maintained by several adoptions.	One son.	
Administers the affairs of her Jágír.	No	Yes	No.	
Receiving education.	Yes	Do.	.....	
Is under tuition ...	Do.	Do.	No	Adopted on the 17th March 1884.
Administers his territory with the Joint Administrator.	Yes	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	No.	

B 792—4 *ap*

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling Chiefs

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES—*continued.*					
MIRAJ.					
Gangadharrao Ganpat *alias* Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj	1st Class Sardár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	19	Is being educated and trained in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A.
Lakshmanrao Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	7½	.....
KURUNDVA'D.					
Chintámanrao Raghunath *alias* Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	34	Has passed matriculation examination of the Bombay University.
Ganpatrao Harihar *alias* Bapu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	46	Educated by a private tutor at Kurundvád; has some knowledge of English; knows Sánskrit fairly.
Nilkantrao Konher Patwardhan of Vádi.	Khatáva ...	2nd Class Sardár.	Do. ...	30	Educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Miraj.
Hariharrao Vinayak *alias* Daji Sáheb Patwardhan, younger Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	1st Class Sardár.	Do. ...	33	Educated by a private tutor and at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Ramchandrarao Gopal *alias* Appa Sáheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	51	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School both in Maráthi and English.
RÁMDURG.					
Venkatrao Yogirao *alias* Ráo Sáheb Bhave, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	.....
MUDHOL.					
Venkatrao Balwantrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Bala Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha ...	23	Has been educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur; understands Maráthi well and has a fair knowledge of English.
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Dale Khán Dalerjang Bahádur ...	Savanúr ...	Naváb ...	Pathán, Muhammadan.	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán ...	Khairpur ...	Mir ...	Talpur Muhammadan.	71	.....

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Being educated ...	Yes ...	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	
.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a male heir.	
Administers the affairs of the Junior Branch's estate.	Has no sanad authorising adoption.	Family does not follow primogeniture.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Yes ...	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	
.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes	Do. ...	Died on the 11th September 1884.
Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	

C.—(1.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmedabad ...	124,767	862	8	24	52	10	1,187	10,61,228	19,72,762	27,35,027	
	Kaira	7	1,608	804,800	Kaira	12,640	589	5	20	20	8	722	9,78,776	31,93,592	36,65,253	
	Panch Mahâls ...	5	1,588	255,479	Godhra	13,342	691	5	10	35	10	795				
	Broach	6	1,363	326,930	Broach	37,281	408	5	16	40	12	407	5,17,487	27,64,269	31,42,128	(a) From Civil Court 48.
	Surat	8	1,662	614,198	Surat	109,844	853	6	19	(a) 24	(b) 7	631	8,81,199	26,03,119	37,86,181	(b) From Civil Court 17.
	Thâna	10	3,935	807,367	Thâna	14,456	1,984	8	33	(c) 30	(d) 20	809	9,95,122	13,32,120	32,19,139	(c) From Civil Court 7.
Central Division.	Násik	12	5,940	781,206	Násik	24,101	1,696	7	29	62	14	729	8,65,257	13,58,625	19,15,977	(d) Do. 13.
	Khándesh	22	9,944	1,237,231	Dhâlia	18,449	3,334	11	47	50	10	911	13,13,220	35,40,468	48,35,915	
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,666	751,228	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	1,362	10	30	44	14	634	8,62,323	16,74,476	19,38,466	
	Poona	12	5,347	900,621	Poona	99,622	1,201	11	28	99	53	1,026	20,16,801	14,07,111	22,67,191	
	Sholápur	7	(e) 4,531	(e) 583,411	Sholápur ...	149,539	717	7	19	32	12	528	5,26,740	9,89,623	12,94,294	(e) The increase in area and population is due to the transfer of the village of Donáj to the Sholapur District.
	Sátára	11	4,987	1,062,350	Sátára	29,028	1,356	11	35	30	15	1,002	10,54,645	22,87,486	26,87,793	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,656	864,014	Belgaum ...	23,314	1,133	6	25	32	2	666	8,48,002	18,11,594	24,68,443	
	Dhárwár	14	4,534	882,907	Dhárwár ...	26,471	1,436	5	32	20	8	759	9,11,032	29,76,576	35,44,088	
	Kaládgi	8	5,757	638,493	Kaladgi ...	7,024	1,203	4	22	50	25	3,359	5,87,629	15,98,835	18,85,888	
	Kánara	11	3,910	421,840	Karwar... ...	13,473	1,270	5	26	50	10	661	8,15,643	9,16,442	16,25,888	
	Ratnágiri	9	3,922	997,090	Ratnagiri ...	12,616	1,337	8	21	40	14	759	8,16,861	9,14,293	12,65,960	
	Kolába	6	1,864	482,830	Alibag	6,376	1,342	6	17	24	11	424	3,89,874	9,98,865	19,78,842	
Sind.	Karáchi	3	14,115	478,688	Karáchi ...	73,560	701	5	39	60	6	1,408	12,81,417	8,43,296	13,80,124	
	Hyderabad	4	9,030	754,624	Hyderabad ...	48,153	1,153	5	...	40	6	743	11,26,838	17,12,960	24,59,053	
	Thar and Párkar ...	4	12,729	203,344	Umarkot ...	2,828	70	15	17	60	8	558				
	Shikárpur	3	9,699	852,986	Shikarpur ...	42,496	1,133	6	37	40	5	1,096	11,49,652	27,66,327	35,47,444	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	4	2,600	124,181	Jacobabad ...	7,365	200	1	11	28	16	249				
	Aden	...	70	34,890	Aden	34,890	7	5	5	15	5	185	2,41,706	.....	1,15,481	
	Bombay City ...	...	22	773,196	Bombay ..	773,196	...	11	3	...	...	(f) 1,466	57,36,646	4,87,303	70,84,806	(f) But of these 302 are Government Police and 1,164 municipal.
	Total ..	192	124,300	1,64,90,228		17,37,734	26,038	176	565	99	13	21,714	2,49,78,098	3,81,50,142	5,88,43,381	
	Native States, as per Table (2)	135	67,476	6,941,249		4,29,007	10,376	212	266	45	9	13,339	28,57,853	91,17,556	3,02,24,146	
	Grand Total ...	327	191,776	2,34,31,477		21,66,741	36,414	388	831	...	...	35,053	2,78,35,951	4,72,67,698	8,90,67,527	

C.—(2.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Division	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Cutch	11	6,500	512,084	Bhuj	20,661	(a)1,078	13	13	25	8	604	10,34,787	5,96,336	20,09,649	
	Pálanpur	10	7,775	576,478	Pálanpur	17,547	1,106	27	36	33	10	5,741	3,42,408	8,17,687	13,80,606	
					Rádhanpur	14,722										
	Mahi Kántha	34	5,000	517,485	Idar	6,223	1,770	37	29	33	4	1,150	1,68,974	4,98,437	8,12,758	
					Sádra...	...										
	Káthiáwár	10	20,879	2,343,899	Rájkot	15,139	462	41	47	45	10	1,604	3,80,322	16,07,634	1,46,00,000	
					Bhávnagar	47,792										
					Junágad	24,679										
					Navánagar	39,668										
	Cámbay	...	350	86,074	Cambay	36,007	85	2	2	22	11	109	20,700	3,37,782	5,50,819	
					Tárapur	5,590										
	Rewa Kántha	35	4,814	543,452	Nándod	10,777	2,920	17	26	26	10	971	1,02,817	9,84,856	16,79,978	
					Lunávada	9,059										
					Bariya	3,110										
	Nárukot	1	143	6,440	Jambhughoda ...	354	...	...	1	9	5	42	5,890	5,355	8,104	
	Bánsda	...	215	151,132	Bánsda	2,447	87	...	3	16	7	41	28,648	87,538	1,36,553	
	Sachin	...	42		Sachin	932	19	2	3	19	7	91	26,821	†1,19,910	1,79,864	
	Dharampur	....	794		Dharampur	5,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	3,00,000	No returns.
	Jawhár	3	534	48,556	Jawhár	1,461	115	2	4	10	6	24	24,318	20,429	1,24,267	
	Janjira	...	324	76,361	Mhaisla	6,829	205	3	6	8	6	118	1,21,578	2,08,912	3,74,732	
					Murud	5,163										
					Shrivardhan... ...	7,702										
Central Division.	Khándesh Agency ...	...	3,840	60,270	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	76,000	No returns.
	Sátára Feudatories ...	...	3,026	318,687	Bhor...	4,572	477	3	5	24	21	184	23,862	3,09,219	5,37,585	
					Aundh	2,595	70	6	10	24	12	(b) 52	37,926	1,85,082	2,10,491	
					Phaltan	10,842	71	3	3	16	9	(c) 52	24,472	1,06,731	1,35,770	
					Jath	5,036	110	3	4	35	16	61	13,798	1,77,399	1,33,312	
					Daphlápur	...	6	...	...	36	22	9	2,016	9,641	13,104	
	Akalkot	...	498	58,040	Akalkot	5,836	105	3	5	23	10	59	55,875	1,59,772	2,54,562	
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	10	2,778	800,189	Kolhápur	38,599	1,079	22	28	38	14	651	64,573	14,96,338	31,25,046	
	Sávantvádi	3	900	174,433	Vádi...	8,584	223	4	7	25	8	155	1,40,000	2,30,000	3,40,000	
	Southern Marátha Jágírs	18	2,885	523,753	Sángli	13,272	373	23	33	40	12	1,349	2,25,192	11,12,011	24,71,445	
					Miraj... ...	20,616										
					Kurundvád ...	7,138										
					Jamkhandi	10,409										
					Mudhol	6,060										
					Rámdurg	6,810										
	Sávanur	...	70	14,763	Sávanur	7,600	25	1	1	15	10	66	12,876	46,487	61,951	
Sind	Khairpur	...	6,109	129,153	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	.....	.....	7,07,550	No returns.
	Total ...	135	67,476	69,41,249		429,007	10,376	212	266	45	9	13,339	28,57,853	91,17,556	3,02,24,146	

(a) Exclusive of 8 towns.
(b) Besides 170 Shetsandis.
(c) ,, 43 Rakhwáldar Rámoshis.

The figures in Columns 8 to 15 regarding S. M. Jágirs are exclusive of Sángli.
† Up to 30th April 1884.

B 792—5 a

D.—(1.)—POPULATION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ..	199,996	439,394	416,930	137,957	128,797	856,324	224·10	559	53	916	729,463	83,942	652	38,472	1,996	241	153,897	285,497	Gujaráti	
	Kaira	191,282	426,781	378,019	139,313	119,107	804,800	500·00	21	13	1,007	720,866	72,954	131	9,603	194	11	188,400	238,381	Do.	
	Panch Mahals ..	50,970	131,162	124,317	43,478	46,192	255,479	158·38	18	...	26	159,624	16,060	80	1,869	77,840	12	59,831	71,331	Do.	2,677 emigration. 4,713 immigration.
	Broach	72,235	168,482	158,448	47,961	47,214	326,930	225·00	42	17	56	222,838	67,248	3,042	3,770	29,896	21	70,587	97,895	Do.	
	Surat	119,892	306,015	308,183	105,176	101,066	614,198	369·55	196	30	395	415,031	55,547	12,593	11,674	118,664	68	110,990	195,025	Do.	
	Thána	154,403	468,236	440,312	167,017	159,765	908,548	214·12	182	28	39,335	806,805	42,391	3,315	2,521	13,078	893	204,428	263,808	Maráthi	37,993 emigration. 46,141 immigration.
Central Division.	Khándesh ..	298,995	632,468	604,763	220,961	210,017	1,237,231	124·41	288	37	771	958,128	92,297	158	10,021	175,349	132	272,487	359,981	Do.	
	Násik ..	122,816	397,404	333,902	145,600	142,684	781,206	131·51	1,240	78	1,326	683,579	35,294	288	7,611	51,687	103	165,698	231,706	Do.	
	Ahmednagar ..	105,386	381,602	369,626	124,830	125,894	751,228	112·69	1,133	18	3,665	684,184	39,592	179	15,503	6,876	73	164,865	216,737	Do.	
	Poona	153,401	455,101	445,520	152,562	148,665	900,621	168·40	4,335	811	4,354	834,843	42,036	1,574	10,958	1,058	652	173,201	231,900	Do.	
	Sholápur	81,203	294,814	287,673	86,626	86,411	582,487	128·84	158	68	399	530,121	43,967	157	7,515	..	102	134,722	160,092	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sátára	151,173	532,525	529,825	184,095	173,180	1,062,350	212·98	407	19	460	1,008,918	36,712	99	15,685	..	50	241,163	291,362	Do.	34,701 emigration.
Southern Division.	Belgaum	154,806	434,485	429,520	134,644	132,830	864,014	185·53	1,178	81	5,063	746,286	66,262	64	44,991	..	89	205,400	229,085	Do.	
	Dhárwár	161,150	442,035	440,372	129,008	131,129	882,907	194·68	79	73	2,204	769,349	100,622	31	10,531	..	18	206,513	235,522	Do.	
	Kaládgi	114,533	317,611	320,882	86,299	87,788	638,493	110·90	29	17	570	568,096	67,066	26	2,680	..	..	165,345	152,266	Kánarese, Maráthi, Musalmáni and Telangu.	600 emigration. 1,530 immigration.
	Kánara	68,832	223,005	198,835	65,613	63,421	421,840	107·85	45	22	14,442	381,328	24,282	17	1,679	..	25	97,381	125,624	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Ratnágiri ..	177,844	473,053	524,037	178,746	173,723	997,090	254·22	94	27	3,154	921,046	71,051	16	1,701	..	1	208,289	269,764	Maráthi	About 8,000 persons annually migrate to Bombay and the Deccan during the fair season, most of whom, however, return for the monsoon.
	Kolába	71'930	191,952	189,697	70,606	66,369	381,649	255·11	14	4	287	360,117	17,891	33	1,164	..	2,139	82,916	109,036	Do.	
Sind.	Karáchi	87,059	265,988	212,700	92,233	75,151	478,688	33·9	2,437	131	2,106	68,975	390,067	969	12	3,050	10,941	82,468	183,520	Sindhi.	
	Thar and Párkar.	36,412	112,400	90,944	40,313	32,011	203,344	15·9	7	..	7	43,755	109,194	..	1,038	48,440	903	44,676	67,724	Sindhi, Persian, Urdu, Gujaráti, Dhoti, Márwari, and Beluchi.	
	Hyderabad ..	150,488	407,243	347,381	133,808	114,742	754,624	83·3	200	3	225	89,114	594,485	21	144	27,460	42,972	158,635	248,608	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	
	Shikárpur ..	137,702	461,033	391,953	161,259	138,161	852,986	85·2	362	111	263	93,341	684,275	64	6	5,892	68,672	164,408	296,625	Sindhi.	5,000 emigration.
	Upper Sind Frontier	21,923	70,166	54,015	25,011	19,408	124,181	58·0	121	34	75	9,894	109,183	9	..	1,198	3,667	23,407	46,759	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
	Total ..	2,791,431	8,032,955	7,648,263	2,678,176	2,532,725	15,681,218	132·	13,150	1,725	81,115	11,805,731	2,862,418	28,468	199,148	562,678	131,785	3,374,707	4,658,248		
	Town and Island of Bombay ..	28,310	464,763	308,433	102,974	91,413	773,196	33662·	10,451	1,168	30,708	502,851	158,713	48,597	17,387	..	3,321	2,351	462,412		
	Total ..	2,822,741	8,497,718	7,956,696	2,781,150	2,624,138	16,454,411	133·6	23,601	2,893	111,823	12,308,582	3,021,131	76,065	216,535	562,678	135,106	3,377,058	5,120,660		
	Native States ..	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	94·115	..	6,837	..	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		
	Grand Total ..	4,174,108	10,640,960	10,013,977	4,210,263	3,935,751	23,395,663	124·2	23,601	9,730	111,823	17,834,985	3,774,360	78,973	498,766	931,894	136,531	4,872,631	7,197,442		

D.—(2.)—POPULATION OF NATIVE STATES.

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Cutch	102,007	159,318	156,914	100,933	94,919	512,084	78·782	...	96	...	325,478	118,797	42	66,663	959	49	85,232	175,019	Cutchi and Gujaráti.	
	Káthiáwár... ...	479,435	724,901	676,022	493,902	449,074	2,343,899	114·908	...	605	...	1,942,658	303,587	489	96,141	...	469	397,481	821,322	Do.	
	Pálanpur	125,237	169,529	156,889	132,021	113,039	576,478	72·059	...	225	...	494,737	53,197	207	28,111	...	1	117,788	183,762	Do.	2,861 emigration. 2,164 immigration.
	Mahi Kántha ...	117,112	158,344	151,381	108,222	99,538	517,485	46·835	...	4	...	461,974	22,408	5	13,905	19,184	5	109,909	156,657	Do.	
	Rewa Kántha ...	109,780	152,898	148,776	127,310	114,468	543,452	113·408	...	2	...	368,069	21,401	220	1,040	152,720	...	135,252	144,956	Do.	
	Nárukot	1,313	1,810	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,440	45·035	...	...	...	4,216	57	10	..	2,157	...	1,707	1,530	Do.	
	Cambay	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245·926	..	8	...	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	...	14,479	29,539	Persian and Gujaráti.	458 and 413 emigrants and immigrants.
	Bánsda ... (Surat Agency.)																			Mixed Gujaráti and Maráthi.	
	Sachin ... (Surat Agency.)	27,894	44,590	42,336	33,043	31,163	151,132	123·878	...	2	...	31,645	4,727	740	95	113,916	7	41,573	36,060	Gujaráti.	13 emigration. 10 immigration.
	Dharampur... (Surat Agency.)																			Gujaráti and Konkani.	
	Jawhár	8,307	13,899	12,855	11,275	10,527	48,556	90·928	..	62	...	6,869	501	29	...	41,095	...	11,232	13,942	Maráthi.	
	Janjira	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·956	...	47	...	60,811	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Maráthi and Urdu.	23 emigration. 20 immigration.
Central Division.	Dáng States ...	11,313	17,347	15,957	14,352	12,614	60,270	15·695	...	...	...	24,081	831	30	1	35,327	...	17,173	14,526	.....	
	Sátára Feudatories.	45,646	95,237	96,002	65,790	61,658	318,687	96·163	...	14	...	304,271	9,157	5	2,068	2,873	299	72,335	88,692	Maráthi, Hindustáni and Kánarese.	
	Akalkot	8,493	18,812	18,499	10,658	10,071	58,040	116·546	...	2	...	49,971	7,590	...	477	...	...	13,458	16,012	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	129,148	253,312	243,232	157,335	146,310	800,189	284·122	...	1,253	...	719,164	33,022	1	46,744	...	5	262,503	148,144	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	There are no aboriginal tribes in the district.
	Savantvádi	30,444	49,731	55,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	193·814	...	4,213	...	166,080	3,970	1	169	...	...	38,532	47,529	Maráthi.	
	Southern Maratha Jágírdárs ...	90,799	158,712	167,735	101,424	95,882	523,753	191·570	...	304	...	458,078	41,420	8	23,943	...	...	126,716	133,420	Marathi and Kánarese.	
	Savánur	2,646	4,444	4,584	2,903	2,832	14,763	210·900	...	...	...	10,866	3,859	...	38	...	...	2,838	45,09	Kánarese and Musalmáni.	
Sind..	Khairpur	25,720	70,746	58,407	...	...	129,153	21·141	...	...	...	26,727	102,426	...	..	...	...	22,316	48,430	Sindhi, Persian and Beluchi.	
	Total ...	1,351,367	2,143,222	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	94·115	...	6,837	..	5,526,402	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—SETTLEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Date on which the current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i. e., the date on which each District becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	District.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57	Re-settlement operations in progress.
2	Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71	Re-settlement operations in progress.
4	Broach	1870-71	1895-96.
5	Surat	1864-65	1895-96.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Násik	1840-41	Do. do.
8	Thána	1854-55	Do. do.
9	Kolába	1856-57	1887-88.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Do. do.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Do. do.
13	Sátára	1855-56	1886-87.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kánara	1863-64	Original settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations in progress.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed.
18	Kaládgi	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
	Karáchi Tálukas.		
19	Dádú	1880-81	1890-91.
20	Sehwan	1877-78	1887-88.
21	Mánjhand...	1882-83	
22	Kotri	1876-77	1886-87.
23	Tatta	1882-83	Till such time as a regular settlement is introduced. —Temporary settlement.
24	Sijáwal	1883-84	Do. do.
25	Mirpur Batora	1883-84	Do. do.
	Hyderabad Tálukas.		
26	Guni	1883-84	Do. do.
27	Hála	1884-85	Do. do.
28	Mohbat Dero	1874-75	1884-85.
29	Hyderabad	1872-73	1882-83. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
30	Mirpur Khás	1870-71	1880-81. Do. do.
31	Tando Alahyár	1872-73	1882-83. Do. do.
32	Shahdádpur	1882-83	1892-93.
33	Sakrand	1878-79	1888-89.
34	Moro	1881-82	1891-92.
35	Naushahro	1881-82	1891-92.
36	Kandiáro	1881-82	1891-92.
	Shikárpur Tálukas.		
37	Shikárpur...	1873-74	1883-84. Only a part of the táluka is under settlement.
38	Sukkur	1876-77	1886-87.
39	Rohri	1881-82	1891-92.
40	Ghotki	1868-69	1878-79. Original settlement continued till a revised settlement is introduced.
41	Mirpur Máthelo	1870-71	1880-81 Do. do.
42	Ubauro	1871-72	1881-82. Do. do.
43	Labdarya	1882-83	1892-93. Temporary settlement.
44	Mehar	1882-83	1892-93. Do. do.
45	Tigar	1882-83	1892-93. Do. do.
46	Kakar	1882-83	1892-93. Do. do.
47	Lárkhána	1882-83	1892-93.
48	Naushahro Ábro... ...	1884-85	Till such time as a regular settlement is introduced. —Temporary settlement.
49	Kambar	1882-83	Do. do.
50	Rato-dero	1882-83	Do. do.
51	Nasirabad	1883-84	1893-94 ; ½ temporary ½ revision settlement.
	Frontier Districts.		
52	Shadadpur	1883-84	Till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.

(2.)—Statement showing the total Cost of Re-settlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as ascertained in 1882-83.

Name of Collectorate.	Total Number of Villages revised.	Total Revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of Revision Settlement.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total Cost of Revision.	Difference between old and revised revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona	375	4,75,550	6,41,943	3,82,477	1,66,393	
Sholápur	453	5,43,983	7,60,573	4,35,332	2,16,590	
Násik	587	5,10,628	7,37,504	4,19,163	2,26,876	
Nagar	272	3,16,214	4,14,622	4,33,408	98,411	
Dhárwár	1,254	12,43,729	17,99,949	4,40,300	5,56,220	
Kaládgi	472	5,45,749	6,90,211	2,73,342	1,44,462	
Belgaum	109	1,18,130	1,65,298	1,18,888	47,168	
Total ..	3,522	37,53,980	52,10,100	25,02,910	14,56,120	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(3.)—Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police Operations.

	District.	Total Number of Cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of Cases in which Conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number and Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to Trial.								Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to trial.		Amount of Property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
						Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer.		Total.		Number of Persons brought to trial.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
		1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	2,204	2,544	93·89	95·89	2,857	3,292	32	60	2,889	3,352	1,544	2,165	49·06	59·15	91·77	91·59	41,073	65,001	22,316	40,555	54·33	62·39
	Kaira	1,763	1,597	93·66	92·65	1,542	1,421	..	3	1,542	1,424	1,075	995	61·99	61·73	88,93	88·34	36,925	27,506	14,267	10,701	38·63	38·90
	Panch Mahals	621	533	94·57	95·52	659	565	15	6	674	571	528	404	70·77	64·79	90·34	91·58	16,190	9,240	7,625	3,195	47·09	34·57
	Broach	811	758	89·72	91·01	1,158	1,105	..	..	1,158	1,105	542	509	38·17	38·28	81·55	83·10	20,744	22,171	5,812	7,090	28·01	31·97
	Surat	1,480	1,358	75·78	73·6	1,913	1,956	..	..	1,913	1,956	1,465	1,444	52·74	47·2	68·87	64·09	30,519	21,251	6,339	7,834	20·7	36·8
	Thána	1,940	1,799	91·09	89·78	2,314	2,108	..	..	2,314	2,108	1,733	1,401	63·78	56·59	85·17	85·15	31,007	30,793	8,356	7,171	26·94	23·25
	Total	8,819	8,589	89·78	89·65	10,443	10,447	47	69	10,490	10,516	6,887	6,918	56·06	54·62	84·77	83·96	1,76,458	1,75,962	64,706	76,546	35·95	37·98
Central Division.	Khándesh	3,369	2,064	38	50	4,012	2,663	..	8	4,012	2,671	2,192	1,704	47·	52·	86·	82·	86,365	105,120	25,640	33,152	30·	32·
	Násik	3,735	2,221	89	91	5,391	2,113	..	..	5,391	2,113	2,770	1,676	44·	69·	86·	87·	29,664	33,705	12,295	15,195	41·	45·
	Ahmednagar	2,993	1,684	45	70	3,694	1,561	3	3	3,697	1,564	3,627	1,443	32	53·	33·	57·	19,292	34,563	6,129	11,678	31·	30·
	Poona	5,127	3,812	86	90	5,442	3,501	..	..	5,442	3,501	3,340	2,485	49·	49·	79·	83·	80,083	60,841	32,812	28,262	41·	46·
	Sholápur	1,730	1,074	73	88	1,319	796	..	3	1,319	799	1,230	478	56·	50·	60·	82·	55,859	38,983	42,636	24,349	76·	62·
	Sátára	4,625	2,177	66	73	2,963	1,224	..	..	2,963	1,224	2,777	1,008	49·	51·	52·	62·	40,116	97,075	23,055	15,007	57·	55·
	Total	21,579	13,032	66·16	77·	22,821	11,858	3	14	22,824	11,872	15,936	8,794	46·16	55·	66·0	75·	3,11,379	3,00,287	1,42,567	1,27,643	46·16	45·
Southern Division.	Kolába	1,016	1,234	91·60	92·57	703	1,000	1	..	704	1,000	474	766	56·25	68·90	83·54	89·94	19,938	16,365	9,699	7,010	48·64	42·83
	Belgaum	1,205	1,164	78·9	80·00	1,684	1,550	..	2	1,684	1,552	1,269	1,242	66·2	73·00	88·00	91·3	29,022	41,989	12,405	24,169	42·7	57·5
	Dhárwár	2,713	1,737	87·00	86·3	2,953	1,199	..	4	2,953	1,203	1,235	777	33·9	49·8	81·1	76·9	49,579	43,442	17,127	15,458	34·5	35·5
	Kaládgi	1,700	893	48·00	61·4	2,496	928	..	..	2,496	928	2,273	870	33·9	46·8	36·6	50·1	45,267	43,294	21,308	14,547	47·00	33·6
	Kánara	1,307	835	83·00	88·00	1,764	931	..	..	1,764	931	1,062	689	48·00	62·00	79·00	85·00	24,043	23,864	12,009	15,572	85·00	65·00
	Ratnágiri	2,656	1,429	69·00	69·00	1,723	1,080	..	..	1,723	1,080	1,613	1,042	55·00	64·00	61·00	67·00	19,239	21,084	14,341	11,606	75·00	55·00
	Total	10,597	7,292	76·25	79·54	11,323	6,688	1	6	11,324	6,694	7,926	5,386	48·87	60·75	71·54	76·70	1,97,088	1,90,038	86,889	88,362	55·47	48·23
Sind.	Karáchi	3,372	2,582	86·47	91·60	3,908	2,650	..	2	3,908	2,652	2,220	1,429	50·61	47·54	89·09	88·24	65,163	52,409	37,177	32,582	64·68	62·22
	Hyderabad	2,814	2,916	76·04	75·25	2,987	2,455	26	26	3,013	2,481	1,800	1,547	51·77	52·44	86·66	84·10	65,097	55,777	38,892	30,262	59·74	54·26
	Shikárpur	6,064	4,366	66·67	64·81	5,358	3,390	..	..	5,358	3,390	2,780	1,779	42·45	44·27	81·83	84·37	86,684	79,141	37,155	38,537	42·86	48·69
	Thar and Párkar	433	478	77·38	72·40	496	531	..	3	496	534	298	331	53·42	51·87	88·92	83·68	8,050	9,497	6,541	7,360	81·25	82·76
	Upper Sind Frontier	675	572	92·11	87·87	924	615	3	..	927	615	439	315	42·61	42·44	89·98	82·26	12,013	8,868	5,238	4,649	43·59	52·44
	Total	13,358	10,914	79·6	78·33	13,673	9,641	29	31	13,702	9,672	7,537	5,401	48·17	47·71	87·29	84·53	2,37,007	2,05,692	1,25,003	1,13,890	58·42	60·07
Railways.	G. I. P. Railway	423	340	73·	66·	509	400	..	..	509	400	471	380	68·	73·	73·	76·	6,795	12,056	3,441	10,826	51·	90·
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	271	250	82·	83·	263	203	..	..	263	203	258	197	71·	79·	80·	81·	17,030	3,225	12,952	1,197	76·	37·
	R. M. S. Railway	128	162	92·2	86·3	118	126	..	..	118	126	110	126	82·2	82·5	88·1	82·5	4,666	2,707	4,172	1,726	89·4	63·7
	Total	822	752	82·4	78·4	890	729	..	..	890	729	839	703	73·73	78·1	80·3	79·8	28,491	17,988	20,565	13,749	72·13	63·5
	Grand Total	55,175	40,579	78·83	80·58	59,150	39,363	80	120	59,230	39,483	39,125	27,202	54·59	59·23	77·98	79·99	9,50,423	8,89,967	4,39,730	4,20,190	53·62	50·95

B—POLICE—*continued.*

(4.)—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.												Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Division ...	9	4	4	9	37	28	20	3	17	8	9	17	2	11	17	2	3	...	2	3	2,329	406	2,080	13	150	1,693	
Sind	138	197	145	190	602	238	238	101	120	17	364	67	59	228	67	59	228	41	26	95	3,983	3,860	6,570	3,096	2,402	4,566	
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
R. M. State Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	147	201	149	199	639	266	258	104	137	25	373	84	61	239	84	61	231	41	28	98	6,312	4,266	8,650	3,109	2,552	6,259	

(5.)—Statement of additional Police collected for the Protection of Person and Property at Fairs.

Division.	Number of Fairs or Places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or Assembly.	Estimated Number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Person or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Division.																
Poona (Alandi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	100	4	4	73	73	
Sátára (Pal., Táluka Karád)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Southern Division.																
Dhárwár (Yemnur) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 47	...	...	1	1	3	3	* Shetsandis.
Do. (Gudda Guddapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sind.																
Karáchi (*Táluka*, Sháhábáz)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	72	5	3	93	93	
Hyderabad (8 villages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	216	17	12	89	21	
Shikárpur (2 villages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	159	...	...	...	...	
Railways.																
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
R. M. S. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	281	...	547	28	21	258	190	

(6.)—Statement of additional Police quartered as a Punitive Measure for the Protection of Person and Property.

District.	Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of Offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.							
Kaira—Alarsa	Misconduct of the villagers.	2	8	1,237	One year from 12th November 1882.	.....	
,, Bádalpur	....	2	7	1,127	Do.		
Surat	1	27	83	17,619	Indefinite	1	
Thána. Shere Amberje and Umbrai, Táluka Sháhápur.	....	3	18	380	6 months from 1st November 1883.	†	
Thána. Jamghar, Táluka Wáda ..	....	1	3	69	Do.		
Thána. Waishakhre and Dongar Nahave, Táluka Murbád.	....	2	14	271	Do.		
Thána. Manjwli, Vasar and Umbarde, Táluka Kalyán.	....	3	16	375	6 months from 19th October 1883 .		
Thána. Lonad, Pimplas and Temghar, Táluka Bhiwndi.	.. .	4	31	266	6 months from 8th and 30th December 1883.		
Thána. Karave and Knkset and Balkhum, Táluka Sálsette.	....	2	12	329	6 months from 19th October 1883 .		
Thána. Kalamb and Shelu, Táluka Karjat.	....	2	19	435	Do.		
Central Division.							
Násik City	....	2	6	585	One year		
Southern Division.							
Belgaum Bettigeri	1	1	3	224	Do.	2	
Kolába	3	4	22	936	1 post for 1 year and 2 for 6 months.	.....	A post of 2 officers and 10 men was established for a period of one year from 10th June 1882 on the village of Wahal in Panvel Táluka. A post of 1 officer and 6 men on the village of Bhatane in the Panvel Táluka and another of one officer and six men on the villages of Chindhran and Nitlas in the same táluka were established for a period of 6 months from 1st November 1883.
Sind.							
Karáchi-Jhimpur	....	1	4	672	.....		
Hyderabad-Lalia, Táluka Moro ..	....	1	2	403	One year from 1st March 1882 ...	*4	* These 4 cases occurred during the year.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	57	...	†3	371	One year.	.....	† Three mounted constables were quartered on the 5 villages of Bungwars in Kashmor up to 11th August 1883.
Railways.							
G. I. P. Railway	.....	...	...	.....			
B. B. & C. I. Railway	.....	...	...	.....			
R. M. S. Railway	.....	...	...	.....			
Total ..	62	57	251	25,299		14	

B.—POLICE.

B.—POLICE

(7.)—Statement showing Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Provincial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3.)	Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5.)	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of	
		Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Division.																		
Ahmedabad	..	2	3	224	101	905	..	..	..	..	9,179	3,240	5,266	59,643	1,29,119	1,980	354·73	103·08
Kaira	...	1	1	135	35	550	..	..	..	..	7,633	2,052	4,012	31,502	58,891	1,232	346·45	90·76
Panch Mahâls	..	2	2	107	36	638	..	5	21	..	8,013	2,788	4,320	27,394	66,500	1,898	339·11	83·47
Broach	...	1	2	73	22	309	..	...	..	..	5,089	1,742	3,126	21,579	38,528	1,068	352·63	99·57
Surat	..	1	2	117	23	551	..	..	1	..	8,503	2,434	4,027	31,046	62,128	2,821	354·3	98·1
Thâna	..	2	2	128	..	613	..	..	..	..	10,669	3,629	5,101	34,647	58,136	1,972	..	94·83
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	9	12	784	217	3,576	..	5	22	4,364	49,086	15,885	25,852	2,05,811	4,13,302	10,971	..	..
Central Division.																		
Ahmednagar	..	1	2	106	26	503	..	2	13	..	11,683	2,356	4,337	31,480	55,574	1,920	364·	126·89
Khándesh	..	3	3	255	83	1,382	..	..	2	..	18,143	5,836	8,241	65,221	1,47,571	3,657	367·7	112·05
Násik	..	1	2	116	29	587	..	..	..	..	12,564	2,400	4,970	35,059	66,057	2,214	355·24	94·98
Poona	..	2	2	176	25	891	..	..	50	..	13,427	2,507	6,177	46,287	87,548	1,718	351·24	93·65
Sátára	..	1	2	177	18	804	..	..	..	..	7,941	2,404	1,838	42,954	81,011	2,181	314·6	104·2
Sholápur	..	1	1	90	15	423	..	..	..	..	6,117	2,075	2,340	22,360	46,008	1,140	360·	99·70
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	9	12	920	196	4,540	..	2	65	4,140	69,875	17,578	27,903	2,43,361	4,83,769	12,830	2,112·78	..
Southeen Division.																		
Belganm	1	3	1	108	14	539	..	..	..	2,369	11,090	2,458	4,309	26,411	49,161	1,825	281·	83·909
Dhárwár		2	2	111	25	594	..	..	..		11,563	3,379	4,666	29,827	58,256	2,650	329·7	89·8
Kaládgi		1	1	99	25	486	..	..	..		5,504	2,135	3,982	25,011	44,148	1,380	306·6	95·4
Kánara		1	2	104	..	555	..	..	..		7,705	2,400	3,908	26,171	55,708	2,012	..	100·37
Kolába		1	1	66	..	309	..	..	..		8,653	2,413	3,121	17,637	31,454	978	..	101·79
Ratnágiri		1	2	112	..	622	..	..	..		6,900	2,258	1,371	30,302	58,824	1,879	..	94·57
Total ..	1	9	9	600	64	3,105	..	..	..	2,369	51,420	15,043	21,357	1,55,359	2,94,551	10,724	916·16	563·369
Sind.																		
Karáchi	1	2	5	179	160	845	..	13	146	..	12,617	2,941	6,862	57,966	1,30,374	3,204	256·55	108·60
Karáchi Frontier Police		..	..	10	40	56	..	..	..	..	1,150	..	..	3,690	13,923	311	211·15	109·54
Hyderabad		1	4	113	137	465	..	..	24	..	9,873	2,485	3,855	40,060	86,586	2,855	273·75	95·35
Thar and Párkar		..	1	85	310	168	..	1	3	..	..	..	6,557	30,204	1,03,512	300	275·38	108·0
Shikárpur		1	4	155	165	760	..	0	65	..	11,649	2,386	6,895	50,699	1,12,376	2,903	242·23	89·50
Upper Sind Frontier ..		1	1	23	63	111	..	7	20	..	3,894	1,602	2,547	7,750	25,513	660	266·16	88·82
Total ..	1	5	15	565	875	2,399	..	30	258	..	44,183	9,414	26,216	1,90,369	4,72,284	10,233	254·20	99·97
Railways.																		
G. I. P. Railway	..	2	4	78	..	448	..	83	448	..	12,000	2,200	..	31,666	50,548	2,450	..	113·
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	1	3	48	..	378	..	52	378	..	8,806	2,400	1,960	15,144	46,196	1,315	..	1,222·
R. M. S. Railway ..	..	..	1	8	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	2,455	5,319	300	..	100·3
Total ..	..	2	8	134	..	879	..	135	826	..	20,806	4,600	2,320	49,265	1,02,063	4,065	..	..
Grand Total ..	4	34	56	3,003	1,352	14,499	..	172	1,171	11,873	2,35,320	62,520	1,03,648	8,44,165	17,65,969	48,823	..	..
Total for 1882 ..	4	31	57	2,995	1,354	14,410	..	179	1,196	12,311	2,17,606	58,447	1,03,343	8,40,338	18,05,235	51,923	..	..

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries. Officers.	Men.	On other Duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in Square Miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.) To Area. Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	To Population. Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																
2,239	2,10,666	2,10,666	..	4	18	14	73	123	590	382	39	3,826	864,700	3·09	3·17	200	700	535	178
6,021	1,11,343	1,11,343	..	2	8	19	87	105	415	85	..	1,609	804,800	2·23	2·53	50	1,114	1,082	1,364
10,976	1,21,889	1,19,000	2,889	21	138	14	126	70	394	30	..	1,613	255,479	2·09	2·17	24	331	310	858
3,220	74,302	74,302	..	1	8	6	36	49	201	105	..	1,453	326,930	3·57	4·17	45	803	873	610
8,748	1,19,707	1,19,587	120	..	..	8	44	92	417	132	..	1,662	614,198	2·3	3·0	19·2	885	912	1,000
7,950	1,22,104	1,22,104	..	..	..	11	73	119	540	..	..	3,935	807,367	5·29	5·72	3·47	1,084	1,098	934
..	4,364	4,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	..
57,154	7,64,375	7,61,366	3,009	28	172	72	439	558	2,547	734	39	14,098	3,673,474	3·06	..	..	799	....	..
6,271	1,13,621	1,11,593	2,028	..	..	14	89	81	359	79	15	6,666	751,228	1 to 10·47	..	..	1 to 1,177·46	....	..
8,145	2,56,814	2,56,814	..	21	85	49	348	188	980	2	..	9,944	1,237,231	1 to 5·94	..	..	1 to 739·97	....	..
16,759	1,40,023	1,40,023	..	1	3	8	71	98	430	51	22	5,940	781,206	1 to 8·08	..	..	1 to 1,062·86	1 to 1,033·35	1,458·72
20,104	1,77,768	1,73,968	4,800	..	..	13	81	106	503	239	152	5,348	900,621	1 to 4·88	1 to 7·58	71 to 1	1 to 821·73	1 to 1,275	1 to 317
7,268	1,45,597	1,45,237	360	2	18	14	90	162	616	98	..	4,988	1,062,350	1 to 4·97	1 to 5·3	8 to 1	1 to 1,060·23	1 to 1,022	1 to 1,390
7,202	87,242	87,243	..	4	22	10	77	65	278	56	17	4,521	582,487	1 to 8·53	..	..	1 to 1 099·19	....	..
..	4,140	4,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
65,749	9,25,205	9,18,017	7,188	29	128	108	756	700	3,216	525	206	37,407	5,315,123	1 to 6·64	..	..	1 to 944·26	....	..
15,668	1,10,922	1,10,922	..	1	6	6	40	92	444	53	20	4,556	864,014	1 to 7·03	1 to 7·6	4 to 1	1 to 1,303	1 to 1,517	1 to 352
10,688	1,21,034	1,21,934	..	..	..	11	85	94	446	96	..	4,534·7	882,907	1 to 6·2	1 to 6·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,205	1 to 1,297	1 to 731
4,206	83,366	83,366	..	2	7	10	62	88	442	..	..	5,757·3	638,493	1 to 9·3	1 to 9·	..	1 to 1,037	1 to 1,330	1 to 1,294
12,268	1,10,172	1,10,172	..	2	7	8	70	84	427	63	..	3,910·7	421,840	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·36	2 to 1	1 to 636	1 to 561	1 to 955
2,333	66,589	66,589	..	1	6	11	64	55	239	..	..	1,803·	482,830	4·79	5·45	1 to ·40	1 to 1,284	1 to 1,796	1 to 1,202
3,602	1,05,136	1,05,136	..	2	7	10	76	94	489	58	..	3,922·1	997,090	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·0	9 to 1	1 to 1,346	1 to 1,373	1 to 148
46,765	5,97,219	5,97,219	..	8	33	56	397	507	2,487	270	20	24,584·6	4,287,174	1 to 6·5	1 to 6·7	4 to 1	1 to 1,135	1 to 1,229	1 to 780
14,137	2,45,621	2,28,151	17,470	3	32	17	125	137	751	206	77	14,115	478,688	1 to 10·47	10·44	33·	1 to 355·10	287·36	67·74
..	19,074	19,074	..	..	..	..	..	10	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
11,060	1,56,274	1,54,299	1,975	4	38	15	105	71	373	122	15	9,053	754,624	1 to 12·18	15·06	10·	1 to 1,015·64	1,173·96	351·39
4,100	1,44,673	1,44,657	454	20	95	22	161	44	222	4	..	12,729	203,344	1 to 22·41	22·41	..	1 to 357·99	357·99	.
10,059	1,96,967	1,88,963	8,004	3	42	15	123	125	654	196	..	10,000	852,986	1 to 8·62	..	..	1 to 735·96	655·47	80·49
2,056	49,022	49,022	..	.	3	..	17	15	109	32	49	2,139	124,181	1 to 9·50	14·82	16·2	1 to 551·92	785·64	136·41
41,462	8,11,631	7,84,166	27,903	30	210	69	531	402	2,199	560	141	48,036	2,413,823	1 to 11·88	..	..	1 to 597·18	....	.
13,199	1,17,263	35,178	82,085	..	..	..	..	83	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
3,603	84,429	..	84,429	..	..	..	67	51	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
569	9,003	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
27,376	2,10,695	35,178	1,66,514	..	..	..	74	143	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
220,506	33,09,125	30,95,946	2,04,614	95	543	305	2,197	2,310	11,254	2,089	406	1,24,125·6	15,689,594	..	..	..	....	....	..
254,421	33,32,025	31,24,339	2,08,130	90	611	275	2,103	2,360	11,240	2,071	389	1,24,096	15,681,213	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..

B 792—10 *ap*

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(8.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force.

District.	Total Sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.								Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate,																											
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.													
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 9).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Northern Division.																																				
Ahmedabad	227	1,006	437	796	..	1	11	25	231	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	..	201	478	..	178	109	742	378	12	19	31	12	7	1	23	44·2	1·8	
Kaira	136	585	293	428	..	2	13	28	83	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	12	25	80	191	34	234	82	348	288	10	..	15	15	11	1	9	18·2	1·2	
Panch Mahals	109	684	550	243	..	2	13	15	101	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	5	186	9	60	95	20	303	150	317	317	34	6	33	15	..	11	16	86·05	2·8	
Broach	75	331	176	230	..	2	8	19	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3	47	95	7	36	48	194	159	16	2	14	10	4	1	6	44·8	1·4	
Surat	119	574	244	449	..	1	8	24	114	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	15	51	79	214	15	195	76	283	330	10	..	5	9	8	2	5	62·7	0·6	
Thána	130	613	351	392	..	1	15	21	36	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	58	142	..	79	67	457	219	7	2	11	16	..	..	12	29·8	1·6	
Total ..	796	3,793	2,051	2,538	..	9	68	132	664	2	11	..	1	1	2	3	19	395	89	525	1,215	76	1,025	532	2,341	1,691	89	29	109	77	30	16	71	..	1·5	
Central Division.																																				
Ahmednagar	108	529	285	62	290	1	7	20	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	37	2	66	260	..	..	50	241	342	10	7	4	8	..	..	5	·32	·78	
Khándesh	258	1,415	787	886	..	3	21	20	131	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	155	352	..	160	100	557	981	19	..	17	24	3	1	62	16·2	3·80	
Násik	118	616	262	472	..	..	5	11	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	90	259	..	262	75	344	314	15	7	9	5	..	..	31	34·74	4·22	
Poona	178	916	451	43	600	..	12	16	167	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	207	52	114	169	16	192	118	411	559	63	6	13	12	7	..	19	29·65	1·73	
Sátára	179	822	597	338	66	1	2	23	82	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	105	219	25	80	18	346	637	2	4	6	3	..	1	4	16·49	·04	
Sholápur	91	438	244	42	243	..	5	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	2	45	115	..	36	49	231	247	39	5	3	5	..	..	8	·17	·2	
Total ..	932	4,736	2,626	1,843	1,199	5	52	94	578	2	2	1	4	..	..	2	12	428	66	575	1,374	41	730	410	2,130	3,080	148	29	52	57	10	2	129	..	2·27	
Southern Division.																																				
Belgaum	109	553	349	42	271	2	21	61	49	..	5	1	1	..	..	2	13	2	12	74	148	..	79	97	291	255	1	18	17	23	..	..	8	13·8	1·2	
Dhárwár	113	619	359	58	315	..	18	20	171	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	75	221	8	122	64	362	306	5	16	20	18	..	..	5	25·9	·60	
Kaládgi	100	511	336	51	224	..	11	22	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	37	68	9	124	40	403	165	6	13	7	11	1	..	4	34·3	·065	
Kánara	106	555	380	21	260	..	9	3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	56	189	2	81	74	291	295	19	8	8	9	5	..	17	11·	2·57	
Kolába	67	309	158	218	..	..	5	18	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	14	39	77	..	79	81	184	159	16	3	2	5	..	..	8	126·86	2·12	
Ratnágiri	114	622	358	27	351	..	2	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	91	269	23	353	14	283	439	2	1	3	2	1	..	4	16·5	·5	
Total ..	609	3,169	1,940	417	1,421	2	66	127	420	..	8	1	1	..	..	2	23	36	65	372	972	42	858	320	1,814	1,620	49	59	57	68	7	..	46	37·68	1·217	
Sind.																																				
Karáchi	197	1,151	526	759	63	9	83	16	85	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	63	106	..	..	230	531	555	..	32	62	92	70	4	16	21·28	1·18	
Karáchi Frontier Police	10	90	100	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	76	22	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1·	1·00	
Hyderabad	117	626	410	224	109	..	11	21	91	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	53	..	48	60	..	..	96	355	287	5	8	39	11	8	1	9	28·66	1·21	
Thar and Párkar ..	83	482	562	6	..	..	7	3	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	2	22	52	..	..	51	374	136	6	2	20	7	..	2	15	26·94	2·64	
Shikárpur	168	980	523	635	..	1	31	49	172	..	8	1	4	..	..	..	14	250	..	77	183	..	37	160	709	279	22	8	79	32	1	3	24	65·11	·94	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	31	194	70	155	..	1	12	9	47	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	7	12	3	..	38	141	41	..	4	9	13	20	..	8	..	3·55	
Total ..	616	3,533	2,191	1,779	172	11	146	99	429	..	20	1	4	..	..	..	57	327	3	220	418	3	37	577	2,186	1,320	34	55	209	157	99	10	73	..	1·76	
Railways.																																				
G I P Railway ..	82	448	..	12	518	..	9	10	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	148	35	76	265	..	..	67	376	154	8	2	36	9	3	1	8	59·	1·	
B B & C I Railway ..	51	378	20	63	346	..	20	7	85	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	82	5	35	149	..	..	60	259	110	3	1	27	29	..	1	3	41·	·69	
Ralphtan Mines																																				
State Railway ..	9	23	32	30	..	1	2	2	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50	9	21	..	..	10	33	19	..	..	3	3	3	..	1	27·4	1·6	
Total ..	142	849	52	105	864	1	40	19	178	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	235	90	120	435	..	..	137	668	283	11	3	66	41	6	2	12	..	1·1	
Grand Total ..	3,088	16,110	8,860	6,652	3,656	28	372	471	2,269	4	46	3	10	1	7	7	119	1,421	313	1,812	4,414	162	2,630	1,976	9,139	7,994	331	175	493	400	152	30	331	..	1·7	
Total for 1882 ..	3,098	16,050	8,854	6,594	3,646	29	522	550	2,436	..	65	1	5	..	11	14	162	1,313	220	1,746	4,015	196	2,435	1,712	9,018	8,168	213	164	483	551	180	32	248	..	1·2	

B.—POLICE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Division.	Race.										Religion or Caste.																												Grand Total-Officers and Men.
	Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.		Officers.												Men.																
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.			District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Hindus.									Other Religions.			Hindus.									Other Religions.							
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhás.	Sikhs.	Maráthás.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Pársis and Jews.	Jains and Lingaits.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhás.	Sikhs.	Maráthás.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Pársis and Jews.	Jains and Lingaits.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
Northern Division... ...	1	8	...	1	...	...	1	2	7	...	11	771	3,771	13	281	60	16	...	...	148	32	84	148	13	...	9	1,370	172	155	...	1	728	324	403	602	9	...	4,573			
Central Division... ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	...	10	904	4,690	25	307	77	37	1	...	272	57	...	155	5	3	19	1,567	139	154	...	...	1,554	589	...	660	...	9	5,629			
Southern Division... ...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	596	3,147	14	191	58	24	...	...	221	...	..	93	1	13	55	1,127	77	70	...	...	1,311	...	...	432	3	72	3,762			
Sind	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	584	3,516	9	429	30	6	...	10	15	3	...	100	1	...	1	2,587	230	63	1	40	126	15	...	421	...	...	4,087			
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	378	1	21	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	96	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	249	3	...	430			
R. M. State Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	53	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	23	2	3	...	...	3	2	11	4	...	...	62			
G. I. P. Railway... ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	76	448	8	33	9	...	...	...	27	...	...	6	...	...	2	142	33	5	...	...	207	...	...	53	5	1	531			
Total ...	9	25	4	7	1	...	3	17	8	...	50	2,987	16,003	70	1,265	241	86	...	10	684	94	84	520	25	16	86	6,912	684	459	1	141	3,929	930	414	2421	20	32	19,074			

(10.)—Statement showing the total Expenditure on Police Buildings during the year 1883.

Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.	Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division	.....	.....	.....	Brought forward.	89,115	26,351	.....
Central Division...	10,151	4,549	2 9 6	G. I. P. Railway	...	.....	.....
Southern Division	46,820	13,957	16 1 4	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	.....	.....
Sind	32,144	7,845	9 14 3	R. M. S. Railway	...	.....	.....
Carried forward ...	89,115	26,351	.....	Total ...	89,115	26,351	.....

(11.)—Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police during the year 1883.

Division.	Total Strength of the Force at the commencement of the year.			Number of Men included in Column 2 discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than reduction and of Resignations together on the whole strength of each Branch of the Force as shown in Column 2.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
Central Division	5,612	...	56	5	...	...	61	...	...	52	...	...	2·01	...	...
Southern Division	3,778	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	57	...	...	3	...	...
Sind	3,648	323	221	2	34	16	230	41	8	148	45	16	10·36	26·62	10·86
G. I. P. Railway... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. M. S. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,038	323	277	7	34	16	359	41	8	257	45	16	...	26·62	10·86

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

40 *(1.)—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions, and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1883, with the Cost of Tribunals.*

Judicial Divisions.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil	74,902	13,691,181	..	11	101	7 (a)	..	11 (b)	8	112 (c)	116,790	11,801	4,530	132	19,12,174	36,14,808	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. (c) Includes 3 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 6 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 2 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country and 180 Mámlátdárs under Act III. of 1876, who exercised civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magisrates. Besides these there was 1 Subordinate Judge who was invested with criminal powers and also 11,616 Police Patels. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar and the Agent at Panch Mahals with his Assistant also exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge. Besides these there were also 1 Registrar, 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, 5 Mámlatdárs and 51 Mukhtyarkars who exercised civil powers. (i) These includes all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal			..	17	152	..	..	17 (d)	..	471 (e)	48,136	..	2,679	..			
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil	50,537	2,669,302	..	4	15	1 (f)	..	3 (g)	..	15 (h)	23,748	1,135	297	21	2,89,612	6,44,572	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal			..	6	26	..	..	6 (d)	..	147 (i)	17,793	..	1,133	..			
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Total* ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206,467	12,936	8,639	153	22,01,786	42,59,380	

* The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Presidency, the average number of Districts and Sub-Districts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both European and Native, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind and Panch Mahals.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Remarks.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1	
Sadar Court Judge in Sind	1	....	
District Judges	13	1	
Joint Judges	4	....	
Assistant Judges	4	....	
Small Cause Court Judges	1	3	
Subordinate Judges, First Class	....	15	
Subordinate Judges, Second Class ..	....	100	
Magistrates, First Class	87 (a)	63	(a) One of these is a Eurasian.
Magistrates, Second Class	7	235	
Magistrates, Third Class	3	246	
Police Patels	....	11,616	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—Criminal Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons. Under trial during the year including pending from previous years.*	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.†	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ... Chap. VII.	1	1	1	23	20	3	...	...	
Offences against the Public Tranquillity ... ... ,, VIII.	424	288	270	2,355	1,486	755	...	114	
Offences by or relating to public servants ... ... ,, IX.	129	99	93	134	79	54	...	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... ,, X.	714	695	695	1,069	420	626	...	23	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... ,, XI.	753	679	653	899	389	489	(*a*) 3	18	(*a*) 1 died and 2 escaped.
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ... ,, XII.	134	103	95	115	53	60	...	2	
Offences relating to weights and measures ... ... ,, XIII.	206	187	179	192	59	133	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals... ... ,, XIV.	967	910	904	1,289	193	1,091	...	5	
Offences relating to religion ... ,, XV.	44	25	23	60	36	20	...	4	
Offences affecting the human body, Chap. XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	545	404	398	663	299	301	(*b*) 5	58	(*b*) 5 died.
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	134	90	88	120	46	67	...	7	
Hurt	19,219	14,944	14,544	36,391	31,583	4,566	(*c*) 9	233	(*c*) 5 died and 4 escaped.
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	720	373	354	791	626	151	...	14	
Criminal force and assault.	4,320	2,900	2,721	5,963	4,797	1,107	...	59	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	191	79	76	152	101	45	(*d*) 1	5	(*d*) 1 died.
Rape	145	61	63	86	55	25	...	6	
Unnatural offence ...	52	28	27	32	15	12	(*e*) 1	4	(*e*) 1 escaped.
Offences against property, Chap. XVII. — Theft	17,972	10,254	8,526	13,463	5,227	7,965	(*f*) 14	257	(*f*) 4 died, 7 escaped and 3 were transferred to Native States.
Extortion	113	75	69	209	171	27	...	* 11	* 2 of these remain since 1867, owing to their having absconded.
Robbery and dacoity ...	602	290	257	701	439	242	...	20	
Criminal misappropriation of property.	800	611	592	923	534	359	(*g*) 3	27	(*g*) 2 died and 1 escaped.
Criminal breach of trust...	1,523	600	535	665	426	222	(*h*) 1	16	(*h*) 1 died.
Receiving stolen property.	1,184	992	872	1,676	740	879	(*i*) 5	52	(*i*) 2 died and 3 escaped.
Cheating	671	427	410	587	453	112	(*j*) 1	21	(*j*) 1 died.
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	35	13	13	43	33	10	...	...	
Mischief	4,435	2,848	2,674	6,106	5,139	891	(*k*) 1	75	(*k*) 1 died.
Criminal trespass... ...	4,652	3,120	2,353	4,444	2,939	1,454	(*l*) 1	50	(*l*) 1 died.
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks... ... ...Chap. XVIII.	75	57	61	102	72	25	...	5	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... ,, XIX.	28	16	15	27	17	8	...	2	
Offences relating to marriage... ,, XX.	1,158	668	632	1,354	1,149	145	(*m*) 4	56	(*m*) 1 died and 3 escaped.
Defamation ... ... ,, XXI.	205	135	139	422	353	66	(*n*) 1	2	(*n*) 1 died.
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ... ,, XXII.	4,850	3,902	3,730	8,522	7,588	878	(*o*) 1	55	(*o*) 1 died.

* That is the total of columns 5 to 9.

† Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province are not to be entered in this column.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.†	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences under Special and Local Laws—									
A'bkári Act V. of 1878, Bombay ...	2,053	1,909	1,893	2,378	478	1,870	(*p*) 3	27	(*p*) 1 died, 1 escaped, and 1 struck off.
Arms Act XI. of 1878, India	309	286	284	344	65	277	...	2	
Army Act of 1881	33	33	33	33	...	33	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act XIII. of 1859, India.	201	201	200	248	187	61	...	...	
Boundary Marks Act III. of 1846, India.	1	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871, India ...	1,242	957	964	2,628	2,212	400	...	16	
Cantonment Act III. of 1867, Bombay .	1,790	1,790	1,769	1,907	139	1,767	...	1	
Code of Civil Procedure Act XIV. of 1882, India.	45	43	42	69	35	34	...	...	
Code of Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1882, India.	4	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	
Coasting Vessels, Bombay, Act XIX. of 1838, India.	44	44	44	47	8	39	...	...	
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII. of 1879, India.	28	27	26	28	16	11	...	1	
District Police Act VII. of 1867, Bombay.	3,820	3,822	3,800	4,302	413	3,875	(*q*) 4	10	(*q*) 2 died, 1 escaped, and 1 struck off.
Forest Act VII. of 1878, India... ...	663	635	631	1,257	377	870	(*r*) 1	9	(*r*) 1 died.
Factories Act XV. of 1881, India ..	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Gambling Act III. of 1866, Bombay ...	113	105	102	543	121	417	(*s*) 1	4	(*s*) 1 died.
Irrigation Act VII. of 1879, Bombay ...	104	99	98	174	103	64	...	7	
Jails Act II. of 1874, Bombay	7	7	7	7	1	6	...	...	
Land Revenue Code, Act V. of 1879, Bombay.	239	239	235	329	71	256	...	2	
Municipal Act VI. of 1873, Bombay ...	5,957	5,792	5,758	6,169	519	5,624	...	26	
Merchants' Shipping Act VII. of 1880, India.	3	3	3	4	3	1	...	...	
Merchants' Seaman Act I. of 1859, India.	5	5	5	5	1	4	...	...	
Mutiny Act as amended by Act VII. of 1867, India.	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	
Native Passengers' Ship Act VIII. of 1876, India.	9	9	10	14	5	9	...	...	
Opium Act I of 1878, India	437	405	396	495	99	379	(*t*) 2	15	(*t*) 1 died and 1 struck off.
Post Office Act XIV. of 1866, India ...	19	14	14	15	2	11	...	2	
Public Ferries Act II. of 1868, Bombay.	38	35	35	65	34	31	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act VI. of 1863, Bombay.	243	239	237	255	21	234	...	...	
Ports Act XII. of 1875, India	101	101	101	116	8	108	...	...	
Police Regulation XII. of 1827, Bombay.	2	2	2	11	9	2	...	...	
Railway Act IV. of 1879, India ...	210	197	189	238	43	194	(*u*) 1	...	(*u*) 1 escaped.
Registration Act III. of 1877, India ...	9	8	7	13	1	11	...	1	
Registration of Boats Act I. of 1863, Bombay.	30	27	27	27	...	27	...	...	
Regulation Central Provinces No. 57, dated 18th November 1872.	...	...	...	3	...	...	(*v*) 3	...	(*v*) 3 struck off.
Salt Act VII. of 1873, Bombay... ...	310	301	301	407	59	346	...	2	
Salt Act XII. of 1882, India	221	223	213	246	39	207	...	...	
Stamp Act I. of 1879, India	56	55	54	85	24	61	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act VIII. of 1866, Bombay.	5	4	4	4	2	2	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act XVI. of 1861, India.	8	9	9	9	4	5	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI. of 1878, India.	6	5	4	7	5	2	...	...	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI. of 1879, India.	6	6	6	6	1	5	...	...	
Tolls Act III. of 1875, Bombay	2	2	2	2	2	...	..	...	
Telegraph Act I. of 1876, India... ...	1	1	1	5	1	4	...	...	
Village Police Act VIII. of 1867, Bombay.	1,648	1,604	1,603	2,346	904	1,441	...	1	
Vessels Act IX. of 1838, India	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act IV. of 1879, Bombay.	12	12	12	12	1	11	...	...	
Total ...	87,039	65,138	61,091	114,445	71,553	41,498	66	1,328	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3.)—Criminal Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during 1883.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of Persons concerned.	Number of Persons discharged.	Number of Persons convicted or bound by an order to give security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	67	76	13	63	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI. ...	12	19	2	17	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII. ...	127	170	27	143	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	6	6	3	3	
5. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV, Section 480 ...	58	60	5	55	
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	101	198	55	143	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII. ...	260	353	86	267	
8. Proceedings under local nuisances, Chapters X and XI. ...	77	212	17	195	
9. Possession, Chapter XII.	19	37	15	22	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	452	462	359	103	
Total ...	1,179	1,593	582	1,011	

(4.)—Criminal Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Persons under trial. ‡	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of Cases disposed of during the year. §	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	2,463	...	940	1,283	239	...	1	1,672	1·9	2,859	
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 14.	255	1	88	140	20	5	1	179	6·2	585	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,081	...	713	1,825	527	10	6	2,524	1·8	3,391	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	107,798	54	68,734	30,220	5,416	2,178	1,196	59,734	10·2	177,252	
Benches of Magistrates ...	17	...	4	13	...	...	...	17	0·2	35	(a) If 2,319 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2. (b) Of these :—33 died, 24 escaped, 3 were transferred to Native States and 6 struck off.
District and Divisional Magistrates—											
Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	1,305	3	343	913	...	17	29	858	24·9	5,025	
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	262	...	109	97	27	25	4	126	10·8	681	
Courts of Sessions*	1,425	6	591	661	...	84	83	709	30·7	6,291	
Superior Courts†	158	2	31	117	...	...	8	110	16·2	332	
Total ...	(a) 116,764	(b) 66	71,553	35,269	6,229	2,319	1,328	65,929	10·2	1,96,451	

* Include cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31 and 34, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Include cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
§ Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—Criminal Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.														Remarks.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.						
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.†	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	406	..	1,121	.	..	..	1,038	83	..	..	..	..	844	826	..	406	..	..	..	..	..	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	..	..	..	16	5	..	141	1	..	1	125	14	1	1	..	..	899	864	27	6	15	1	..	..	..	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	62	9	..	2,294	2	1	..	2,276	18	..	..	..	..	3,555	3,514	48	18	37	16	..	..	..	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	..	..	..	10,199	749	..	26,886	532	330	149	22,505	3,872	340	158	10	1	2,54,257	2,12,484	14,504	2,764	7,459	841	3	..	3	
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District and Divisional Magistrates, Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	888	2	..	249	44	12	2	9	112	106	22	..	..	22,706	6,839	1,887	3	107	773	9	..	..	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	38	1	..	84	2	25	3	51	22	5	6	..	..	2,714	2,279	254	3	19	16	1	..	..	
Courts of Sessions*	(a) 1	123	..	502	23	..	87	9	1	..	10	25	16	30	6	..	15,875	6,503	848	22	81	182	225	15	1	(a) This case was decided by the Agent at Panch Mahâls.
Superior Courts†	50	40	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	13	..	..	
Total ..	51	163	..	11,727	1,198	..	30,875	590	369	155	26,027	4,146	468	217	16	1	3,00,860	2,33,319	17,568	3,222	7,723	1,836	251	15	4	

* Include cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31 and 34, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Include cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ Include fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years.

B 792—12 *ap*

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	2,299	1	199	1,164	...	251	529	21	56	...	78	10·8	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,315	29	391	512	...	120	217	1	3	...	42	15·3	
„ Superior Courts. By persons convicted...	435	...	167	128	4	50	30	...	...	...	56	22·1	
„ Superior Courts. By Government from judgment of acquittal.	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	53·1	
Total ...	4,055	30	758	1,804	4	422	776	22	63	...	176	25·3	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	(*a*) 1,095	34	26	999	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	20·7	(*a*) Out of these 1,051 were cases reviewed by the District Magistrates, otherwise than on applications.
„ Courts of Sessions	(*b*) 283	3	66	170	...	4	12	...	14	...	14	19·1	(*b*) Out of these 126 were cases reviewed by the Sessions Judges, otherwise than on applications.
„ Superior Courts	(*c*) 1,108	...	88	503	63	100	264	8	34	...	48	24·1	(*c*) Out of these 619 were cases referred to and also reviewed by the High Court and 168 by the Sadar Court in Sind.
Total ...	2,486	37	180	1,672	63	104	276	8	51	...	95	21·3	
Grand Total ...	6,541	67	938	3,476	67	526	1,052	30	114	...	271	23·3	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

(7.)—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.†
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers especially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	There were also 2 cases which were rejected for want of jurisdiction and 2 cases in which orders were made without the consent of the parties.
Pársi District Matrimonial Court... ...	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates	7	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	
Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates	11	(6)	...	(6)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for two years or upwards and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences, were tried by Jury in the Poona District.
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	5	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Courts except in the District of Poona.
Courts of Sessions	Jurors (a)	5	32	...	26	3	3	3	..	...	...	...	(c) Besides these there were also 26 cases in which the opinions of the assessors were not taken. 32 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty. 3 cases were withdrawn. 4 cases in which the accused made confession. 6 cases in which the Judge differed from 3 assessors in Sind.
	Assessors (b.)	2	...	(c)562	...	...	...	...	...	398	48	116	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction	Jurors ..	9	42	..	42	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	(d) Do not include the Pársi Matrimonial cases decided by delegates.
	Total ...	...	92(d)	576(d)	86	3	3	3	...	403(d)	55	118	

† Denote in what class of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.

D.—PRISONS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.*

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
							Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.																									
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.	D.				Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily Average Number.		
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond Seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.	By Order of Government.																			
																							a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central and District Jails	7,420	389	11,420	866	18,840	1,255	2,078	99	155	7	21,073	1,361	22,434	2,018	96	155	7	459	27	10,801	869	292	1	1	..	49	..	86	..	5	..	9	..	53	2	253	6	6,892	362	7,254	7,044	368	7,412
Subordinate Jails ..	280	9	2,979	259	3,259	268	..	..	..	..	3,259	268	3,527	22	..	..	..	58	3	2,950	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	220	9	229	233	14	247
Total ..	7,700	398	14,399	1,125	22,099	1,523	2,078	99	155	7	24,332	1,629	25,961	2,040	96	155	7	517	30	13,751	1,116	292	1	1	..	49	..	86	..	6	..	11	..	53	2	259	6	7,112	371	7,483	7,277	382	7,659
Total for 1882 ..	8,691	421	16,110	1,323	24,801	1,744	3,236	40	123	5	28,160	1,789	29,949	3,266	43	89	3	418	26	15,942	1,296	264	..	3	..	10	1	90	8	3	1	30	..	62	5	283	8	7,700	398	8,098	8,261	428	8,689

Convicts who escaped during the year 1883, and were not re-captured at close of the year, have alone been shown in Column 11.

(2.)—*Statement showing the Religion Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.*

1	2														3								4																		5		
	Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.																		Total.		
	A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Males.												Females.								
	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	B. Professional Persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufacture, & engineering operations, &c. &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.			
Years.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																		M.	F.	Total.
1883	157	2	10	8	223	13	3,708	119	7,210	720	38	4	*74	..	289	37	9,924	703	1,203	120	54	6	582	102	1,551	5,364	1,051	1,550	1,220	483	31	248	104	11,420	866	12,286
1882	276	..	22	3	300	16	4,216	149	7,684	864	44	3	65	..	214	29	11,123	882	1,228	118	42	6	735	159	1,556	5,579	1,467	1,909	1,202	616	36	259	124	12,607	1,035	13,642

*46 Parsis. 27 Jews. 1 West Indian.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(3.)—*Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1883, according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.*

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
																	Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.								
																	A.		B.						
Years.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		For Life.		For a Term.		Sentenced to Death.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1883	136	15	403	37	943	57	1,000	29	1,387	44	1,428	89	691	30	98	...	301	43	496	18	9	...	6,892	362	7,254
1882	217	17	420	41	857	58	1,108	50	1,540	49	1,647	90	732	32	118	3	326	29	437	17	18	3	7,420	389	7,809

(4.)—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1883 who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Jails.	Number admitted during the year.												Ratio per cent. of Column 4 D to Column 3.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1883	11,420	866	12,286	1,124	48	351	18	333	34	1,808	100	1,908	15·8	11·5	15·5	239	37	176	35	2	37
1882	12,607	1,035	13,642	1,263	48	399	18	308	24	1,970	90	2,060	15·6	8·7	15·1	214	29	243	17	1	18

(5.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average Number of Prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Jails.	Convicts.	Under Trial.	Total	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Cost per head of Average Number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of Average Strength.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central Jails	7,4[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	2 10 3	62,040	8 5 4	13,361	1 12 5	67 2 3	21,757	2 14 4	42,085	5 9 7	5,40,703	71 14 11
District Jails	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 15 3	1,164	4 11 5	..	....	....	516	2 1 5	2,093	8 7 7	19,162	77 9 3
Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups	..	310	310	1,[illegible]7	34 3 [illegible]	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	36	0 1 10	2,567	8 4 6	13,210	42 9 9
Total ..	7,669	415	8,074	1,97,443	24 3 3	2,31,413	28 10 7	63,204	7 14 5	13,361	1 10 6	67 2 3	22,309	2 12 3	46,745	5 12 8	5,78,075	70 15 8
Total for 1882 ..	8,689	140	8,829	1,99,427	22 9 5	2,30,845	26 2 4	64,915	7 5 8	14,183	1 9 8	63 9 7	22,686	2 9 1	45,859	5 3 1	5,77,915	65 7 8

(6.)—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as		
					A.	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.							
Years.	Average Number not sentenced to Labour.	Average Number under sentences of Labour on working days.	Average Number Sick.	Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for use or consumption in Jails, *i. e.* Wheat-grinding, Manufacturing, of Prison Clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of Prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures (7 k).
1883..	84	7,328	199	265	*568	234	645	462	782	230	66	26	..	..	2,305	1,204	402	3·2	8·8	31·5
1882..	87	8,291	219	311	250	261	706	564	713	218	139	49	..	..	2,695	2,166	....	3·1	8·5	32·5

* 345 prisoners employed by Public Works Department outside the jails on remunerative labour are included in this column.

(7.)—Statement showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Average Number sentenced to labour.	Aerage Number employed on jail Manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1883.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1883.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Remarks.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1883	7,566	4,511	855 8	1,16,894 0	1,17,749 8	3,15,912 11	599 4	3,16,511 15	1,98,762 7	26 4	44 1	
1882	8,602	...	1,348 0	1,45,809 0	1,47,157 0	3,73,490 0	855 0	3,74,345 0	2,27,188 0	26 7	.....	

(8.)—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, statement 5).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, statement 5).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government.	Average net cost per head of average strength.	Remarks.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1883	5,73,075 0	71 0	1,98,762 7	24 10	3,74,312 9	46 6	
1882	5,77,915 0	65 7	2,27,188 0	25 12	3,50,727 0	39 11	

a 792—13 ap

D.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11														
																												Ratio per Mille of Average Strength.														
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Years.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails, devoted to Convicts under trial and Civil Prisoners respectively but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fevers.			Deaths from Bowel-Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1883..	9,183	649	9,832	7,144	373	7,517	8,844	428	9,272	5,258	170	5,428	192·3	6·8	199·1	256	6	262	35	2	37	43	..	43	15	..	15	736·0	455·8	722·1	26·9	18·2	26·5	2·1	..	2·0	33·7	16·1	32·9	35·8	16·1	34·9
1882..	9,183	649	9,832	8,102	416	8,518	10,246	486	10,732	6,769	268	7,037	212·8	9·8	222·6	280	8	288	52	..	52	56	1	57	7	..	7	835·0	644	826·0	26·0	24	26·0	0·9	..	0·8	34·0	19	33	35	19	34

(10.)—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
															Cost.		
Years.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1883.		Daily Average Number.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1883	205	15	2,117	201	2,322	216	2,145	207	5	...	172	9	169	8	8,436 3 7	47 10 7	
1882	173	9	2,430	225	2,603	234	2,397	219	1	...	205	15	168	13	8,566 10 4	47 5 3	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Title and other Suits.																							Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent of houses and property other than land.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kabuláyats.	For recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865, (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals	493	25	113	..	..	8	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	8	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	691	
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,554	(a) No details given, as these were suits instituted under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	66,756	5,026	15,957	1,328	2,264	301	242	1,124	1,219	428	3,487	7	15	29	476	9,390	9,751	344	174	2,441	217	433	2	25	5	106	349	5	6	11	..	12	..	1,029	1,22,959	
Small Cause Courts ..	6,116	876	2,254	512	2,914	140	54	565	79	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	209	13,800	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	44	7	5	7	3	1	3	..	..	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	31	2	3	3	8	10	4	..	4	29	6	1	..	31	..	6	..	36	259	
Chief Courts of Districts																																			
Total ..	73,409	5,934	18,329	1,847	5,181	450	299	1,691	1,298	517	3,492	11	15	29	484	9,390	9,819	346	177	2,444	225	443	6	25	9	135	355	7	6	44	..	18	..	1,274	139,263 (b)	(b) The total of columns 2 to 35 does not agree with column 36, the difference being 1,564, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted,
Other Subordinate Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Courts	110	6	46	29	17	9	5	3	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	6	11	31	19	24	1	7	8	4	10	..	..	16	..	15	..	14	(c) 461	(c) This does not include 11 suits under the testamentary jurisdiction which have been shown in Statement No. 2.
Total ..	110	6	46	29	17	9	5	3	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	6	11	31	19	24	1	7	8	4	10	..	..	16	..	15	..	14	461	
Grand Total ..	73,519	5,940	18,375	1,876	5,198	459	304	1,694	1,318	537	3,492	11	15	29	484	9,390	9,849	352	188	2,475	244	467	7	32	17	139	365	7	6	60	..	33	..	1,288	139,724	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Civil)—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	83	338	156	106	5	3	...	...	...	48,575	
Village Courts	(*a*) 1,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	(*a*) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11, as they were suits instituted under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	14,398	54,483	24,398	20,148	1,890	893	54	46	6,649	1,28,65,814	
Small Cause Courts	3,032	6,500	2,119	2,062	87	...	...	..	...	8,40,634	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	7	19	17	45	40	29	20	9	73	4,42,002	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...											
Total ...	19,074	61,340	26,690	22,361	2,022	925	74	55	6,722	1,41,97,025	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	2	5	170	69	69	(*b*) 157	68,05,749	(*b*) Of these 2 were suits under the Indian Divorce Act before the Sadar Court in Sind. Suits restored to the Board of Causes for retrial are not included, but 11 suits under the Testamentary Jurisdiction the value of which is Rs. 37,52,927 not shown in statement, No. 1 are shown here. Of the above 11 suits one estate alone was worth Rs. 36,20,000.
Total ...	...	...	...	2	5	170	69	69	157	68,05,649	
Grand Total ...	19,074	61,340	26,690	22,363	2,027	1,095	143	124	6,879	2,10,02,674	

2 972—14 *ap*

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Suits before the Courts.*	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	950	...	5	118	91	327	14	...	...	31	16	348	342	434·8	120·4	
Village Courts	1,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	No details in columns 3 to 12 given of 1,532 suits disposed of by Village Officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	1,48,328	...	13,595	23,452	10,570	40,071	2,408	881	89	25,830	6,532	24,900	9,200	126·7	63·7	
Small Cause Courts	15,823	...	1,288	2,793	2,272	4,637	243	32	2	2,016	445	2,095	434	71·2	39·3	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	472	...	36	67	25	14	4	30	1	63	59	173	126	306·9	146·0	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total ...	1,67,261	...	14,924	26,430	12,958	45,049	2,669	943	92	27,940	7,052	27,672	10,102	123·8	61·4	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted.
Other Subordinate Courts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) This includes 7 suits restored to the Board of cause for re-hearing, one of which was an equity suit and 4 suits were under the extraordinary jurisdiction. Of the 4 suits under the extraordinary jurisdiction 2 were applications for rehearing under Act XV. of 1882.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	(*a*) 2,289	...	166	60	7	420	167	6	2	83	38	(*b*)1,340	1,165	426·7	251·2	(*b*) This includes 24 suits referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts and 6 suits referred to arbitration. Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12 the following were also disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side— 55 Paupers Petitions for leave to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. 11 Petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act. 2 Petitions under the Indian Company's Act. 4 Petitions under the Lunacy Act. 9 Miscellaneous Petitions. There were also 104 applications for probate and 117 applications for letters of administration, most of which are disposed of by the Registrar.
Total ...	2,289	...	166	60	7	420	167	6	2	83	38	1,340	1,165	426·7	251·2	
Grand Total ...	1,69,550	...	15,090	26,490	12,965	45,469	2,836	949	94	28,023	7,090	29,012	11,267	124·9	62·9	

* That is the total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts.*	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	14	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	2	4	2	108·6	124	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	12,272	...	1,765	552	502	921	420	3	7	3,919	1,962	2,221	520	117·1	72·1	
Small Cause Courts	1,143	...	156	17	56	421	166	...	...	142	93	92	46	59·6	19·8	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,494	...	155	21	18	896	100	...	...	362	272	670	312	141·6	76·2	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...																
Total ...	15,923	...	2,077	590	576	2,239	689	3	7	4,426	2,329	2,987	880	117·4	64·7	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURT AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	15,923	...	2,077	590	576	2,239	689	3	7	4,426	2,329	2,987	880	117·4	64·7	

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court [illegible]

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—Civil Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.*	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	7,510	...	159	287	119	44	37	30	2,062	516	639	168	3,449	2,477	264·8	171	These includes 539 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,510	...	159	287	119	44	37	30	2,062	516	639	168	3,449	2,477	264·8	171	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original Decrees	(*a*) 319	...	7	17	1	...	8	...	72	12	19	12	171	121	476·4	6	(*a*) of these 5 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
{ Appeals from Appellate Decrees...	1,275	...	191	41	6	2	3	12	235	30	71	27	657	456	329·4	23	
Total ...	1,594	...	198	58	7	2	11	12	307	42	90	39	828	577	357·8	29	
Grand Total ...	9,104	...	357	345	126	46	48	42	2,369	558	729	207	4,277	3,054	279·6	200	

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6.)—Civil Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.*	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Appeals.	Objection under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	115	...	16	10	5	...	5	1	29	2	11	5	31	24	199·4	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Besides these the following miscellaneous matters were also disposed of:
Total ...	115	...	16	10	5	...	5	1	29	2	11	5	31	24	199·4	...	241 Civil applications under extraordinary jurisdiction.
B.—Revenue Courts.																	75 Civil references and 2,100 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
Collectors' Appellate Courts	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from Original Decrees	88	...	4	7	3	11	2	1	27	1	17	6	20	5	266·8	....	The Sadar Court in Sind also disposed of 30 cases under Section 622 Civil Procedure Code and 1 reference under Section 617 of Civil Procedure Code.
Appeals from Appellate Decrees	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	164·	...	
Total ...	(*a*)89	..	4	7	3	11	2	1	28	1	17	6	20	5	265·3	...	
Grand Total ...	204	...	20	17	8	11	7	2	57	3	28	11	51	29	229·1	...	

* This is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14, appeals transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.*	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized: With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	Number of Applications: On which the Judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which Moveable Property: Was sold.	On which Moveable Property: Was attached but subsequently released.	On which Immoveable Property: Was sold.	On which Immoveable Property: Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV. of 1882.	On which Immoveable Property: Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given: Of Moveables.	On which possession was given: Of Immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	1,339	..	107	71	809	352	310	2,024	28	27	1	10	20	3	..	4	1	8	..	1	76	No details given for 676 applications disposed of by village officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	783	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	218,619	..	26,578	38,553	113,311	40,177	10,705	22,67,418	1,42,662	1,598	2,934	2,361	3,210	6,143	1,035	4,038	81	3,425	58	103	23,020	
Small Cause Courts	25,971	..	2,468	3,998	16,096	3,409	423	98,487	36,403	268	760	259	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Courts other than chief Courts of Districts / Chief Courts of Districts	464	..	118	84	106	156	93	38,969	9,151	3	7	2	11	11	1	10	..	5	1	3	118	
Superior Courts	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	247,176	..	29,271	42,706	130,322	44,201	11,531	24,06,898	1,88,244	1,896	3,702	2,632	3,754	6,157	1,036	4,052	82	3,438	59	107	23,214	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted.
Other Subordinate Courts	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Courts	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Court	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Includes orders for payment of money. There were also 28 cases in which satisfaction in full and 10 in which part satisfaction has been notified to the Prothonotary, but no applications having been made for execution they have not been shown in columns 2, 4 and 5. There were also 17 applications from the Bombay Small Cause Court and 8 from the Mofussil Courts which have not been included in this, as they were not decrees or orders of the High Court.
Superior Courts	(a) 249	12	28	34	131	44	31	3,57,769	2,17,808	28	9	7	23	9	..	3	..	7	..	..	57	
Total	249	12	28	34	132	44	31	3,57,769	2,17,808	28	9	7	23	9	..	3	..	7	..	..	57	
Grand Total	247,425	12	29,299	42,740	130,453	44,245	11,562	27,64,667	4,06,052	1,924	3,711	2,639	3,777	6,166	1,036	4,055	82	3,445	59	107	23,271	

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(8.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings, under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.*	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.						Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts† ..	611	150	39	94	189	16	1	122	49	12	29,238	1,888	3,116	2,599	
Chief Courts of Districts	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8,870	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	614	151	39	95	189	16	1	123	49	12	38,108	1,888	3,116	2,599	

* Specially empowered under Section 360, Act XIV of 1882.

† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Total Number of Cases received and disposed of by the Subordinate Courts in the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur under Chapter II of Act XVII of 1879 during the year 1883.

1883.	For Disposal.						Disposed of							
		Instituted, re-admitted or received by transfer during the year.									Contested.			
	Arrears.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Exceeding Rs. 500.	Total.	Plaint returned.	Dismissed.	Decided *ex parte*.	Admitted.	Awarded wholly.	Awarded in part.	Rejected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	4,159	636	9,738	847	5	15,385	12	970	558	2,043	1,962	1,820	670	4,452
			11,226											

1883.	Disposed of—*continued.*								Special Particulars.						
				By transfer to the					Disposed of by Bench.						
	Abated or dismissed.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Disposed of by arbitration.	Special Judge.	Assistant or Special Sub-Judge.	Other Court.	Dormant File.	Total.	With Special Judge.	With Assistant or Sub-ordinate Judge.	In how many cases defendants personally examined under Section 7.	In how many cases past history of transactions investigated under Section 12.	In how many cases references to arbitration under Section 16.	In how many cases decree directs payment by instalments.	Suits on the file at the close of the year.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	74	2,817	8	...	...	1	85	11,030	..	1	7,275	1,879	5	3,479	4,355

(10.)—Statement showing the Number of Suits and Darkhásts received and disposed of by Village Munsifs in the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur during the year 1883.

District.	Original Suits.					Darkhá'sts.				
	For disposal.			Disposed of.	Balance remaining for disposal.	For disposal.			Disposed of.	Balance remaining for disposal.
	Arrears.	Presented during the year.	Total.			Arrears.	Admitted on the File during the year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Poona	50	351	401	361	40	19	126	145	125	20
Sátára	38	277	315	276	39	9	139	148	131	17
Ahmednagar	17	574	591	563	28	19	362	381	326	55
Sholápur	29	352	381	332	49	13	96	109	94	15
Total ...	134	1,554	1,688	1,532	156	60	723	783	676	107

Note.—Owing to corrections made in some of the Village Munsifs' returns after the submission of the annual report for 1882, the balance shown in columns 7 and 12 of that year's return differs from the figures in columns 3 and 8 of this return.

(11.)—Statement showing the Number of Applications presented before, and disposed of by Conciliators in the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur during the year 1883.

District.	For Disposal.			Disposed of.				Conciliation failed.				Balance remaining for disposal.	Special Particulars.	
	Arrears.	Presented during the year.	Total.	Withdrawn by applicant or compromised.	Struck off by Conciliator for default.	Disposed of by agreement forwarded to Court under Section 44.	Referred to arbitration, and agreement forwarded to Court under Section 45.	By refusal or neglect of opposite party to attend.	By non-agreement of parties.	Total of two previous columns.	Total disposed of.		How many certificates under Section 46 granted during the year.	Fees realized during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	1,817	12,754	14,571	1,264	3,664	2,393	3	4,261	1,025	5,286	12,610	1,961	4,552	2,240
Sátára	3,334	18,759	22,093	991	5,167	3,010	10	7,888	1,132	9,020	18,198	3,895	8,485	4,029
Ahmednagar ...	1,681	11,430	13,111	752	3,498	1,628	2	4,038	1,314	5,352	11,232	1,879	5,280	2,153
Sholápur ...	1,418	6,968	8,386	730	1,689	1,084	1	2,523	1,001	3,524	7,028	1,358	3,413	1,422
Total ...	8,250	49,911	58,161	3,737	14,018	8,115	6	18,710	4,472	23,182	49,068	9,093	21,730	9,844

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1883-84.

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Immoveable Property—Book I.																		
		Compulsory.								Optional.										
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause a.)	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause d.)	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause c) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17, Clause d.	Awards (Section 17, Clause e.)	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto 2nd Ditto	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto 3rd Ditto	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto 4th Ditto	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bombay	3	31	1,267	704	643	...	490	3,135	26,500 8	30	6	34	35	8	...	2	115	184 4	2,30,45,532 10 8
Gujarát ... ... Ahmedabad	8	58	1,990	2,314	498	4	222	5,086	11,969 12	328	287	147	356	...	3	...	1,121	509 0	30,08,137 12 6
Broach	7	35	1,034	1,365	251	56	143	2,884	6,666 4	557	304	37	48	...	61	...	1,007	443 0	15,79,330 6 4
Kaira	9	53	2,008	2,696	484	10	331	5,582	10,508 12	384	346	241	93	..	...	...	1,064	421 4	21,70,705 0 2
Panch Mahals	5	8	206	231	12	16	21	494	982 4	17	28	2	20	...	1	...	68	27 4	1,86,973 15 8
Surat	9	61	1,740	1,110	348	128	520	3,907	7,995 4	372	178	20	393	...	...	3	966	417 0	17,56,085 15 7
Konkan ... ... Colába	8	14	1,068	1,307	52	9	110	2,560	4,739 12	506	399	11	17	...	...	1	934	376 0	9,97,774 1 3
Ratnágiri	11	21	775	1,849	156	104	176	3,081	5,834 8	504	496	54	16	...	3	...	1,073	383 0	13,14,928 7 10
Thána...	14	28	1,352	1,161	194	45	262	3,042	5,641 12	822	435	50	142	...	...	2	1,451	608 4	13,77,131 14 6
Deccan ... ... Ahmednagar	12	28	543	323	44	1	118	1,057	1,849 12	316	109	15	49	...	6	2	497	190 4	4,88,182 8 9
Khándesh	17	65	4,053	6,388	82	6	471	11,065	16,473 8	1,354	1,515	49	242	...	3	...	3,163	1,247 4	35,08,751 15 6
Násik...	13	43	1,277	1,865	80	202	470	3,937	5,788 4	601	637	11	138	...	...	...	1,387	532 12	12,04,017 12 5
Poona	12	43	1,019	794	216	13	228	2,313	5,132 0	393	223	56	91	...	...	2	765	341 4	13,52,372 4 0
Sátára...	12	32	413	246	37	27	96	851	1,608 4	262	118	8	20	...	...	2	410	147 4	4,04,744 2 1
Sholápur	8	40	537	373	125	...	211	1,286	2,140 0	283	79	23	77	..	...	...	462	158 12	4,90,645 4 0
Southern Marátha Country ... Belgaum	10	54	1,102	2,238	189	36	738	4,357	6,517 12	501	429	52	69	...	...	...	1,051	409 12	14,27,137 9 10
Dhárwár	12	23	1,329	1,227	318	23	823	3,748	4,937 12	851	325	44	48	...	...	...	1,268	476 4	10,73,641 8 2
Kaládgi	9	25	752	611	161	4	155	1,708	2,272 12	577	145	92	41	...	...	...	855	294 12	5,69,722 4 8
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	43	758	1,007	534	1,338	266	3,946	5,440 0	445	268	171	65	...	3	1	953	347 0	12,88,939 8 4
Settlement of Aden...Aden	2	14	43	15	5	...	6	83	330 8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2 8	1,12,827 11 0
Total ...	197	719	23,266	27,824	4,429	2,027	5,857	64,122	1,33,329 4	9,103	6,327	1,117	1,962	8	80	15	18,612	7,517 0	4,73,57,582 13 3
Sind ... Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration and Stamps ...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	11	17	708	478	148	...	136	1,487	3,960 8	155	37	7	3	1	16	...	219	203 4	10,14,956 4 6
Hyderabad	13	15	860	949	290	4	126	2,244	4,777 4	411	152	11	2	...	...	16	592	233 0	9,52,449 8 5
Shikárpur	16	28	1,603	2,032	192	1	100	3,956	8,238 ..	410	312	39	8	7	..	1	777	424 12	17,56,687 3 0
Upper Sind Frontier	5	...	71	73	23	...	13	180	567 8	34	13	9	3	1	...	...	60	43 4	97,971 13 5
Thar and Parkar	8	2	45	45	10	1	...	106	251 ...	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	43	16 8	43,543 6 8
Total ...	54	62	3,290	3,577	663	6	375	7,973	17,794 4	1,031	536	66	16	9	16	17	1,691	920 12	38,65,608 4 0
Grand Total ...	251	781	26,556	31,401	5,092	2,033	6,232	72,095	1,51,123 8	10,134	6,863	1,183	1,978	17	96	32	20,303	8,437 12	5,12,23,191 1 3

F.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1883-84—continued.

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.					Number of sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will; Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause *d*, Section 18.)	Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 18, Clause *f*.)	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.	Total of Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1															74 0 1	27,558 3 2
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,279 8 2
Ditto ditto 2nd ditto	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,909 3 4
Ditto ditto 3rd ditto	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,537 11 0
Ditto ditto 4th ditto	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,243 0 7
Bombay	3	13	37	135	185	1,149 4	18	22	...	20	35	74	157	425	27,922 0	17,439 9 6	25,364 6 10
Gujarát ... ... Ahmedabad	8	28	31	49	108	294 0	...	114	..	2	1	25	32	129	13,228 12	7,899 12 6	10,166 0 9
Gujarát ... ... Broach	7	25	1	30	56	105 0	...	31	...	3	1	16	12	138	7,338 8	4,564 10 2	7,556 7 1
Gujarát ... ... Kaira	9	57	16	88	161	147 4	...	85	...	8	2	12	4	109	11,417 4	6,439 8 7	10,337 7 2
Gujarát ... ... Panch Mahals	5	3	1	10	14	17 12	...	17	...	2	...	4	1	23	1,095 4	626 12 7	1,679 9 3
Gujarát ... ... Surat	9	33	5	45	83	132 0	...	88	...	10	5	16	66	133	8,896 4	6,104 10 6	8,314 7 6
Konkan ... ... Kolába	8	11	1	13	25	47 4	...	12	...	5	3	20	24	82	5,211 0	3,785 10 4	6,702 11 2
Konkan ... ... Ratnágiri	11	8	6	30	44	65 0	...	24	...	18	7	27	13	153	6,378 8	5,376 10 5	9,027 12 5
Konkan ... ... Thána	14	44	14	74	132	208 12	...	25	...	12	2	17	24	127	6,558 12	5,606 5 0	9,144 2 3
Deccan ... ... Ahmednagar	12	25	55	56	136	135 0	...	18	...	5	...	5	13	111	2,247 0	1,860 6 7	5,164 8 5
Deccan ... ... Khándesh	17	402	17	213	632	554 4	1	39	...	26	4	51	12	147	18,431 0	11,490 5 11	15,864 7 10
Deccan ... ... Násik	13	169	42	143	354	300 4	...	25	...	20	7	36	11	152	6,721 4	5,391 9 2	8,795 9 2
Deccan ... ... Poona	12	30	122	153	305	317 4	...	68	...	13	7	11	108	267	6,062 8	4,447 11 6	7,987 10 11
Deccan ... ... Satárá	12	6	64	49	119	128 12	1	37	...	1	1	9	44	121	2,032 4	1,932 7 2	6,446 11 6
Deccan ... ... Sholápur	8	18	94	114	226	217 4	...	15	...	1	1	6	7	160	2,576 0	2,264 5 8	4,273 6 4
Southern Marátha Country ... Belgaum	10	3	23	75	101	203 12	...	27	...	7	1	26	18	131	7,239 4	4,245 8 9	8,014 10 9
Southern Marátha Country ... Dhárwár	12	9	14	77	100	250 12	...	77	...	8	1	62	13	175	5,972 12	3,694 1 8	8,007 2 4
Southern Marátha Country ... Kaládgi	9	9	7	55	71	105 12	...	30	...	3	...	2	6	47	2,793 4	1,784 5 10	4,554 15 10
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	42	219	393	654	1,657 4	...	18	...	5	2	13	34	206	7,516 4	5,992 8 7	9,335 14 6
Settlement of Aden ... Aden	2	6	2	16	24	103 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	436 0	244 10 6	1,377 12 7
Total ...	197	941	771	1,818	3,530	6,139 8	20	772	...	169	80	432	601	2,838	1,50,073 12	1,01,265 11 0	2,08,643 8 10
Sind ... Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration and Stamps ...	1																3,869 11 3
Sind ... Karáchi	11	12	20	28	60	147 4	...	7	...	5	3	4	20	49	4,339 0	2,241 0 6	4,199 9 10
Sind ... Hyderabad	13	28	118	129	275	467 12	...	8	...	9	...	11	27	81	5,510 0	4,390 7 7	6,002 13 6
Sind ... Shikárpur	16	26	102	68	196	359 8	...	10	...	4	..	3	20	193	9,062 4	6,197 14 6	9,065 1 0
Sind ... Upper Sind Frontier	5	8	27	11	46	78 12	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	689 8	376 7 9	1,346 7 0
Sind ... Thar and Párkar	8	2	33	5	40	63 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	331 4	147 2 6	699 3 3
Total ...	54	76	300	241	617	1,117 0	...	25	...	18	3	19	72	331	19,932 0	13,353 0 10	25,182 13 10
Grand Total ...	251	1,017	1,071	2,059	4,147	7,256 8	20	797	...	187	83	451	673	3,169	1,70,005 12	1,14,618 11 10	2,33,826 6 8

G.—MILITARY.

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1883-84.

	Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at the end of the Year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.			
				In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.
European.	Cavalry	458	511	..	2	2	18	499	450	1	..	21	..	62	367	Rs. a. p.
	Sappers	43	18	..	..	...	1	8	52	1	..	2	..	50	..	
	Artillery	2,726	1,104	..	21	21	118	904	(c)2,787	20	(d)84	109	..	395	2,283	52,38,226 9 9
	Infantry	7,635	2,432	..	75	75	286	2,556	7,150	9	..	250	..	714	6,186	
	Total	10,862	4,065	..	98	98	423	3,967	10,439	31	84	382	..	1,221	8,836	
Native.	Cavalry	3,519	224	2	42	44	67	99	3,533	8	..	61	97	425	2,950	
	Sappers	500	11	..	5	5	12	5	489	1	..	11	10	60	408	
	Artillery	159	17	..	2	2	10	5	159	2	8	7	4	22	126	70,67,723 5 7
	Infantry	21,330	1,549	..	271	271	463	752	21,393	26	..	217	417	2,075	18,684	
	Total	25,508	1,801	2	320	322	552	861	25,574	37	8	296	528	2,582	22,168	
	Grand Total	36,370	5,866	2	418	420	975	4,828	36,013	68	92	678	528	3,803	31,004	
																(e)1,23,05,949 15 4
	Other Grants, Effective Services, as per detailed statement No. 2															(f)1,10,76,387 15 8
	Do. Non-effective Services (Pensions, &c.) as per do.															(g)15,06,239 15 3
	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1883-84															2,48,88,577 14 3

(a) Includes all increases from whatever cause.
(b) Decrease by transfer from one regiment to another in the Presidency is included in this column.
(c) Exclusive of 70 artificers.
(d) The heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Karáchi and Aden Defences not included.
(e) The actual cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.
(f) Under Grants 1 and 2 and from 4 to 15—Effective Services.
(g) Under Grants 16 to 20, Non-effective Services, on account of Pensions, Retired Officers, &c.

(2.)—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1883-84 under the various Budget Grants

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	17,54,940 0 2
Cavalry	2,64,967 9 0
Engineers (Sappers)	17,599 1 0
Infantry	28,95,236 10 8
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	9,399 15 4
Staff Corps	56,699 9 10
General List, Cavalry	17,673 9 7
Do. Infantry	22,014 14 6
Unattached Officers	107 8 5
General Officers, unemployed	.....
Colonel's allowances	29,555 1 5
Levy money and recruiting allowances	1,44,042 14 11
Hutting money	417 0 0
Marching batta	2,909 14 7
Miscellaneous	22,662 12 4
	52,38,226 9 9

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
Native Army.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	96,794 7 4
Cavalry	19,05,076 4 6
Sappers and Miners	2,21,359 11 0
Infantry	46,31,595 8 3
Kit money	42,425 4 0
Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting	85,240 0 0
Hutting money	22,053 0 3
Marching batta	31,033 2 8
Miscellaneous	32,145 15 7
	70,67,723 5 7
Other Grants, Effective Services, as per detailed statement below	1,10,76,387 15 8
Do. Non-effective services (pensions, &c.,) as per statement below	15,06,239 15 3
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1883-84.	2,48,88,577 14 3

Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1883-84.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	12,68,570 9 1
2	Administrative Staff	4,58,033 6 0
3	Commissariat Establishments, supplies and services	47,34,377 9 9
4	Remount do. do. do.	1,63,787 1 1
5	Clothing do. do. do.	2,43,128 15 0
6	Barrack do. do. do.	3,19,770 10 4
7	Administration of martial law	50,548 3 11
8	Medical Establishments, supplies and services,	11,01,580 5 7
9	Ordnance Establishments, stores and camp equipage	11,71,322 6 1
10	Ecclesiastical	62,877 15 4
11	Education	58,523 12 9
12	Sea Transport Charges	2,05,234 4 8
13	Miscellaneous Services	(A.)11,26,391 14 1
14	Volunteer Corps	1,12,240 14 0
		1,10,76,387 15 8

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1883-84.
	Non-effective Services.	Rs. a. p.
15	Rewards for Military Services	4,901 11 6
16	Retired Officers	74,015 14 0
17	Military pensions	12,57,551 6 7
18	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	42,438 13 6
19	Superannuation pensions and gratuities	1,27,302 1 8
		15,06,239 15 3
A	Includes on account of Expedition to Egypt... 1,48,552 8 7; Do. do. to Bikaneer. 25,490 5 2; Personal allowances to Officers in the Police ... 6,020 0 0	

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency exclusive of four Districts in Sind, and contrasting the Area under each Description of Cultivation during the official years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Number.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Cultivated Land bearing Assessment, Khálsa.						Cultivated during 1883-84.						Cultivated during 1882-83.					
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-Crop Lands.	Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop and Rice Lands.
						Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of Rain.	Total.				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-Courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of Rain.	Total.				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of Rain.	Total.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Northern Division.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Acres ..	Ahmedabad	Khálsa 447	9,935	556,176	22,726	17,757	40,483	606,594	9,157	461,973	15,765	20,086	35,851	506,981	9,058	465,594	16,604	19,181	35,785	510,437
			Tálukdári 313	377	712,623	10,193	15,011	25,204	738,204	377	712,623	10,193	15,011	25,204	738,204	376	712,628	10,193	15,011	25,204	738,208
			Mehwasi 41	..	65,746	..	..	..	65,746	..	65,746	..	..	..	65,746	..	65,746	..	..	..	65,746
2	,, ..	Kaira	563	28,774	392,347	20,846	43,261	64,107	485,228	26,667	308,926	20,195	39,629	59,824	395,417	26,166	306,927	20,156	39,144	59,300	392,333
3	,, ..	Panch Mahals	607	5,013	298,518	154	13,733	13,887	317,418	4,300	165,243	152	12,168	12,320	181,863	4,470	161,596	151	11,982	12,133	178,200
4	,, ..	Broach	408	13,505	470,212	1,972	4,085	6,057	489,774	12,221	439,664	1,789	3,471	5,260	457,145	12,208	438,638	1,800	3,534	5,334	456,180
5	,, ..	Surat	813	26,241	600,543	17,499	43,578	61,077	687,861	25,236	554,058	17,279	42,333	59,612	638,906	25,379	557,075	17,248	42,426	59,674	642,127
6	,, ..	Thána	1,876	9,434	671,007	..	311,444	3,11,444	(e)991,885	9,380	623,924	..	303,018	303,018	936,322	9,392	622,977	..	302,109	302,109	(g)935,478
		Total ..	5,668	93,379	3,767,172	73,390	448,869	5,22,259	4,382,710	87,338	3,332,157	65,373	435,716	501,089	3,920,584	86,989	3,332,176	66,152	433,387	499,539	3,918,704
		Central Division.																			
1	Acres ..	Násik	1,512	49,991	2,181,885	..	27,010	27,010	2,258,796	49,359	1,887,617	..	24,500	24,500	1,961,476	49,176	1,869,809	..	24,017	24,017	1,943,002
2	,, ..	Khándesh	3,221	32,768	3,416,793	..	..	..	3,449,561	31,928	2,874,402	..	..	..	2,906,330	31,929	2,837,497	..	..	..	2,869,426
3	,, ..	Ahmednagar	1,222	51,354	2,457,707	..	4,019	4,019	2,513,080	51,082	2,272,946	..	3,944	3,944	2,327,972	51,225	2,245,391	..	3,940	3,940	2,300,556
4	,, ..	Poona	998	46,721	1,816,175	..	27,859	27,859	1,890,755	46,462	1,711,970	..	27,663	27,663	1,786,095	44,427	1,703,485	..	27,671	27,671	1,775,583
5	,, ..	Sholápur	663	63,044	2,094,542	..	2,897	2,897	2,160,483	62,793	1,923,312	..	2,862	2,862	1,988,967	62,629	1,840,750	..	2,856	2,856	1,906,235
6	,, ..	Sátára	959	43,391	1,366,385	..	14,944	14,944	1,424,720	43,376	1,327,293	..	14,915	14,915	1,385,584	43,392	1,325,948	..	14,914	14,914	1,384,254
		Total ..	8,575	2,87,179	13,333,487	..	76,729	76,729	13,697,395	285,000	11,997,540	..	73,884	73,884	12,356,424	282,778	11,822,880	..	73,398	73,398	12,179,056
		Southern Division.																			
1	Acres ..	Belgaum	894	7,888	1,117,060	9,238	47,024	56,312	1,181,260	7,866	1,020,724	9,236	44,240	53,526	1,082,116	7,862	1,014,882	9,236	44,269	53,555	1,076,299
2	,, ..	Dhárwár	1,280	7,223	1,514,654	60,309	31,893	92,232	1,614,079	6,948	1,415,418	56,939	30,568	87,507	1,509,873	6,963	1,409,175	56,713	30,160	86,873	1,503,011
3	,, ..	Kaládgi	1,069	9,655	2,157,926	907	2,742	3,649	2,171,230	9,441	1,832,432	895	2,627	3,522	1,845,395	9,416	1,805,179	894	2,608	3,502	1,818,097
4	,, ..	Kánara (d.)	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	,, ..	Ratnágiri	1,273	9,778	885,945	7,877	112,377	120,254	1,015,977	10,135	891,439	8,696	128,755	137,451	1,039,025	14,293	896,492	7,018	130,597	137,615	1,048,400
6	,, ..	Kolába	1,228	3,657	382,318	..	187,555	187,555	(a)573,530	3,626	373,194	..	185,592	185,592	(b)562,412	3,626	372,329	..	184,935	184,935	(c) 560, 890
		Total ..	5,679	38,201	6,057,903	78,331	331,591	459,972	6,556,076	38,016	5,533,207	75,816	391,782	467,598	6,038,821	42,160	5,498,057	73,911	392,569	466,480	6,006 697
		Sind.																			
1	Acres ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	197	12	252,638	8,514	..	8,514	261,164	12	203,461	6,729	..	6,729	210,202	12	220,315	7,377	...	7,377	227,704
		Grand Total ..	19,519	418,671	2,34,11,200	160,285	907,189	1,067,474	24,897,345	410,366	21,066,365	147,918	901,382	1,049,300	22,526,081	411,939	20,873,428	147,440	899,354	1,046,794	22,332,161

(a) This does not include 4,885 acres occupied by salt pans.
(b) This does not include 4,688 acres occupied by salt pans.
(c) This does not include 4,688 acres occupied by salt pans.
(d) This district is not surveyed and settled.
(e) Do. 4,772 do.
(f) Do. 4,163 do.
(g) Do. 4,096 do.

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(1a.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of four Districts of Sind, and contrasting the Area under each Description of Cultivation during the official years 1883-84 and 1882-83.

No.	District.	1883-84. Cultivated Lands. Kharif. Kharif lift.	Rice.	Other flow.	Total.	Rabi. Rabi lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.	Total.	Barani.	Other kinds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Karáchi	64,076 21	148,628 19	8,867 34	221,572 34	3,590 14	51,237 22	588 32	55,416 28	66,856 8	195,522 18
2	Hyderabad	630,507 11	142,583 33	31,822 36	804,914 0	2,301 5	27,918 32	406 10	30,626 7	4,117 24	8,935 36
3	Shikárpur	56,487 15	251,332 36	162,104 35	469,925 6	12,350 14	108,099 13	17,995 17	138,445 4	11,466 20	40,179 28
4	Thar and Párkar	9,340 31	48,183 25	5,262 23	62,786 39	3,399 30	24,528 11	.. ..	21,928 1	261,686 3	57 25
	Total ..	760,411 38	590,728 33	208,058 8	1,559,198 39	21,641 23	208,783 38	18,990 19	249,416 0	344,126 15	244,695 27

No.	District.	1883-84—*continued.* Cultivated Lands—*continued.* Total cultivated.	Fallow occupied.	Total occupied, Columns 13 and 14.	Assessed unoccupied.	Total assessed Lands, Columns 15 and 16.	1882-83. Cultivated Lands. Kharif. Kharif lift.	Rice.	Other flow.	Total.	Rabi. Rabi lift.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Karáchi	539,368 8	163,788 37	703,157 5	59,525 26	762,682 31	73,876 23	152,014 33	8,502 11	[illegible]	3,187 24
2	Hyderabad	848,593 27	448,115 26	1,296,709 13	507,913 3	1,804,622 16	716,071 29	179,459 7	42,185 24	[illegible]	1,333 38
3	Shikárpur	660,016 18	336,354 19	996,370 37	242,739 11	1,239,110 8	62,435 24	218,872 11	256,841 3	[illegible]	11,385 3
4	Thar and Párkar	349,458 28	....	349,458 28	....	349,458 28	10,869 21	39,290 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,996 35
	Total ..	2,397,437 1	948,259 2	3,345,696 3	810,178 0	4,155,874 3	863,253 17	619,636 13	310,741 7	[illegible]	17,903 20

No.	District.	1882-83—*continued.* Cultivated Lands—*continued.* Rabi—*continued.* Sailabi.	Bosi.	Total.	Barani.	Other kinds.	Total Cultivated.	Fallow occupied.	Total occupied, Columns 29 and 30.	Assessed unoccupied.	Total assessed Lands, Columns 30 and 31.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Karáchi	89,429 34	343 34	92,961 9	94,064 25	273,435 7	695,154 28	80,595 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	827,348 22
2	Hyderabad	38,656 19	510 14	40,500 31	12,591 37	6,818 36	997,628 4	320,143 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,324,179 5
3	Shikárpur	145,230 0	8,285 10	164,900 13	26,440 24	47,086 9	806,578 4	243,639 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,05,906 23
4	Thar and Párkar	1,2338 10	....	14,335 5	252,165 7	53 15	319,623 19	....	[illegible]		319,623 19
	Total ..	285,554 23	9,139 15	312,697 18	385,262 13	327,393 27	2,818,984 15	544,379 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,177,147 29

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

District.	Class I.—Cereals.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Maize.	Great Millet (Jowári).	Spiked Millet (Bajri).	Ragi (Nagli or Nachni).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	189,219	25,880	75,782	4,412	284,397	183,271	823
Kaira	24,301	5,616	132,031	270	65,864	269,627	36
Panch Mahâls	21,346	900	38,798	54,967	1,983		
Broach	76,598		22,217	2	107,070	10,127	1
Surat	31,115		104,933	38	104,650	6,756	
Thána	97		325,724			9	
Total	342,676	32,396	699,485	59,689	563,964	448,024	1
Central Division.							
Násik	311,265		39,419	3,204	135,380	478,517	1
Khándesh	382,470		55,978	4,015	473,634		
Ahmednagar	291,090	106	9,799	455	851,902	841,745	
Poona	102,986	961	63,441	3,206	518,154		
Sholápur	55,504	607	25,027	13,729	923,708		
Sátára							
Total	1,143,315	1,674	193,664	24,609	2,902,776	3,041,080	214
Southern Division.							
Kolába			207,282				
Belgaum	105,736	85	111,743	3,438	739,358	138,373	
Dhárwár	222,322		157,678	8	619,018		
Kaládgi	179,679	556	10,362	485	1,333,307	218,382	14
Kánara (*a*)							
Ratnágiri			166,904				
Total	507,737	641	653,969	3,931	2,691,678	36	4
Sind.							
Karáchi	35,108	2,921	140,496		57,187	24,214	
Hyderabad	23,857	689	92,999		69,804	199	
Shikárpur	144,247	2,723	234,617		121,253		
Thar and Párkar	11,776		48,184			2	
Upper Sind Frontier	35,925	119	6,729		97,886	0	
Total	250,913	6,452	523,025		349,786		
Grand Total	2,244,641	41,163	2,070,143	88,229	6,508,2 4	4,	

District.	Class VI.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil-seed.			Class IX. D	
	Starches.	Cane.	Others.	Linseed.	Seasame (Til).	Other Oil-seeds.	Ind	Or
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad		2,905		324	17,943	7,046		
Kaira		4,379			5,665	5,089		
Panch Mahâls		375			21,457	1,092		
Broach		109			13,679	1,660		
Surat		6,937			2,139	40,595		
Thána		1,695			14,373	7,2 3		
Total		16,400		324	75,236	63,243	1,7 7	
Central Division.								
Násik		9,650		21,694	52,031	115,520		
Khándesh		2,862		79,647	101,605	17,5 6	4,	
Ahmednagar	8	4,765		6,948	14,032	98,08		
Poona		10,486	7,692	221	9,039	98,0 3		
Sholápur		5,151		34,847	6,174	147,014		
Sátára								
Total	8	32,914	7,692	143,357	184,081	478,0 2	4,	
Southern Division.								
Kolába		71			7,257	226		
Belgaum		10,679		2,066	7,878	66,1 6		
Dhárwár		7,679		22,537	6,890	62,0 4		
Kaládgi		2,037		73,341	22,448	67,9 1		
Kánara								
Ratnágiri		6,629			25,198	24		
Total		27,095		97,944	69,671	1,6,7 1		
Sind.								
Karáchi		1,351				21,5 3		
Hyderabad		1,186				3,0		
Shikárpur		726				44 1		
Thar and Párkar		8				14,1 1		
Upper Sind Frontier		12				51,9 8	14	
Total		3,283				171,5 2	1	
Grand Total	8	79,692	7,692	241,625	328,988	910, 8	1	

(*a*) This district is not surveyed and settled.

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1883-84.

		Class II.—Pulse.			Class III.—Orchard.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.		Class V.
Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Cadjan Pea (Tur.)	Others.	Garden Produce exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.	Condiments and Spices.
Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	es.	Acres.	Acres.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12,015	13,534	36,801	879	50,348	4,049	1,941	...	1,751
100,123	2,264	10,643	20,707	47,735	2,202	19,388	...	2,613
9,688	9,867	46,059	2,878	4,748	220	258	2	248
6,035	46	974	10,531	42,572	2,078	2,621	...	1,133
41,427	1,827	10,482	24,630	62,462	2,108	1,016	82	339
15,111	27,038	29,694	6,830	9,440	3,227	....	....	1,190
184,399	54,576	134,653	66,455	217,305	13,884	25,224	84	7,274
....	54,398	1,81,640	15,647	14,875	4,518	1,150	13	4 585
63,799	38,403	112,061	26,313	3,985	5,715	3,744	3,439	14,354
57	21,359	205,118	47,379	23,797	3,199	4,634	536	5,587
2,299	1,25,968	98,410	27,711	54,605	30,605	1,935	24	12,569
....	13,969	84,728	63,043	37,477	3,640	2,263	60	7,728
....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....
66,155	254,107	681,957	180,073	135 039	47,737	13,726	4,072	44,823
28,719	49,381	11,412	2,047	4,898	2,957	...	....	....
2,288	1,05,829	1,16,401	64,956	23,957	6,144	15,833	39	20 779
....	1,19,033	1,17,992	47,854	7,307	7,062	1,851	....	45,785
....	46,169	1,22,169	52,293	13,569	5,010	2,378	....	3,715
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,69,011	192,204	25,319	4,165	12,289	11,827	...	36	3,805
400,018	512,616	393,293	171,320	62,020	33,000	20,062	75	74,084
....	....	1,892	....	20,476	5,500	363	....	....
.....	.....	1,797	....	10,122	4,669	3,679	....	....
....	.....	30,291	....	80,621	4,235	2,024	1,436	....
.....	....	....	....	....	....	87	....	....
....	...	2,629	....	3,011	241	37	....	....
....	....	36,609	....	114,230	14,645	6 190	I 436	....
650,572	821,299	1,246,512	417,848	528,594	109,266	65,202	5,667	126,181

Class X.—Fibres.		Total Acres.	Deduct Land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Add Land lying fallow or hid, or Grass Land.	Total.	Remarks.
Cotton.	Others.						
Acres.	Acres.						
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
382,126	1,828	1,299,297	15,162	1,284,135	472,419	17,56,554	
11,385	1,067	714,043	23,321	690,722	45,998	736,720	
95	1,517	259,264	53,898	205,366	35,557	240,923	
272,279	12	570,028	838	569,190	81,921	651,111	
100,767	2,279	558,374	65,063	493,311	259 621	752,932	
..	4,312	516,964	7,172	509,792	529,918	1 039,710	
766,652	11 015	3,917,970	165,454	3,752,516	1,425,434	5 177 950	
86,611	2,720	1,665,993	18,946	1,647,047	314,428	1,961,475	
1,012,291	1,184	3,017,008	6 452	3,010,556	258 974	3,269,530	
77,382	10,160	2,540 762	31,765	2 508,997	...	2,508 997	
11,404	6,287	2,083,538	67,985	2,015,553	363 817	2 379,370	
40,465	20,303	1,785,622	22,282	1 763,340	325,987	2 089,327	
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1,228,153	40,654	11,092,923	147,430	10,945,493	1,263,206	12 208 699	Information not furnished.
..	651	3,74,118	5,328	368,790	230,994	599,784	Besides these 4,637 acres were occupied by salt pans.
23	4,566	1,798,598	138,875	1,659,723	345,293	20 05,016	
202,747	2,647	2,021,464	3,967	2,017,497	300,937	23 18,434	
515,568	660	2,582,144	347	2,581,797	392,796	29,74,593	
428,364	...	...	...	....	....	...	
..	7,723	1,117,686	38 865	1,078,821	....	10,78,821	
1,146,702	16 247	7,894,010	187,382	7,706,628	1 270,020	8,976,648	
515	62	*b* 3,37,945	14,510	323,433	215 935	539,368	
37,606	330	*c* 4,92,469	3,054	489,415	359,178	848,593	
7,958	27	*d* 6 93,242	113,715	579,527	80 490	660,017	
3,453	22	*e* 3 49,453	....	349,458	....	349,458	
2,663	1	*f* 2 14,262	40,62	210,201	....	210,201	
52,195	492	2,087 375	135 341	19,52,034	655,603	2,607,637	
3,193,702	68,408	24,992,278	635,607	24,356,671	4,614,263	28,970,934	

b This includes other products .. 25,345 acres.
c Do. .. 2,524 do.
d Do. .. 5,691 do.
e Do. .. 14 442 do.
f Do. .. 1,605 do.

A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(3.)—Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84.

District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying Loads.	
			Males.	Females.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	159,149	96,092	26,211	105,688	2,475	3,046	846	...	76,764	66,222	527	1,075	21,324	
Kaira	152,367	54,228	9,555	172,070	976	1,235	429	5,466	49,958	58,396	1	1,184	28,464	2 elephant and 149 camels.
Broach	66,350	14,653	6,311	42,025	691	945	360	1,054	29,207	27,962	.....	2,871	16,246	
Surat	144,717	101,649	8,742	69,820	430	404	133	126	84,174	49,905	1,007	8,224	27,822	
Thána	131,565	114,097	43,484	24,809	790	284	98	...	32,383	77,355	.....	4,157	21,659	
Panch Maháls	88,217	94,951	30,776	5,647	994	1,102	424	1,665	28,693	34,710	.....	240	8,257	28 camels and 804 other quadrupeds.
Total ...	742,365	475,670	125,079	420,059	6,356	7,016	2,290	8,311	301,179	314,550	1,535	17,751	123,772	
Central Division.														
Násik	228,819	202,484	25,998	32,138	5,375	4,820	2,763	3,792	214,228	45,176	24,163	13,374	15,826	
Khándesh	401,291	307,174	20,739	130,284	7,184	6,729	3,766	9,227	175,756	94,698	18,460	29,955	53,827	1 camel and 6 mules.
Ahmednagar	287,540	208,985	12,962	38,981	7,553	8,909	4,626	8,521	529,847	25,209	42,834	10,186	17,304	
Poona	238,612	155,117	12,500	43,041	5,148	4,813	2,133	7,372	316,921	25,545	26,044	3,303	19,047	
Sholápur	237,040	103,218	20,300	42,199	3,765	4,752	2,641	4,191	420,616	3,237	7,679	644	11,257	3,767 ploughs with 8 bullocks.
Sátára	246,234	149,660	83,233	31,448	6,068	5,284	2,069	...	424,944	27,837	24,869	1,289	16,916	6,331 do. 10 do.
Total ...	1,639,536	1,126,638	175,732	318,091	35,093	35,307	17,998	33,103	2,082,312	221,702	144,049	58,751	134,177	
Southern Division.														
Kolába	66,853	54,305	28,591	19,866	367	162	22	41	20,178	39,425	.....	1,170	3,800	
Belgaum	216,424	147,685	55,543	102,929	2,595	3,027	1,256	3,537	291,576	50,144	12,374	459	24,882	
Dharwár	265,808	160,970	43,776	99,908	2,493	2,032	1,046	6,091	226,270	81,887	11,218	651	41,730	
Kaládgi	216,908	122,412	27,402	74,305	3,200	3,717	2,097	5,349	369,763	38,832	14,084	432	9,459	
Kánara	109,444	106,353	28,682	31,830	215	145	57	93	6,948	45,101	.....	270	4,605	
Ratnágiri	181,800	121,676	29,125	31,246	227	64	4	2	38,230	88,743	.....	175	1,277	
Total ...	1,057,237	713,401	213,119	360,084	9,097	9,147	4,482	15,113	952,965	344,132	37,676	3,157	85,753	
Sind.														
Karáchi	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	No accurate statistics available
Hyderabad	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Shikárpur	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Thar and Párkar	29,960	68,300	6,495	1,863	3,530	2,955	1,146	37,181	98,700	18,336	.....	...	348	7,500 ploughs with 2 camels, and 9'0 with 2 asses ; 15,275 Camels.
Upper Sind Frontier	23,480	25,500	265	6,700	3,575	3,050	533	...	38,000	22,130	.....	101	6,290	14,618 camels, 3,250 donkeys and 9 mules.
Total ...	53,440	93,800	6,760	8,563	7,105	6,005	1,679	37,181	136,700	40,466	.....	101	6,638	
Grand Total ...	3,492,578	2,409,509	520,690	1,106,797	57,651	57,475	26,449	93,708	3,473,156	920,850	183,260	79,760	350,340	
Total for 1882-83 ...	3,344,518	2,321,728	486,436	1,047,587	53,614	59,487	24,673	78,179	3,470,692	910,786	177,571	75,424	337,327	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Climate during 1883.

Places at which observations taken, and the year for which taken, 1883.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jacobabad	0·74	4·35	...	5·09	...	77·8	...	71·3	104·3	81·6	111·1	72·9	75·2	41·9	79·0	37·5	1·72	0·90	1·34	Dry maximum thermometer out of order.
Bickáneer	4·24	6·77	0·69	11·70	103·9	82·4	115·1	67·8	96·8	82·2	102·6	77·7	73·1	50·2	77·1	47·0	3·42	4·35	1·94	
Hyderabad	0·43	4·52	...	4·95	107·8	78·1	114·2	72·3	96·6	79·5	104·4	74·6	77·6	48·9	82·5	42·1	1·12	1·76	0·58	
Karáchi	0·45	5·66	...	6·11	92·7	78·3	109·4	71·6	88·6	79·7	96·0	75·9	79·2	53·0	82·0	47·7	2·73	6·96	1·20	
Bhúj	1·83	13·99	0·23	16·05	100·8	76·0	108·1	68·3	87·9	...	95·0	...	80·4	52·5	85·3	48·0	1·69	6·84	1·05	Dry minimum thermometer out of order.
Deesa	1·22	14·08	1·11	16·41	105·4	75·4	114·3	69·8	90·3	77·3	97·1	75·0	83·2	48·9	86·8	43·1	1·59	6·33	1·37	
Mount A'bu	5·79	41·55	2·19	49·53	87·8	69·3	96·0	61·1	73·9	66·8	80·1	63·4	67·8	49·7	75·9	45·0	2·51	6·69	1·57	
Neemuch	3·33	25·67	1·27	30·27	102·6	74·9	112·7	64·0	85·9	73·1	89·3	69·6	74·9	45·4	80·9	41·9	2·95	7·10	2·01	
Indore	0·55	22·88	2·33	25·76	102·3	75·0	109·0	65·2	83·7	71·6	89·7	67·9	74·8	42·8	81·1	38·7	2·29	8·32	1·91	
Rájkot	0·13	23·60	1·30	25·03	104·9	74·6	110·3	64·5	90·1	75·4	97·3	70·5	82·6	47·7	86·2	42·4	1·18	6·72	0·86	
Surat...	0·83	45·04	4·30	50·17	98·3	77·4	106·7	71·0	86·3	77·4	89·1	74·4	83·2	53·8	86·5	45·8	0·86	6·98	0·99	
Akola	0·15	58·01	8·15	66·31	108·0	81·4	113·7	75·4	86·9	73·2	91·4	69·7	78·9	44·1	83·6	39·4	1·38	7·29	1·40	
Amraoti	0·50	46·27	6·78	53·55	109·0	79·0	114·3	73·4	86·6	72·6	92·0	65·8	78·8	50·9	83·7	47·9	2·42	8·01	2·42	
Chikalda	0·75	75·27	10·98	87·00	94·4	72·8	100·4	63·9	74·1	65·3	79·4	63·0	68·9	51·8	72·2	47·6	2·01	8·25	2·21	
Buldána	0·18	50·30	9·83	60·31	101·5	77·0	109·1	71·5	82·0	69·6	86·8	66·3	75·0	53·5	79·7	49·6	2·53	7·43	3·00	
Málegaon	0·28	30·32	...	...	104·6	74·9	110·8	70·5	85·4	72·1	90·9	69·7	...	...	...	...	1·90	8·26	...	Observations of December untrustworthy.
Bombay	0·45	78·47	11·26	90·18	90·3	80·0	92·3	77·6	84·2	76·8	86·8	73·4	82·6	66·5	85·6	63·0	1·72	8·76	2·43	
Poona	2·34	29·25	8·05	39·64	100·7	71·9	107·5	67·1	80·9	70·3	86·6	68·3	80·2	47·5	87·5	42·9	2·66	8·44	3·19	
Sholápur	0·41	36·27	3·25	39·93	104·7	74·7	109·0	72·3	89·9	71·2	94·5	68·4	81·8	55·7	86·9	46·2	1·98	8·17	3·02	
Ratnágiri	1·06	103·16	6·62	110·84	91·5	80·0	99·9	76·9	83·3	75·4	86·9	72·0	87·9	63·8	91·0	58·6	0·85	7·60	1·90	
Belgaum	4·83	40·04	9·34	54·21	93·1	69·0	102·6	65·6	74·7	66·4	79·3	64·7	78·1	54·6	83·3	49·0	2·82	8·68	4·60	
Kárwár	4·74	133·44	13·31	151·49	90·1	78·9	92·8	72·7	83·6	73·9	87·9	69·8	85·1	63·4	88·3	56·4	1·87	6·48	2·73	
Zanzibar	28·47	8·87	5·04	42·38	82·9	75·7	87·0	72·9	81·9	73·5	83·8	69·6	85·9	77·3	87·9	75·2	4·82	4·82	4·10	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement of Prices of Products, 1883-84.

District.	Per Standard of 40 Sers, each equal to 80 Tolas.											Per Maund	Per Cubic Foot.		Remarks.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour.	Dál.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Cotton, cleaned.	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	4 3 10	2 4 3	5 14 6	5 5 0	3 8 0	2 4 11	2 7 0	2 13 4	11 4 0	3 14 0	40 10 0	0 11 3	18 4 6	3 2 0	1 7 7	These are the prices at the end of March 1884, but all of them fluctuated during the year.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	3 11 7	1 8 8	5 13 3	4 3 10	2 10 4	2 5 7	2 6 0	2 8 0	4 7 7	2 14 8	29 5 7	0 8 0	.....	2 12 0	1 4 0	
Kaira	3 8 10	2 0 9	4 2 11	3 1 1	2 11 7	2 6 8	2 8 3	2 8 0	3 15 10	2 10 11	27 9 6	0 8 0	.....	(a)	(a)	
Panch Mahals ...	3 2 9	1 9 7	3 5 5	2 10 9	2 7 10	...	1 13 0	2 12 2	3 5 10	2 7 3	23 9 10	0 4 8	.....	1 5 4	0 5 8	(a) There is no timber market at Kaira.
Broach	3 2 10	3 7 3	4 1 10	3 4 2	2 13 2	2 5 2	2 12 7	2 12 5	3 15 10	2 13 11	33 13 6	0 6 9	.....	1 0 7	0 8 1	
Surat	3 1 2	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 0 0	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 13 8	3 1 2	4 0 0	3 5 4	40 0 0	0 8 0	.....	Rs. 7 to 27 per Gaj.	...	
Thána	3 13 10	...	4 14 3	4 2 1	2 10 10	2 1 8	3 0 7	2 13 3	...	3 14 11	36 2 4	0 8 10	.....	...	...	
Central Division.																
Násik	3 0 8	...	6 10 8	3 4 4	2 4 6	1 2 2	2 4 5	2 13 10	3 5 5	3 6 7	32 0 0	0 5 0	.....	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Khándesh	2 6 9	...	5 2 10	3 11 10	2 6 9	1 15 8	2 9 1	3 3 2	3 3 4	3 6 7	30 13 4	0 6 7	.....	1 0 0	...	
Ahmednagar	2 12 7	3 7 11	4 5 11	3 9 3	2 3 9	1 12 8	2 1 4	2 13 11	3 5 6	2 7 8	33 10 0	0 7 10	.....	...	...	
Poona	3 2 7	2 6 10	3 15 4	3 9 0	2 6 4	1 15 1	2 9 2	2 14 5	4 0 2	2 11 0	31 5 4	0 10 0	.....	2 12 0	1 12 0	
Sholápur	2 11 4	...	3 11 10	3 7 0	1 11 9	1 10 8	1 15 3	3 0 5	3 5 1	2 2 3	36 4 6	0 8 1	.....	3 4 0	2 3 0	
Sátára	2 13 3	...	4 9 11	3 9 5	2 5 4	2 1 10	2 5 0	3 1 2	3 5 10	2 12 9	28 11 0	0 5 2	.....	4 0 0	...	
Southern Division.																
Kolába	4 10 7	...	5 6 6	2 12 7	2 10 8	...	3 5 7	2 11 1	6 0 0	4 13 3	41 14 2	0 6 7	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
Belgaum	2 2 9	...	3 2 6	3 0 2	1 15 7	1 15 3	2 4 4	3 4 6	2 13 0	2 11 5	26 5 7	0 8 10	.....	1 12 0	1 6 0	
Dharwár	1 11 1	...	4 2 9	2 8 0	1 10 6	1 9 5	2 5 6	4 0 4	2 7 7	2 11 6	26 14 1	0 5 8	.....	...	...	
Kaládgi	1 14 10	...	5 13 1	3 14 8	1 6 10	1 5 6	2 1 2	3 14 5	2 10 8	2 1 5	29 1 5	0 5 4	.....	...	...	
Kánara	3 0 11	...	4 6 9	3 1 4	...	2 5 4	2 0 11	3 9 4	3 13 5	3 10 7	34 8 11	0 2 10	.....	...	...	
Ratnagiri	...	...	4 10 10	2 13 9	...	...	...	2 15 2	...	3 8 1	31 8 3	10 bundles per rupee.	.....	2 14 0	1 4 0	
Sind.																
Karáchi ...	3 1 10	1 12 2	4 3 10	2 11 4	2 4 11	1 11 8	2 3 9	2 4 5	4 3 0	4 4 4	28 11 4	0 6 0	.....	3 0 0	2 0 2	
Hyderabad	2 15 7	1 11 4	3 3 0	2 9 8	2 1 1	1 8 0	1 13 10	3 0 0	3 11 6	3 10 2	24 9 3	0 3 7	..	...	...	
Shikárpur	2 12 7	1 8 0	3 6 10	2 8 8	1 10 2	1 9 3	1 14 8	2 14 8	3 4 2	3 3 3	24 8 2	0 4 4	.. ...	4 0 0	0 9 3	
Thar and Parkar	3 3 1			3 1 5	2 6 0	.	5 6 9	2 12 8	...	3 1 10	22 12 1	0 5 6	....	...	...	(b) Moog.
Upper Sind Frontier..	2 13 2	1 10 5	3 9 7	3 0 1	1 7 9	1 5 10	1 12 10	3 2 0	3 7 6	3 14 4	25 8 10	0 3 8	.. ...	...	..	

Rice in husk .. Rs. 1 11 5
Nágli ... 2 8 0
Wari ... 2 1 1
Harik ... 0 15 3

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(3.)—*Prices of Labour.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1882-83.	Skilled. 1883-84.	Unskilled. 1882-83.	Unskilled. 1883-84.	Carts per Diem. 1882-83.	Carts per Diem. 1883-84.	Camels per diem. 1882-83.	Camels per diem. 1883-84.	Pack Bullocks. 1882-83.	Pack Bullocks. 1883-84.	Horses, asses, &c. per diem. 1882-83.	Horses, asses, &c. per diem. 1883-84.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 0	0 3 3	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	
Kaira	6 to 8 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	Donkeys 2 to 3 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 3 ans.	
Panch Mahâls	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	1 4 0	1 4 0	....	....	....	....	Donkeys 5 ans.	Donkeys 5 ans.	
Broach	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Surat	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 to Rs. 2	1 to Rs. 2	....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	Asses 2 ans.	Asses 2 to 4 ans.	
Thâna	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	6 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Rs. 1-8	12 ans. to Rs. 1-8	....	....	....	....	Asses 4 to 6 ans. Horses, 8 ans. to Re. 1.	Asses, 4 ans. Horses 8 ans. to Re. 1.	
Central Division.									4 to 10 ans.	4 to 10 ans.			
Násik	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	....	....	0 4 0	0 4 0	Horses 6 ans.	Horses 7 ans.	
Khándesh	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 3 2	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	....	....	0 3 0	0 3 0	....	....	
Ahmednagar	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 3 6	0 5 0	1 0 5	1 1 2	....	....	....	....	....	Donkeys 2 ans. & 3 pies.	
Poona	0 8 0	10 to 12 ans.	0 3 0	4 to 6 ans.	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	....	....	
Sholápur	4 to 14 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 8 ans.	12 ans. to Rs. 1-6	12 ans. to Rs. 1-8	....	....	4 to 8 ans.	4 to 10 ans.	Horses 3 to 6 ans. Donkeys 2 to 3½ ans.	Horses 3 to 12 ans. Donkeys 2 to 7 ans.	
Sátára	4 ans. to Re. 1	Do.	1 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	6 ans. to Rs. 1-4	12 ans. to Rs. 2	12 ans. to Rs. 2	Do.	Do.	Horses 7 to 12 ans. Donkeys 1 to 12 ans.	Horses 4 to 12 ans. Donkeys 1½ to 6 ans. Mules ans. 8. He buffaloes ans. 6.	
Southern Division.													
Kolába	8 ans. to Re. 1	8 ans. to Re. 1	2½ to 4 ans.	2½ to 4 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Machwas Rs. 5 to 8.
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	
Dhárwár	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	0 8 0	0 10 0	....	....	
Kaládgi	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 6	0 5 3	....	....	
Kánara	8 ans. to Re. 1	8 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 4 ans.	2 to 4 ans.	1 to Rs. 2	1 to Rs. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Boats 12 ans. to Rs. 3.
Ratnágiri	0 9 3	0 9 8	0 3 9	0 3 10	1 1 9	1 1 4	....	....	0 6 6	0 5 10	....	....	Boats per diem Rs. 1-2-3.
Sind.													
Karáchi	12 ans. to Rs. 1-8	14 ans. to Rs. 1-8	5 to 10 ans.	5 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1	....	....	....	....	
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	....	....	Boats per diem Rs. 2.
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	*0 8 6 / †0 3 5	....	....	....	....	* For riding purposes. † For baggage purposes.
Thar and Párkar	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	2½ to 6 ans.	2½ to 6 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 to 8 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	....	....	....	....	
Upper Sind Frontier	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2	1 0 0	4 to 6 ans.	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 to 8 ans.	0 6 0	....	....	....	....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures. Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed, estimated.	Average Number of Hands employed.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay	42	1	1	1,227,096	11,985	1,74,070	38,518
Do. do. do. Up-country	16	....	....	336,152	2,816	39,398	11,555
Total	58	1	1	1,563,248	14,801	2,13,468	50,073

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1882-83

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				Fr	
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value Bombay	....	44,068	....	20,114	..	..	..	100	..	..
	Sind	....	1,598	....	1,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No. Bombay	108	12,990	32	6,180	5	5,000	..	..	..	..
	Sind	24	240	16	630	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value Bombay	....	18,78,338	....	19,14,221	..	1,60,302	..	2,05,[illegible]	..	1,12,514
	Sind	....	1,86,525	....	2,09,973	..	570	..	[illegible]	..	..
Arms Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	" Bombay	....	3,11,504	....	3,52,227	..	1,050	..	[illegible]	..	1,180
	Sind	....	53,798	....	45,553	..	..	..	..	..	50
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	6,698	5,72,839	8,726	6,52,375	28	4,048	27	2,[illegible]	11	4,228
	Sind	317	48,204	184	36,896	..	..	1	200	..	40
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	62,830	1,33,377	57,555	1,18,515	..	..	..	..	693	1,164
	Sind	6,389	13,366	2,514	4,909	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	....	1,56,494	....	1,08,108	..	..	..	..	..	13,670
	Sind	....	8,553	....	6,188	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	5,66,639	2,02,047	4,07,172	1,56,015	..	..	24	10	5,219	951
	Sind	23,107	9,122	10,057	4,597	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	17,485	1,59,019	18,528	1,78,634	1,351	19,992	3,162	41,205	17,306	2,20,654
	Sind	1,839	23,680	791	19,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—											
Coal	Tons Bombay	4,10,227	64,27,177	4,81,245	78,15,900	185	3,294	..	..	1,490	23,130
	Sind	10,754	2,31,869	17,228	3,22,427	..	..	..	..	20	409
Coke	" Bombay	2,779	61,454	6,135	1,61,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	232	6,038	364	10,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs. Bombay	....	....	....	....	636	2,250	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	551	71,872	329	47,475	..	17	..	..	143	28,108
	Sind	126	16,888	76	10,149	..	..	..	..	1	78
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	3	61	723	8,020	..	5	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	1,18,11,634	88,51,400	1,44,60,202	1,06,28,466	99,840	99,450	1,73,965	1,72,197	..	..
	Sind	5,28,090	3,33,209	14,26,955	8,82,936	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yards Bombay	32,66,40,964	3,87,40,632	31,51,88,351	3,50,48,092	..	..	..	..	14,340	7,039
	Sind	1,14,16,204	14,52,955	1,77,22,206	22,64,845	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	" Bombay	8,15,77,269	1,10,16,318	13,67,41,740	1,62,78,098	78,232	25,605	2,11,108	77,003	72,622	12,787
	Sind	14,65,751	1,82,056	20,59,849	2,38,605	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" Bombay	12,84,11,997	2,03,95,873	13,36,44,152	2,04,13,673	29,622	10,903	87,8[illegible]	[illegible]	2,70,561	48,543
	Sind	20,80,367	3,72,115	24,72,884	4,52,679	3,700	3,625	8,170	6,8[illegible]	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	99,39,859	12,18,020	1,12,63,134	13,40,132	20,629	14,761	24,5[illegible]	34,1[illegible]	2,[illegible]46	868
	Sind	....	34,182	....	6,286	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs. Bombay	2,62,458	3,78,119	2,94,811	3,98,276	..	..	150	[illegible]	53	53
	Sind	4,718	5,875	13,431	15,029	..	..	12	12	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	" Bombay	....	6,38,344	....	6,01,584	..	10,286	..	36,401	..	8,505
	Sind	..	4,565	....	10,342	..	30	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value Bombay	..	5,86,895	....	4,63,299	..	30,826	..	42,[illegible]92	..	17,329
	Sind	....	58,105	....	60,331	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	5,872	8,31,858	5,375	8,52,912	269	68,147	272	[illegible],252	150	4,10,900
	Sind	33	4,325	68	5,060	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value Bombay	....	4,09,755	....	4,64,480	..	7,101	..	8,11	..	595
	Sind	....	39,582	....	50,201	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards Bombay	5,54,785	1,59,272	6,13,219	1,62,454	..	..	1,680	475	..	..
	Sind	591	1,295	4,250	1,795	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	" Bombay	7,41,754	3,16,552	2,27,754	1,23,385	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	3,178	2,597	11,142	4,587	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	1,59,183	98,143	1,41,395	1,12,433	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	1,679	4,006	10,960	12,879	..	..	..	..	2 1	217
Fruits and Vegetables	Value Bombay	....	276	....	3,172	..	2,305	..	9,750	..	12,770
	Sind	..	....	....	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	125	88,444	191	3,10,976	397	98,765	1,031	1,8[illegible]71	176	2,09,523
	Sind	7	2,710	17	1,725	1	40	2	47[illegible]	..	..
Other Ware	Value Bombay	....	8,46,497	....	7,92,909	..	84,612	..	91,[illegible]	..	12,066
	Sind	....	85,247	....	1,08,140	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	5,939	29,931	7,588	40,992	..	..	..	10	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value Bombay	....	32,87,439	....	29,56,521	..	62,371	..	1,0[illegible]	..	25,424
	Sind	....	2,32,797	....	4,14,258	..	450	..	[illegible]	..	5
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	" Bombay	....	6,13,485	....	4,99,249	..	52,846	..	[illegible]	..	27,749
	Sind	....	46,232	....	86,944	..	861	..	1,[illegible]	..	..
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and manufactured	" Bombay	....	5,37,420	....	6,58,489	..	950	..	..	..	2,541
	Sind	....	25	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	" Bombay	....	8,63,514	....	2,93,455	..	20,002	..	3[illegible]44	..	15,237
	Sind	....	13,634	....	9,896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, and manufactures of	" Bombay	....	9,61,181	....	10,97,158	..	6,335	..	1,[illegible]41	..	11,254
	Sind	....	65,048	....	53,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	1,99,332	4,39,003	2,01,688	4,60,354	11,217	35,681	14,[illegible]7	43,[illegible]	..	..
	Sind	67,890	1,50,052	52,116	1,43,942	240	91[illegible]	120	[illegible]	..	..
Spirits	" Bombay	1,58,560	8,97,811	1,62,606	9,54,394	879	4,[illegible]87	140	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	3,68,280
	Sind	73,960	6,58,815	77,362	7,65,742	..	..	..	[illegible]	1,208	18,479
Wines and Liqueurs	" Bombay	78,821	7,62,826	79,853	7,26,555	1,208	5,609	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	47	2,0[illegible]110
	Sind	23,894	3,05,903	27,814	3,30,165	47	461	28	[illegible]	..	8,076
Other sorts	" Bombay	1,178	4,532	1,105	3,750	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
	Sind	534	2,151	1,261	6,344	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	8,435
Machinery and Millwork	Value Bombay	....	50,76,174	....	75,96,237	..	9,858	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	1,50,161	....	2,58,370	..	..	..	1[illegible]	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	" Bombay	....	5,25,098	....	4,69,209	..	532	..	[illegible]	..	..
	Sind	....	64,510	....	69,745	..	140	..	[illegible]	..	..

TRADE.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1883-84.

ANCE.		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	200	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,755	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	7	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	1,21,608
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
..	1,90,986	..	70,060	..	86,288	..	687	..	55	..	540	..	3,146	..	790
..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	2,986	..	579	..	1,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	3,061	18	2,347	28	2,383	1	53	..	..	40	5,037	55	5,513	6	700
..	5	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3,143	6,340	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	560	1,100	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	51,094	..	..	..	2,716	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	17,338
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
750	187	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,933	2,78,486	4,560	69,286	3,453	48,225	..	..	..	..	1,771	12,923	8,813	96,852	..	..
3	55	..	..	186	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,375	27,850	4,381	70,140	305	4,746	12	212	40	640	..	..	..	..	250	3,500
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,280	1,605	8,880	57,346	2,968	27,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	459	10,900	150	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	26,011	57	10,311	73	12,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	45	10	1,400	16	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	275	6,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	9,274
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	10,477	10,200	9,659	1,500	1,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,796	1,042
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,550	9,087	21,530	10,766	1,850	818	..	..	..	..	14,09,081	2,54,307	6,94,941	1,28,887	9,928	1,041
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	15,000	3,393	..	..	..	..
3,02,491	1,04,943	1,94,462	69,933	4,78,889	1,41,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,250	1,696
..	..	4,000	1,150	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,77,736	1,38,597	3,21,096	55,740	54,558	14,305	..	..	..	..	712	385	..	..	13,161	2,353
14,800	1,800	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	35
8,058	3,047	25,310	3,546	1,46,968	18,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,323	..	5,078	..	10,793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27,141	..	24,128	..	1,431	..	2,636	..	1,554	..	1,794	..	4,334	..	23,977
..	..	..	2,000	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..	1,889
477	5,70,798	128	35,836	56	13,684	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	1,411
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	471
..	597	..	5,083	..	6,092	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	78
..	130	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2,263	1,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	190	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,078
..	12,805	..	1,380	..	29,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,092
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
341	68,795	8,484	3,55,770	9,547	3,68,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	..	513
..	38,204	..	14,669	..	16,087	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	600	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	720	18,940	2,11,054
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	105
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	6,766	..	6,810	..	4,114
..	31,608	..	17,134	..	25,098	..	1,925	..	330	..	20	..	..	..	2
..	80	..	1,875	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	3,142	..	3,056	..	145
..	26,176	..	50,684	..	55,241	..	..	..	..	..	486	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	733
..	55,258	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	3,36,635
..	69,966	..	44,919	..	37,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	12,468	..	5,247	..	6,546	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	142	..	..	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,033	3,98,421	10,706	83,573	13,520	1,04,400	2,917	9,200	1,565	6,574	761	13,687	776	13,100	..	..
494	7,440	719	7,500	1,224	15,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	175	2	16
30,675	2,43,172	5,990	38,107	6,175	36,764	..	..	428	882	..	..	..	185	..	..
2,269	14,989	1,314	9,787	1,737	14,505	..	..	52	475	..	..	..	..	6	56
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	111	..	12,490	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,685	..	1,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1882-83

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—continued.		Ceylon.				China.			
		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No.	Bombay ..	41	9,328	..	..	5	2,500	2	50	2	300
		Sind ..	96	3,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay ..	..	3,843	..	5,000	..	4,687	..	1,66,084	..	1,66,564
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay ..	..	45	..	200	..	87	..	130	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	3	524	17	6,020	6	958	3	469
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—												
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay ..	..	9,798	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	1,200	375	..	..	..	..	20	45
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay ..	3	700	..	..	4	73	5	110	10	150
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—												
Coal	Tons.	Bombay ..	..	..	44	660	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	2	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—												
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay ..	497	10,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	1,600	1,000	..	..	600	150	22	11	40	18
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1,600	1,200	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey	Yards.	Bombay ..	3,350	375	..	..	..	..	18	4	32	3
		Sind ..	..	..	10,260	1,671	10,805	1,522	3,310	807	1,250	341
White	,,	Bombay ..	1,400	140	1,000	500	4,065	988	7,030	1,000	4,440	941
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay ..	8,934	3,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,068	1,883	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay ..	1,074	234	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	600	..	550	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay ..	200	200	..	1,700	..	472	..	4,36,644	..	4,81,753
		Sind ..	..	..	730	4,083	449	2,652	308	4,867	19	4,090
Other sorts of Manufactures	,,	Bombay ..	..	80	..	275	..	185	..	45,115	..	28,428
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value.	Bombay ..	..	18,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	1,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay ..	139	1,255	..	13,749	..	38,070	..	60	..	332
		Sind ..	46	265	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	Bombay ..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	130	..	..	..	..	1,115	39,194	1,711	58,241
Flax—												
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods	Yards.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,78,408	..	5,28,097
Canvas	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	526
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	837	..	327	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,883	..	5,109
Fruits and Vegetables	Value.	Bombay ..	..	48,458	..	..	..	3,560	..	917	..	1,598
		Sind ..	..	638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware—												
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	6,985	..	358
Other Ware	Value.	Bombay ..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	60	..	676	..	1,625	..	53,073	..	46,903
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay ..	22,080	2,29,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	119	500	..	..	..	2,705	..	1,785	..	1,060
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay ..	..	3,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	282	..	837	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	Bombay ..	..	150	..	..	..	327	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,560	..	917	..	1,598
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	4,85,175	..	..	..	50	..	6,985	..	358
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	19	..	..	..	1,625	..	53,073	..	46,903
Liquors—					..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	..	1,785	..	1,060
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liquours	,,	Bombay ..	2	..	75	165	38	291	424	1,277	24	171
		Sind ..	..	10	108	1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	118	693	84	782	92	545	2	10
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	Bombay ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	50	..	750

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1883-84—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	1,250	....	46,023	.....	21,524
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,598	....	1,773
1,442	5,21,650	1,496	4,76,720	..	..	..	..	472	1,46,260	865	2,58,350	2,371	8,07,698	2,441	7,48,378
..	..	15	1,724	..	..	..	..	20	1,977	4	552	45	2,237	131	5,966
..	3,241	..	2,900	..	2,848	..	4,083	..	2,72,646	..	2,41,165	....	26,73,955	....	28,83,001
..	89	..	1,683	..	..	..	..	..	1,586	..	360	....	1,88,793	.....	2,13,102
..	120	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	970	..	1,511	.....	3,15,733	....	3,59,010
..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	8	....	54,018	....	45,561
20	4,487	30	5,039	..	177	6	135	60	10,778	142	15,851	6,891	6,07,069	9,050	6,92,804
..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	155	1	100	318	48,400	187	37,701
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,083	1,35,641	60,698	1,24,855
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,389	13,366	2,514	4,909
..	60	..	603	..	327	..	45	..	9	..	1,003	....	1,87,918	....	1,68,467
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	..	234	....	8,767	....	6,422
..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	65,671	22,682	3,68,349	1,39,952	6,38,739	2,26,6[illegible]2	7,76,325	2,96,209
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,107	9,122	10,057	4,597
3	114	10	258	6	70	2	20	1,277	15,693	373	5,009	43,824	4,97,861	53,300	5,89,612
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,839	23,680	980	21,100
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,466	56,197	8,311	1,27,347	4,20,055	65,84,311	4,91,776	79,76,487
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	1,660	365	6,252	10,857	2,33,929	17,593	3,28,679
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,779	61,454	6,135	1,61,026
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	6,038	364	10,840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	225	45	488	9,549	59,821	7,293	29,462
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	4,000	459	10,900	190	5,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	16	754	1,05,825	572	86,431
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	137	18,366	92	12,774
39,392	9,59,577	42,898	9,36,475	..	..	..	..	228	4,560	2,675	23,339	40,329	9,80,077	46,798	9,78,183
20	360	80	1,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	4,173	20	360	498	5,723
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,990	4,777	10,645	8,580	1,19,30,482	89,66,348	1,46,60,552	1,08,22,482
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	30	..	..	5,28,130	3,33,239	14,28,555	8,84,136
7,982	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,974	21,181	2,27,517	20,486	32,82,54,817	3,90,35,978	3,61,35,591	3,52,07,748
..	..	19,280	1,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	50	1,14,31,204	14,56,248	1,77,42,286	22,66,507
..	..	1,960	286	250	52	396	99	23,740	4,087	18,199	3,717	8,19,49,395	1,11,32,186	13,77,68,207	1,66,08,176
1,400	219	6,560	822	..	..	..	..	4,000	1,100	..	..	14,75,1 1	1,84,525	20,66,409	2,39,427
9,478	3,033	15,291	3,339	13,688	1,857	50,649	10,015	79,272	17,179	97,022	24,848	12,91,63,620	2,05,38,271	13,46,44,661	2,06,41,323
2,424	118	3,470	525	..	..	..	..	500	65	986	494	20,87,291	3,75,958	25,00,290	4,62,373
444	1,600	..	..	180	60	522	294	5,404	3,673	3,594	5,802	99,94,168	12,42,530	1,14,47,888	14,02,402
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	34,162	....	6,286
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	87	..	..	39	51	2,65,579	3,80,055	2,95,258	3,99,114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,718	5,875	13,443	15,041
..	214	..	195	..	157	..	11	..	4,417	..	7,021	....	6,67,675	....	6,61,028
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4,609	....	10,342
..	3,77,977	..	2,81,106	..	77,881	..	51,186	..	1,00,056	..	1,09,549	....	16,81,843	....	14,83,370
..	4,240	..	3,624	..	..	..	..	..	2,076	..	9	....	68,310	....	65,657
9,924	1,14,942	11,568	1,33,471	681	4,631	737	5,403	2,779	55,596	6,502	1,27,338	21,054	15,82,271	25,893	17,80,835
6,984	77,596	20,057	2,61,422	..	..	..	..	221	1,290	261	1,473	7,340	83,682	20,432	2,68,220
..	755	..	982	..	511	..	127	..	8,397	..	11,741	....	4,77,678	....	5,16,271
..	24	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	226	..	39,766	....	50,799
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	680	..	..	5,56,185	1,59,952	6,17,162	1,64,709
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591	1,295	4,250	1,795
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	876	278	7,41,754	3,16,552	2,28,630	1,23,663
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,178	2,597	11,142	4,587
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	1,59,414	93,360	1,41,605	1,12,698
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,679	4,006	10,960	12,879
..	638	..	810	..	2,088	..	4,550	..	84,853	..	1,21,493	....	1,58,197	....	2,68,779
..	200	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	1,248	..	3,285	....	2,540	....	4,584
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	435	84	5,017	145	11,473	10,381	7,96,703	12,972	10,08,231
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2,750	19	2,200
..	401	..	307	..	345	..	1,836	..	67,334	..	1,96,019	....	17,05,322	....	16,65,620
..	20	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	4,910	....	85,328	....	1,13,832
1482	9,500	1,661	18,148	8,282	2,28,196	5,345	1,37,372	23,110	2,99,346	15,115	1,96,060	57,752	7,78,027	51,993	6,23,464
19	151	153	1,071	..	..	..	..	73	806	50	454	99	1,062	322	2,025
..	943	..	1,519	..	148	..	693	..	42,864	..	1,08,670	....	34,55,848	....	32,47,343
..	100	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	62	....	2,35,299	....	4,46,553
..	184	..	2,331	..	138	..	200	..	10,612	..	14,236	....	1,59,902	....	6,72,305
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	47,604	....	87,944
..	..	..	..	..	36,541	..	55,404	..	15,35,057	..	15,79,176	....	21,20,227	....	23,49,110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	25	....	..
..	5,94,306	..	6,59,948	..	1,007	..	3,457	..	76,239	..	63,621	....	20,05,257	....	16,97,295
..	2,000	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	....	15,704	....	11,196
..	594	..	1,084	..	25	..	301	..	2,242	..	3,214	....	9,88,336	....	11,37,974
..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	315	..	166	....	65,393	....	54,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	902	1,344	3,387	2,10,971	4,75,586	2,17,475	5,07,663
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	42	68,130	1,50,964	52,280	1,44,540
11	49	8	37	..	..	..	..	1,122	5,426	5,120	13,530	2,27,490	13,84,055	2,39,825	14,93,257
..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	67	660	25	200	76 367	6,86,650	79,109	7,88,877
229	1,386	138	770	..	..	2	18	6,447	49,953	8,914	75,527	1,26,663	10,62,229	1,27,971	10,94,413
12	75	51	574	..	..	..	..	2,166	17,882	2,677	21,807	28,835	3,42,330	34,628	3,82,993
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,178	4,532	1,167	3,997
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	534	2,151	1,261	6,344
..	..	..	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	92	..	1,112	....	51,11,834	....	76,08,803
..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	....	1,50,161	....	2,5[illegible],815
..	37	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	50	....	5,32,327	....	4,71,180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	64,660	....	70,182

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1882-83

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				Fra	
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—											
Copper—											
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	1,181	50,327	6,940	2,90,777	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	422	18,262	703	31,779	..	..	..	..	105	25,423
Wrought	Cwt. Bombay	168,912	73,16,211	195,880	80,31,313	483	1,02,044	564	1,11,789	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	9,444	3,96,649	7,727	3,45,932	3	956	3	1,000	..	..
Other sorts	Cwt. Bombay	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	5	..	..
Iron—											
Wrought	Cwt. Bombay	1,105,004	64,56,318	1,154,776	71,29,133	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	155,149	10,41,733	148,403	10,05,733	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Cwt. Bombay	26,417	56,253	47,067	98,331	..	..	..	..	114	1,199
	Cwt. Sind	4,800	11,315	7,000	15,883	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	Cwt. Bombay	7,465	79,831	10,741	1,10,808	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	2,385	26,276	2,486	31,115	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	Cwt. Bombay	138,867	10,51,004	144,815	10,36,251	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	33,345	2,35,510	14,801	1,03,754	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—											
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	256	17,748	179	11,166	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	35	2,644	60	3,905	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Cwt. Bombay	2	156	7	336	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	16	1,415	45	2,242	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	Cwt. Bombay	25,949	2,57,327	18,415	1,83,143	..	..	..	..	12	2,442
	Cwt. Sind	18,341	1,60,390	19,849	1,83,128	536	84,626	824	1,11,406	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	Cwt. Bombay	5,496	4,23,918	8,539	5,99,151	..	..	..	..	11	473
	Cwt. Sind	137	7,239	5,393	1,87,055	..	470	10	2,465	..	..
Oils	Gals. Bombay	136,058	2,51,120	126,636	1,98,905	..	..	..	..	..	160
	Gals. Sind	3,046	6,234	16,932	14,953	..	1,439	..	4,198	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value. Bombay	....	9,02,988	....	8,42,910	..	..	..	..	..	552
	Value. Sind	....	55,626	....	77,277	..	3,14,611	..	4,77,775	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	Value. Bombay	....	7,84,136	....	10,53,626	..	720	..	1,0	..	38,938
	Value. Sind	....	49,452	....	46,147	..	7,333	..	16,0	..	350
Provisions	Value. Bombay	....	11,92,624	....	12,05,620	..	..	..	..	..	8,470
	Value. Sind	....	3,24,945	....	3,28,402	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	Value. Bombay	....	41,48,912	....	56,47,216	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	....	19,42,477	....	14,92,163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons. Bombay	52	8,548	58	10,289	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tons. Sind	3	788	12	1,381	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value. Bombay	....	2,370	.. ..	1,252	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	2,543	13,339
Silk—											
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	6,087	29,963	5,521	37,869	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	....	....	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	326,919	8,79,382	552,230	6,46,974	15,784	15,711	117,601	1,01,042	22 ,933	2,95,889
	Yds. Sind	31,742	54,079	4,429	4,874	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	....	9,740	.. ..	48,441	..	500	..	2,335	..	..
	Value. Sind	....	638	.. ..	3,887	..	..	..	40	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	9,335	26,420	5,542	3,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. Bombay	108	2,468	110	2,461	..	4	5	134	601	14,442
	Cwt. Sind	27	620	8	223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	1,720	1,421	45,393	35,691	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	....	....	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	Bombay	8,183	2,312	7,963	7,974	196	105	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	Bombay	147,682	1,03,820	58,161	63,571	335	3,322	60	192	5,031	6,023
	Sind	31,308	23,085	19,377	17,003	10	80	102	250	..	..
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	....	3,26,970	....	2,66,323	..	29,507	..	47,047	..	37,830
	Value. Sind	....	47,610	....	68,642	..	814	..	980	..	48
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	438,561	4,67,849	729,206	7,94,155	50	238	42	2,50	90	175
	No. Sind	1,593	1,921	2,425	3,525	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	....	1,00,379	....	1,39,084	..	25,643	..	12,264	..	30
	Value. Sind	....	15,861	....	6,309	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—											
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	216,048	32,150	26,992	2,410	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—											
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	2,457,453	27,92,135	3,505,585	34,93,149	24,666	28,514	47,845	61,812	3 ,40	25,576
	Yds. Sind	35,063	43,426	57,937	62,627	..	..	235	(00	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	....	3,20,676	.. ..	3,66,819	..	9,366	..	14,474	..	1,666
	Value. Sind	....	7,215	.. ..	19,723	..	60	..	..	..	10
All other articles, unenumerated	Bombay	....	54,75,514	....	53,64,101	..	1,19,845	..	1,46,879	..	82,533
	Sind	....	5,74,355	....	6,62,413	..	5,084	..	6,2	..	10
Merchandise—Free	Bombay	....	13,92,69,655	.. ..	15,05,11,909	..	15,41,200	..	24,11,17	..	17,82,885
	Sind	....	87,50,284	.. ..	1,03,85,536	..	13 440	..	14,8	..	931
Merchandise—Dutiable	Bombay	....	24,52,388	.. ..	24,95,880	..	50,475	..	5	..	5,76,091
	Sind	....	11,71,004	.. ..	12,92,254	..	1,373	..	134	..	26,605
Total	Bombay	....	14,17,22,043	....	15,30,07,789	..	15,91,675	..	24,67, 1	..	23,58,976
	Sind	....	99,21,288	.. ..	1,16,77,790	..	14,813	..	17,7	..	27,536
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	....	1,24,45,798	....	1,21,39,853	..	10,59,780	..	5,7	..	2,68,522
	Sind	....	36,128	....	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Silver	Bombay	....	3,77,19,937	....	4,54,57,725	..	23,81,750	..	19,67,000	..	..
	Sind	....	2,67,353	....	8,53,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	....	5,01,65,735	.. ..	5,75,97,578	..	34,41,530	..	25,2 ,380	..	2,68,522
	Sind	....	3,03,481	.. ..	8,59,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	....	19,18,87,778	....	21,06,05,367	..	50,33,205	..	49,8 ,7	..	26,27,498
	Sind	....	1,02,24,769	....	1,25,37,492	..	14,813	..	1 ,7	..	27,536
Government—Stores	Bombay	....	68,20,586	.. ..	92,24,374	..	..	..	..	..	956
	Sind	....	12,01,538	....	12,93,865	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Treasure—Gold	Bombay	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Treasure—Silver	Bombay	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Total Treasure	Bombay	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	....	68,20,586	....	92,24,374	..	..	..	..	..	956
	Sind	....	12,01,538	....	12,93,865	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1883-84—continued.

NCE.		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	25,609	210	45,524	110	23,603	83	2,145	..	..	120	3,840	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	10,012
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50	113	561
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	379
1,565	16,471	4,095	37,870	2,004	18,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50
21	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	5,829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	823
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1,715	66	15,513	35	6,606	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	64	2,286
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	..	6	..	..	..	..	5,695	7,834	4,960,167	23,43,879	3,766,796	16,44,134	515	1,263
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440,000	2,33,750	111,632	55,775	..	..
..	4,024	..	2,277	..	215	..	..	..	150	..	13,300	..	..	..	4,065
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	313	..	10,373	..	6,476	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	801	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28,649	..	26,797	..	43,556	..	1,761	..	1,610	..	2,996	..	2,020	..	9,27,510
..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	1,30,159
..	28,793	..	..	..	14,475	..	..	..	..	..	3,792	..	744	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,863
..	..	..	..	13	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,425
560,828	6,89,547	54,665	76,877	88,275	1,14,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,639	17,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,813	3,755
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,096	1,365	..	..	..	..	9,026	2,561
474	9,822	..	..	2	29	554,657	87,76,482	564,574	85,30,827	..	..	..	..	14	224
147	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	1,943
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,154	38,614
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	26
2,155	3,887	256	528	..	..	..	..	7	6	189,766	99,193	65,003	34,633	..	..
100	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	25
..	46,877	..	22,722	..	18,456	..	563	..	..	..	1,330	..	1,900	20	20
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,808	3,342	1,056	2,591	272	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,777	..	1,636	..	..	..	..	..	415	..	18,729	..	2,779
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,092	17,784
29,175	36,160	2,073	2,844	3,170	3,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,352	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	966	..	80	..	8,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,043	..	1,800
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	62,245	..	2,04,584	..	2,29,170	..	2,759	..	1,584	..	1,926	..	10,223	..	1,66,024
..	5,345	..	58,600	..	2,995	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	12,673
..	27,34,449	..	14,52,275	..	14,25,167	..	87,96,169	..	85,46,070	..	27,60,120	..	19,07,069	..	20,49,299
..	11,460	..	75,925	..	9,415	..	..	..	..	..	2,37,914	..	55,990	..	1,50,307
..	6,44,721	..	1,22,259	..	1,42,455	..	9,200	..	7,456	..	13,687	..	13,175	..	..
..	22,629	..	17,287	..	29,581	..	..	..	475	..	..	..	285	..	72
..	33,79,170	..	15,74,534	..	15,67,622	..	88,05,369	..	85,53,526	..	27,73,807	..	19,20,244	..	20,49,299
..	34,089	..	93,212	..	38,996	..	..	..	475	..	2,37,914	..	56,275	..	1,50,379
..	5,96,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,89,033
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
..	13,23,400	..	1,54,18,645	..	28,20,400	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,71,296
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19,19,600	..	1,54,18,645	..	28,20,400	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,60,334
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
..	52,98,770	..	1,69,93,179	..	43,88,022	..	88,14,369	..	85,53,526	..	27,73,807	..	19,20,244	..	65,09,633
..	34,089	..	93,212	..	38,996	..	..	..	475	..	2,37,914	..	56,275	..	1,52,479
..	946	..	7,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	946	..	7,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1882-83

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—*continued.* 1883-84.		Ceylon. 1882-83.		Ceylon. 1883-84.		China. 1882-83.		China. 1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—											
Copper—											
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	547	21,998	95	4,275
	Cwt. Sind	9	375	20	600	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	867	60,527	907	39,426
Wrought	Sind	199	7,518	1	25	2	74	.. 14	526	3	124
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	....	....
Other sorts	Sind	4	38	4	38	30	93	..	....	12	84
Iron—	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Wrought	Sind	50	375	1,340	2,044	435	740	..	....	1	5
	Bombay	6	19	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Other sorts	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Bombay	326	3,196	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Lead	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Steel	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Tin—	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Unwrought	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	6,789	30	3,269
Other sorts	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	21	105	..	....	33	331
Zinc or Spelter	Bombay	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	935	1,10,676	1 10	12,709
All other sorts unenumerated	Bombay	121	3,449	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	546	8,044	544	7,366
Oils	Bombay	1,189	1,723	77,762	3,70,746	113,408	1,65,042	..	....	....	....
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,950	....	63,210
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Bombay	..	8,130	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,848	....	43,236
Paper and Pasteboard	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,305	....	47,467
Provisions	Bombay	..	8,96,747	..	2,787	..	1,658	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	1,10,404	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Salt	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Tons. Sind	..	64,324	..	..	..	355	..	42	....	15
Shells and Cowries	Bombay	..	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Value. Sind	812	1,254	..	..	..	..	1,834,513	83,12,602	1,682,508	73,45,818
Silk—	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Raw	Lbs. Sind	50,745	29,970	..	..	25	25	3,508,645	33,90,946	3,899,994	39,02,843
Manufactures—	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Piece-goods	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,266	....	10,309
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Other sorts	Value. Sind	165,642	48,351	4,944	1,323	30,986	18,580	22,044	2,741	28,701	3,829
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Spices	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,084	14,37,536	141,727	24,71,695
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Bombay	155	985	..	..	800	515	1,778,825	14,36,983	2,[illegible],900	19,73,776
	Cwt. Sind	22,304	8,352	38	30	300	200	..	....	....	[illegible]
Tea	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Lbs. Sind	71	18	1,117	300	..	..	..	....	....	....
Tobacco—	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Unmanufactured	Sind	..	..	308	326	23	80	12,606	26,064	11,213	20,791
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Manufactured	Sind	..	..	..	1,116	..	100	..	4,403	....	6,423
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	12	9	478,262	2,79,734	423,885	2,12,858
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Umbrellas	No. Sind	..	..	..	998	..	808	..	428	....	155
	Bombay	..	1,290	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Sind	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,[illegible]	677
	Bombay	45,416	8,921	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Wool—	Lbs. Sind	..	..	80	60	300	269	253	193	186	1,038
Raw	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Manufactures of—	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	505
Piece-goods	Bombay	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5,69,937	....	5,33,250
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	2,67,689	..	2,05,091	..	1,06,949	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	5,518	..	..	..	1,040	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	Bombay	..	21,78,732	..	6,17,059	..	3,61,738	..	1,72,90,149	..	1,81,22,154
	Sind	..	1,25,253	..	..	..	2,740	..	....	..	....
Merchandise—Free	Bombay	..	55	..	908	..	1,160	..	1,959	....	428
	Sind	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	....	.. ..	29
Dutiable	Bombay	..	21,78,787	..	6,17,967	..	3,62,898	..	1,72,92,108	....	1,81,22,582
	Sind	..	1,25,253	..	1,180	..	2,740	..	....	.. ..	29
Total	Bombay	..	9,69,664	..	7,27,772	..	..	..	56,78,564	....	77,18,172
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	..	22,21,001	..	..	..	..	..	63,36,826	....	33,65,572
	Sind	..	3,625	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. .	....
Silver	Bombay	..	31,90,665	..	7,27,772	..	..	..	1,20,15,390	....	1,10,83,744
	Sind	..	3,625	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Total	Bombay	..	53,69,452	..	13,45,739	..	3,62,898	..	2,93,07,498	..	2,92,06,326
	Sind	..	1,28,878	..	1,180	..	2,740	..	....		29
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
Government—Stores	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		....
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		....
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
Total Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.. ..	....
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.. ..	....

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of the Sind during the and 1883-84—concluded.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,132	2,23,069	9,377	4,03,417	6,860	2,95,304	16,412	6,98,469
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	51,392	3,113	1,34,921	1,626	69,654	3,816	1,66,700
4	345	8	760	..	7	..	..	34	1,965	398	14,497	170,338	75,58,631	197,387	82,47,372
..	7	1	36	..	..	..	..	5	401	..	12	9,452	3,98,013	7,731	3,46,980
..	15	37	1,325	36	1,494	9	355	343	13,679	454	17,560	639	25,751	704	26,956
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	1	13
19	131	10	100	..	..	92	564	15,008	90,028	30,372	1,68,108	1,120,148	65,47,076	1,185,301	72,98,175
..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	4	19	158	1,350	155,180	10,41,782	148,614	10,07,468
8	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	51	1,391	3,297	27,983	58,757	48,900	1,02,892
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	125	6	16	4,870	11,440	7,006	15,899
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	130	62	706	11,689	1,19,080	14,698	1,49,931
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,385	26,276	2,486	31,115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,352	24,341	9,386	59,387	142,219	10,75,345	154,222	10,95,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	33,347	2,35,525	14,801	1,03,754
..	..	..	..	11,030	6,84,763	10,957	6,29,699	166	9,964	..	..	11,466	7,13,298	11,238	6,46,694
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2,644	60	3,905
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	6,945	37	3,605
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,26,456	1,415	45	2,242
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	6,667	2,164	26,068	18,341	2,63,994	20,635	2,09,669
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,261	1,60,390	19,849	1,83,128
29	1,620	11	922	4	558	5	521	119	8,827	414	20,596	137	6,50,466	10,067	7,57,085
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,378.615	7,239	5,393	1,87,055
2,738	7,070	1,280	2,176	184	172	..	..	684	1,002	41,686	23,714	444,111	29,84,245	4,057,048	20,53,409
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	1,191	1,655	1,421	..	2,41,175	130,219	72,149
..	11,595	..	29,403	..	10,721	..	8,097	..	5,319	..	19,143	..	10,00,814	..	9,79,480
..	40	..	408	..	..	..	..	..	470	..	4	..	56,136	..	77,689
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	18,304	..	1,06,399	..	11,88,841	..	16,88,431
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,172	..	46,297
..	11,50,649	..	9,97,139	..	71,450	..	59,850	..	11,50,336	..	9,73,099	..	46,56,555	..	42,73,474
..	2,97,053	..	2,93,475	..	..	..	..	..	4,14,204	..	3,74,946	..	11,66,973	..	11,07,317
..	..	..	..	..	3,496	..	10,079	..	1,66,623	..	3,42,419	..	43,31,293	..	60,43,726
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	19,42,477	..	14,92,163
209	7,176	182	2,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15,724	240	12,534
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788	12	1,381
..	59,552	..	67,298	..	..	..	..	..	90,017	..	1,38,058	..	2,24,844	..	2,71,302
..	11,936	..	430	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	3,206	2,086,171	14,011	..	4,637
100,640	4,88,675	51,249	2,54,746	121,988	2,59,054	98,877	1,98,981	16,811	80,012	1,642	7,383	2,414	91,81,406	1,841.012	78,46,239
2,414	12,305	2,487	13,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,173,967	12,305	2,.87	13,865
22,212	33,456	18,691	28,740	6,029	8,270	1,279	1,167	11,967	13, 76	57,062	63,831	8,143	42,17,462	53,45,920	56,68,444
6,401	15,420	10,003	21,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,499	14,432	26,070
..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	893	..	155	..	23,461	..	61,815
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,327,629	638	..	3,927
1,344	249	..	..	533,472	2,41,742	1,630,570	4,47,752	3,747,464	12,45,021	3,781,358	10,23.001	4,214	15,20,057	5,647,985	15,46.299
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,214	1,078	820	72	..	1,078	820	72
1	23	..	..	235	3,562	1	18	817	10,316	1,308	16,870	631,517	1,02,45,087	708,201	1,10,31,856
1	8	1	21	..	..	..	..	30	155	1	20	445	2,726	312	4,252
120	120	345	272	119,899	80,701	1,85,924	1,45,416	163,135	80,684	4,928	2,234	2,135,891	16,38,553	2,568,605	21,66,256
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	240
4,024	1,209	4,493	1,322	204	240	..	..	1,338	3,793	5,797	8,615	15,170	7,985	18,324	17,929
6,551	800	1,515	186	..	..	..	..	7,707	991	22,886	2,554	14,058	1,791	24,401	2,740
..	..	..	..	14,823	34,066	14,117	26,503	8,030	32,595	11,470	41,677	378,896	3,05,962	162,2 9	1,91,340
112	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,247	4,189	2,595	7,740	32,697	27,444	22,174	25,203
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17,011	..	67,953	..	4,41,454	..	4,55,079
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,872	..	69,632
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	817	976	249	155	9,18,836	7,51,563	1,157,474	10,11,807
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,593	1,921	2,425	3,525
..	8	..	30	..	93,023	..	92,891	..	78,693	..	1,52,377	..	3,04,173	..	4,19,214
..	2	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	4,282	..	5,166	..	20,190	..	12,081
1,157,772	2,92,436	1,291,108	3,60,903	..	..	..	..	144,845	36,044	268,485	71,452	1,582,757	3,78,414	1,634,969	4,43,463
229,208	1,26,451	167,302	86,350	..	..	..	..	947,039	1,75,054	707,410	1,14,817	1,178,599	3,01,805	874,712	2,01,167
10,352	15,704	13,801	25,880	2,593	1,851	7,423	3,944	123,027	1,86 959	321,030	4,05,405	2,655,842	30,53,836	3,929.205	40,31,083
3	20	448	644	..	..	..	..	2,177	1,630	16	12	37,243	45,126	58,636	63,883
..	48,327	..	1,19,327	..	238	..	685	..	15,213	..	42,998	..	3,97,386	..	5,57,389
..	2,287	..	5,914	..	..	..	..	..	357	..	314	..	9,919	..	25,963
..	3,94,784	..	4,09,381	..	6,19,191	..	600,135	..	9,67,849	..	9,78,284	..	88.10.037	..	87,09,850
..	35,106	..	63,963	..	..	..	..	..	1,47,632	..	66,646	..	8,33,545	..	8,08,602
..	51,01,268	..	48,24,432	..	24,74,829	..	25,02,475	..	74,68,594	..	86,22,882	..	19,06.03,502	..	20,41,48,252
..	5,86,661	..	7,63,368	..	..	..	..	..	8,16,886	..	7,40,138	..	1.06,32,348	..	1,21,08,762
..	8,739	..	3,082	..	..	..	18	..	57,110	..	93,246	..	32,92,816	..	34,58,484
..	135	..	579	..	..	..	..	..	18,552	..	22,057	..	12,36,208	..	13,68,823
..	51,10,007	..	48,27,514	..	24,74,829	..	25,02,493	..	75,25,704	..	87,16,128	..	19,38.96,318	..	20,76.05,736
..	5,86,796	..	7,63,947	..	..	..	..	..	8,55,438	..	7,62,195	..	1,18,68,556	..	1,34,77,585
..	3,48,451	..	7,07,640	..	3,775	..	4,560	..	1,62,66,007	..	2,02,92,197	..	3,83,87,707	..	4,29,83,666
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,228	..	6,000
..	15,67,592	..	13,62,700	..	81,754	..	10,366	..	24,97,834	..	17,07,750	..	6.88,84,634	..	6,02,35.914
..	11,150	..	22,700	..	..	..	..	..	5,297	..	41,075	..	2,83,800	..	9.21,102
..	19,16,043	..	20,70,340	..	85,529	..	14,926	..	1,87,63 841	..	219,99,947	..	10,72.72,341	..	10,32,19,580
..	11,150	..	22,700	..	..	..	..	..	5.297	..	41,075	..	3,22,028	..	9,27,102
..	70,26,050	..	68,97,854	..	25,60,358	..	25,17,419	..	2,62.89.545	..	3,07,16,075	..	30,11.68,659	..	31,08,26,316
..	5,97,946	..	7,86,647	..	..	..	..	..	8,40,735	..	8,08,270	..	1,21,90,584	..	1,44,04,657
..	..	..	901	..	50	..	..	..	398	..	81,779	..	63,29,140	..	93,08,000
..	2,996	..	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	4,395	..	2,541	..	12,08,929	..	12,97,605
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	901	..	50	..	..	..	398	..	81,779	..	63,29,140	..	93,08,000
..	2.996	..	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	4,395	..	2,541	..	12.08,929	..	12,97,605

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs Bombay	657	484	936	754	12	15	..	..
	Lbs Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds Bombay	288,307	15,973	5,951	722	..	..	..	..
	Yds Sind	2,420	484	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	,, Bombay	1,806	615	2,718	496	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	17,680	4,479	6,393	2,765	350	40	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	..	..	144	142	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	1,214	..	4,737	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	22,099	3,43,013	20,078	3,07,184	..	..	39	468
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	9,36,402	..	7,99,836	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	37,407	75,158	13,946	33,913	..	..	1	9
	Cwt. Sind	3	25	4	15	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	6	513	3	303	..	200	2	308
	,, Sind	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	16,02,902	..	22,58,321	..	14,020	..	6,918
	Value. Sind	..	16,56,833	..	14,03,887	..	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	29,80,753	..	34,09,203	..	14,,275	..	7,703
	,, Sind	..	16,57,349	..	14,03,902	..	..	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living	No. Bombay	16	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	39,706	..	16,713	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	15,470	..	23,958	..	450	..	450
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	9,321	4,47,950	655	24,759	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	214	9,602	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	42,946	3,29,368	46,433	3,78,647	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	31	744	19	428
Cotton—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	2,105,193	5,62,67,972	1,828,606	4,46,23,014	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	43,475	10,24,392	37,193	7,84,763	718,648	1,85,59,336	577,107	1,41,22,886
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	128	58	1,225	27,000	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	5,701	2,222	2,630	981	1,890	257	300	100
	Yds. Sind	630	1,000	900	280	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	2,36,092	..	2,10,080	..	16	..	2,900
	Value. Sind	..	340	..	285	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	51,732	..	25,247	..	469	..	10
	,, Sind	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	904	1,38,182	741	1,40,696	48	15,832	60	17,000
	Cwt. Sind	62	5,300	427	35,660	4	575	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	3,32,107	13,77,582	323,682	14,97,839	2,509	11,269	1,400	6,281
	,, Sind	..	..	118	630	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	,, Bombay	1	10	321	968	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	7	22	13,741	38,937	..	..	..	..
Rice (in the husk)	,, Bombay	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	,, Bombay	27,048	88,256	54,645	2,16,217	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	6,900	17,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,, Bombay	2,359,715	99,82,557	3,357,574	1,45,52,420	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	7,22,867	34,10,700	1,425 467	59,76,976	6,000	25,000	800	3,200
Other sorts	,, Bombay	36,458	88,182	21,725	61,424	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	69,758	1,85,998	191,209	4,61,811	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	10,921	1,04,210	1,540	16,000	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	26,538	2,01,797	30,272	2,56,345	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	23	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	35,415 / 314,690	9,93,417	28,860 / 257,076	7,53,285	7 / 60	225	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	3,635 / 32,087	1,25,562	9,307 / 84,264	2,88,089	..	..	107 / 1,0 ..	3,870
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	14,672 / 175,344	[8,40,652	12,171 / 161,480	7,61,693	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	187 / 14,679	24,375	127 / 6,959	12,436	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	15 / 1,330	600	16 / 1,060	810	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	46,808 / 1,945,130	[21,62,852	21,039 / 2,435,041	27,30,730	9 / 925	1,059	9 / 10,17	11,394
	Sind Cwt. or No.	376 / 38,615	50,889	87 / 3,480	3,300	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	54,016	..	26,056	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	1,570	..	351	..	10,178	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	7,082	39,476	266	1,064	..	..	..	8,500
Manufactures of—									
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	178	1, 71	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	100	25	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	1,582	..	311	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100	1,032	214,049	27,193
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,010	7,109	207,687	30,166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	40	20	86,915	14,907	560,886	88,682
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,141	10,641	145,008	22,593
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	259
..	..	..	..	3	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	562	37	812
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	45,004	..	14,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,200	4,800	26,900	53,100	12,220	23,610	25,070	50,550	232	2,333	945	9,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,327	16	1,003
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	41,209	..	1,67,556	..	16,612	..	32,884	..	1,89,483	..	2,30,023
..	24,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740
..	91,013	..	2,35,649	..	40,372	..	83,454	..	2,27,571	..	4,10,530
..	24,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740
..	..	..	..	..	..	600	3,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	195	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	19,751	..	10,260
..	50	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,040	1,22,565	33	355	1	60	1	60	1,065	20,112	1,104	16,109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,068	57,901	7,017	64,907	..	..	140	750	1,453	9,548	2,855	17,166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
505,551	1,38,65,223	520,176	1,29,52,753	859,050	2,22,19,328	759,883	1,83,95,428	408	5,077	779	6,876
3,367	81,750	1,130	24,435	2,800	60,000	4,097	86,936	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,550	3,524	1,82,465	42,403	213,033	45,614
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	556	..	212	..	960
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	555	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..						
56	19,265	60	18,503	385	1,16,164	464	1,42,748	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	306	506	4,897
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,929	75,826	60,381	2 09,459
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	2,590	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	292	708	..	..	4	21	..	..	790	4,153
5,852	18,145	11,109	31,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,079,249	1,35,28,713	2,732,469	1,19,37,675	171,464	7,09,735	443,520	17,80,068	12,388	53,976	26,455	1,14,011
350,692	17,81,597	475,994	22,81,743	..	..	..	..	15,257	63,840	13,053	53,760
299	761	633	1,582	..	..	..	..	27,542	94,395	68,798	2,35,053
49,998	1,34,087	74,825	1,93,171	..	..	1,325	3,550	949	2,400	1,171	3,400
7,605	77,050	1,708	17,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	759	..	..	..	..	363	2,302	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	2,302	400	7,500	220	2,000	12	336	..	..	..	..
595		2,290		720		100					
3,905	1,50,298	1,432	65,996	1,281	52,372	6,846	2,45,415	..	..	..	..
40,139		15,233		13,399		69,908					
..	..	..	..	19	715	8	606	..	..	..	..
				205		100					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	68	..	..	5	414	..	..	..	..	..	..
3				1,365							
92	5,530	32	2,120	..	..	24	960	..	..	..	..
2,300		1,200				1,160					
..	..	..	..	101	8,682	111	9,434	..	..	..	..
				10,385		11,609					
..	..	..	..	150	18,000	154	14,035	..	..	..	..
				15,000		15,215					
	17,351	..	704	..	52	..	..	..	517	..	1,598
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,700	2,405
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia	
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,84,073	1,27,560
	Sind	..	..	..	..	980	558
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	27,94,269	3,17,938
	Sind	..	..	..	..	6,500	962
White	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	10,24,189	1,33,049
	Sind	..	..	..	..	3,020	450
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	614	131	..	..	42,94,130	7,50,045
	Sind	..	..	..	..	34,394	6,718
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	44,109	9,466
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5,348
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	115	2,182	..	..	576	11,690
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	1,500	2,076	94,000	1,51,650	9,098	59,331
	Sind	..	..	..	..	30	50
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	..	..	10	2,918	52,620
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	18,895	3,08,477
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	7,893	..	9,480	..	5,75,158
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	10,227
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	12,282	..	1,61,140	..	23,80,682
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	18,965
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	1,747	..	467	..	17,493
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	10,136	2,56,430
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	63	476	..	..	875	5,774
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,450	25,868
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,55,680	1,60,386
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	30,10,707	5,52,485
	Sind	..	..	..	..	6,010	1,556
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	305	..	26,739
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	45
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	3,300	..	100	..	6,428
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	175
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	448	42,555	..	25	305	40,461
	Sind	..	..	..	..	4	620
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,627	21,436
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	25
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	857
	Sind	..	..	..	..	73	225
Rice (in the husk)	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in husk)	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,25,7[illegible]	12,26,679
	Sind	..	..	..	..	2[illegible]	836
Wheat	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	17,100	75,459
	Sind	..	..	..	..	210	865
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	94,7[illegible]	2,53,269
	Sind	..	..	..	..	24,9[illegible]	56,475
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	14,728	1,47,280	..	..	1	60
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,445	30,042
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	100
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	36 / 272	1,082	..	..	5	135
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	30 / 14[illegible]	
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay. Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	732	4,760
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay. Cwt. or No.	17 / 866	916	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	1 / 271	150	5	36	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay. Cwt. or No.	735 / 92,114	88,479	335 / 50,008	37,556	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	9,182	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	875	..	11,982
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Kinds	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	19,781	4,735
	Sind	..	98	..	..	..	100

—*continued*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1882-83 and 1883-84—continued.

		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Qnautity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,10,693	78,789	4,460	2,619	6,210	3,681	..	..	..	..
3,330	2,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,00,482	2,96,162	1,50,375	23,523	2,42,673	35,373	36	12	39	6
18,000	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,52,487	1,43,841	48,828	9,023	1,39,008	25,575	17,935	5,245	21,199	6,409
3,250	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44,45,814	7,61688	59,174	14,703	1,08,783	23,567	51,224	14,712	62,417	16,978
1,12,410	14,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,497	5,031	7,832	1,920	4,057	894	2,616	770	1,140	384
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,444	..	3,780	..	15,222	..	5,284	..	6,736
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
652	10,836	154	638	248	2,970	7,879	71,041	5,443	45,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,475	..	39,752
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,229	31,995	498	4,357	838	4,567	14	169	..	..
60	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,087	58,623	181	3,421	403	3,994	26	318	250	2,030
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,414	3,56,245	747	12,969	873	14,509	1	20	..	..
76	1,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,37,222	..	2,27,069	..	2,59,257	..	10,39,341	..	8,34,605
..	6,499	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
..	22,85,876	..	3,04,022	..	3,89,609	..	11,97,387	..	9,52,150
..	27,719	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	60	..	..	..	..
..	8,173	..	13,529	..	13,098	..	7,150	..	6,987
..	2,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,612	1,41,467	1	10	..	..	7	330	5	268
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
531	3,651	..	3	2	18	1	17	3	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
848	12,625	..	..	..	..	1,59,600	34,40,494	1,65,102	34,08,219
..	..	..	..	..	..	43,849	10,92,936	19,085	4,51,926
3,31,380	1,39,316	5,610	2,257	4,250	1,780	3,52,77,142	1,41,64,711	3,88,86,650	1,50,64,764
4,680	2,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,43704	4,88,157	5,347	1,296	28,824	8,739	8,66,346	1,26,501	21,32,838	3,06,226
64,098	7,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,357	..	2,502	..	3,463	..	4,415	..	9,931
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,891	..	7,341	..	1,836	..	44,994	..	71,042
..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
417	57,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,423	32,038	237	1,898	..	1	9,777	39,960	174	1,353
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	40	3,940	13,424	4,511	14,945	..	..	19	79
117	370	..	..	146	400	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,45,923	10,42,828	433	2,393	791	4,426	65	375	81	448
1,264	5,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,755	38,118	7,795	39,074	8,608	40,992	10	52	17	90
918	3,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,630	74,179	16,554	59,079	10,974	39,023	84	462	94	508
2,567	6,723	..	..	587	2,030	..	..	..	..
9	274	7	150	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,793	24,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	3,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	455,805	2,69,541	936,425	5,46,329	1,500	891
	Sind	4,410	2,455	350	185	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	12,522,831	18,46,907	12,955,391	18,05,095	7,622	1,466
	Sind	1,45,351	22,554	215,270	28,908	..	..
White	,, Bombay	2,571,576	4,28,101	2,737,061	4,32,559	216,757	36,742
	Sind	1,600	211	3,476	549	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	18,748,733	41,53,065	20,348,452	45,72,776	4,844,129	14,59,596
	Sind	76,303	14,341	530,643	74,712	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	188,051	30,157	286,456	47,348	77,029	16,134
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	25,265	..	28,562	..	6,528
	Sind	..	25	..	50	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	149	2,749	199	3,283	489	8,913
	Sind	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	3,443
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	15,017	1,04,185	17,675	1,17,174	..	46
	Sind	107	259	50	80	..	..
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	10,376	4,78,136	17,801	6,65,407	..	..
	Sind	..	..	157	3,093	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	56,462	9,18,005	93,133	14,88,475	..	..
	Sind	..	..	257	4,111	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	8,73,357	..	1,096,472	..	2,10,548
	Sind	..	34,197	..	15,601	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	91,31,468	..	1,08,03,480	..	17,44,307
	Sind	..	74,042	..	1,27,296	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	12,127	..	25,055	..	33,435
	Sind	..	857	..	1,733	..	
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	7,839	1,72,049	5,596	1,26,799	..	..
	Sind	..	..	1	12	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	256	1,684	198	1,489	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	6	..	..
	Sind	27	224	116	1,032	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	51,024	23,414	83,163	37,274	199,200	81,489
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	684,652	2,06,525	590,816	1,75,990	80,070	10,167
	Sind	27,259	6,179	69,644	10,754	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,222	..	3,133	..	2,279
	Sind	..	28	..	75	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	22,895	..	13,787	..	840
	Sind	..	250	..	170	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	1,668	2,51,533	1,635	2,48,314	..	..
	Sind	3,268	4,84,636	2,398	3,42,688	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	4,406	39,101	3,995	37,032	452	6,831
	Sind	..	..	10	60	..	..
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	508	1,050
	Sind	34	160	..	..	..	..
Rice (in the husk)	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	,, Bombay	99,939	3,70,329	123,012	5,14,707	..	..
	Sind	35,427	94,751	49,305	1,49,886	..	..
Wheat	,, Bombay	..	..	12	56	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	7	39
Other sorts	,, Bombay	379	1,412	729	2,754	193	820
	Sind	2,061	4,211	1,404	3,761	..	..
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	..	..	1	17	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	1,829	16,466	1,315	12,018	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value. Bombay	..	2,509	..	5,146	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, Raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	469 / 3,605	11,890	804 / 7,170	24,020	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	116 / ..	3,500	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	173 / 1,373	5,101	1,053 / 68	8,662	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	708 / ..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / 10	250	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	100 / ..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	1 / 336	64	.. / ..	..	2 / 560	168
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	1,428	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	1,045	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	23,280
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	507,150	1,15,406	392,404	85,790	..	..
	Sind	16,059	4,367	16,077	3,140	..	..
Other kinds	Value Bombay	..	4,360	..	10,323	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*,

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1882-83 and 1883-84—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	160,841	1,35,506	1,93,338	1,77,226	807,348	5,36,616	1,247,602	3,06,779
..	..	315	227	475	289	5,715	3,240	4,655	3,122
58,215	5,861	5,170,435	6,25,606	4,212,683	5,03,956	20,938,975	28,32,457	20,389,483	26,74,368
..	..	128,336	16,819	144,549	18,317	282,407	40,819	377,819	49,925
3,17,862	49,272	1,539,383	2,26,532	1,757,969	2,44,810	5,460,484	8,46,416	6,335,991	9,33,128
..	..	55,294	7,322	61,564	8,491	59,914	7,983	68,290	9,465
5,779,969	15,58,102	14,187,617	26,12,551	13,681,426	25,47,316	42,290,566	90,56,229	44,994,180	95,71,894
..	..	162,188	27,783	1,93,786	29,986	272,685	48,842	836,839	1,19,028
95,842	10,094	985,171	1,44,186	1,228,331	1,60,413	1,374,949	2,13,274	1,785,475	2,46,899
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,244	..	43,034	..	48,730	..	90,630	..	1,15,934
..	..	..	..	..	52	..	25	..	102
234	5,741	1,913	32,346	1,501	26,715	33,421	4,73,284	28,431	4,03,259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1,837	..	16,581	..	89,786	..	10,61,905	..	9,46,204
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	100	123,622	2,93,752	10,500	75,639	202,808	5,69,817	195,124	5,28,477
..	..	34	279	143	970	174	613	257	1,407
1	403	5,071	1,41,373	6,449	1,07,030	18,598	6,78,408	28,012	8,39,111
..	..	151	1,280	4	115	152	1,288	161	3,213
..	..	33,380	5,60,327	29,559	4,95,003	1,09,435	17,99,798	145,981	23,54,276
..	..	59	1,047	123	2,182	59	1,047	456	7,568
..	1,88,197	..	15,24,714	..	16,25,736	..	63,22,306	..	72,46,676
..	..	..	71,428	..	21,928	..	17,96,894	..	14,48,955
..	18,25,851	..	68,57,008	..	61,02,360	..	2,44,81,140	..	2,66,67,005
..	..	..	1,26,185	..	82,880	..	19,00,751	..	16,42,787
500	2,500	22	1,200	31	5,445	38	1,350	1,181	10,945
..	..	..	..	1	200	..	..	26	280
..	29,418	..	1,49,479	..	1,34,603	..	2,95,164	..	2,45,324
..	..	..	2,445	..	3,614	..	18,822	..	31,790
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13,087	3,68,552	7,358	2,20,594	44,711	13,97,660	20,364	5,30,411
..	..	16	540	1	35	16	540	2	47
..	..	921	6,172	774	5,487	53,614	4,11,687	57,972	4,72,598
..	..	108	953	1	6	108	953	1	6
..	..	551,505	1,45,50,083	709,073	1,74,89,681	4,896,405	12,89,33,381	4,561,634	11,10,11,488
..	..	5,591	1,27,252	8,133	1,65,146	100,334	24,13,554	69,754	15,14,243
80,000	31,721	6,709,744	26,27,526	7,827,490	29,96,932	42,598,400	1,70,59,783	47,213,061	1,82,71,845
..	..	208	70	523	173	208	70	5,203	2,813
265,718	34,577	29,015,585	35,27,525	38,510,457	43,77,840	33,852,363	44,69,681	44,708,370	54,41,748
..	..	730,845	86,313	609,963	66,413	765,244	95,048	744,605	85,018
..	1,743	..	27,298	..	37,025	..	3,00,375	..	2,83,453
..	..	..	1,245	..	344	..	1,658	..	704
..	7,264	..	19,784	..	14,719	..	1,57,823	..	1,41,954
..	..	..	750	..	1,485	..	1,175	..	1,778
..	..	692	1,47,563	631	1,37,663	4,506	7,71,503	4,008	7,62,116
..	..	10	1,070	15	1,870	3,348	4,92,101	2,845	3,80,818
99	829	9,504	62,898	10,494	78,208	361,660	15,57,361	343,773	16,58,478
..	..	103	287	545	1,700	108	312	674	2,400
106	378	3,748	12,191	3,727	12,681	31,354	1,03,958	69,077	2,38,550
..	..	30	104	245	829	826	3,101	14,249	40,536
..	..	12	30	3	7	12	30	6	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	170	99,508	4,06,015	95,236	4,35,832	552,525	20,94,047	520,724	22,19,010
..	..	23,029	62,980	18,064	54,007	71,473	1,93,862	79,742	2,40,253
71	289	1,304,015	54,81,311	2,392,322	1,03,48,083	6,957,752	2,98,95,916	8,970,608	388,15,002
..	..	1,643,247	75,55,377	2,457,401	1,12,10,401	2,732,275	1,28,12,379	4,372,833	1,95,26,470
63	281	114,228	3,15,291	35,256	1,10,128	290,515	8,13,671	163,902	5,24,932
..	..	156,464	3,74,530	106,406	2,69,228	304,167	7,57,701	379,494	9,43,674
..	..	2	106	6	192	33,264	3,28,856	3,264	33,582
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,463	29,292	17,745	1,62,704	35,385	2,78,379	52,488	4,58,137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	364	..	349	..	3,153	..	6,492
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	71	2,164	56	1,683	36,310	10,13,215	30,139	7,87,054
		580		355		320,552		2,67,104	
..	..	..	..	600	21,378	8,966	3,32,992	18,517	6,32,223
				6,241		86,357		1,78,315	
..	..	39	2,386	35	2,148	14,903	8,48,854	12,282	7,68,109
		517		332		177,439		1,62,620	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	450	2	310	..	120	211	26,083	148	13,292
890		251		3		17,164		7,867	
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	6,280	72	3,890
						3,951		3,420	
16	1,362	345	44,508	8	1,473	18,001	23,05,812	21,591	27,91,949
1,819		38,597		794		2,088,047		25,09,441	
						526	68,889	241	17,335
..	..	..	..	..	..	53,615		18,695	
..	13,840	..	58,260	..	60,073	..	2,89,879	..	1,97,991
..	..	..	..	..	3,900	..	1,570	..	4,251
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,260	40,547	266	1,064
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	763,765	1,80,023	639,110	1,44,820	1,292,976	3,01,022	10,58,514	2,36,051
..	..	65,870	19,553	24,704	4,675	81,929	23,860	41,405	8,087
..	..	..	798	..	8,644	..	6,933	..	12,392
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sind	80	2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shells	,, Bombay	345	12,385	509	18,885	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	,, Bombay	....	....	52	1,430	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	410	12,180	....	....	....	....
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	87,592	1,01,027	68,133	92,353	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	,, Bombay	4,320	89,259	2,500	57,574	1,044	26,337	200	4,160
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Provisions	Value Bombay	....	1,18,226	....	1,42,199	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	11,574	....	2,707	....	37	....	200
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	166	2,150	624	3,121	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
Seeds—									
Linseed	,, Bombay	14,69,155	80,33,221	17,01,372	9,295,369	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	54	360	....	....	500	2,562
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	58,470	3,79,920	75,751	5,23,258	....	....	....	....
	Sind	92,767	5,62,981	2,97,148	17,92,886	....	....	2,100	14,300
Poppy	,, Bombay	3,921	20,435	23,692	1,31,690	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Til or Gingelly	,, Bombay	49	292	3	20	....	....	....	....
	Sind	590	3,278	6	33	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	,, Bombay	33,267	1,36,720	25,129	1,14,052	202	1,150	1	80
	Sind	92	666	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	1,510	1,195	9,163	12,615	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures	Value Bombay	....	3,824	....	259	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	5,52,440	1,67,102	11,74,992	4,20,839	3,584	517	....	....
	Sind	....	....	100	100	....	....	....	....
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Bombay	14	103	....	....	....	....	....	....
	,, Sind	12	70	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	27,979	21,441	6,777	38,524	....	....	....	....
	Sind	3,70,237	3,39,433	25,184	25,778	....	....	....	....
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Bombay	....	....	3,60,042	2,73,388	2,398	2,425	965	729
	,, Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	40
Manufactured	Bombay	6,950	6,776	11,930	8,523	....	....	....	....
	,, Sind	62	75	148	215	750	866	65	48
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	....	....	82	7,600	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	1	361	4	600	4	749	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	....	33,459	....	10,826	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	4,020	....	8,087	....	....	....	....
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	1,93,89,835	69,95,822	1,64,43,298	61,82,046	....	....	....	....
	Sind	19,04,812	7,89,900	34,41,856	13,23,050	....	....	....	....
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	6,924	4,93,660	9,427	2,59,190	4	340	....	....
	Sind	1	40	5	300	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	....	1,03,657	....	51,504	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	5,937	....	2,215	....	1,134	....	4,705
All other articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	....	9,30,736	....	16,01,203	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	42,631	....	1,02,874	....	14,222	....	11,666
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	Bombay	....	9,10,35,829	....	8,50,51,725	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	65,84,648	....	1,11,72,887	....	1,86,83,288	....	1,42,15,603
Dutiable	Bombay	....	88,256	....	2,16,225	....	27,575	....	3,910
	Sind	....	17,150	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	Bombay	....	9,11,24,085	....	8,52,67,950	....	1,86,83,288	....	1,42,15,603
	Sind	....	66,01,798	....	1,11,72,887	....	27,575	....	3,910
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	....	9,41,04,838	....	8,86,77,153	....	1,86,97,563	....	1,42,23,306
	Sind	....	82,59,147	....	1,25,76,789	....	27,575	....	3,910
Treasure Gold	Bombay	....	10,12,665	....	5,192	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silver	Bombay	....	4,32,507	....	1,07,261	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	Bombay	....	14,45,172	....	1,12,453	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	....	9,55,50,010	....	8,87,89,606	....	1,86,97,563	....	1,42,23,306
	Sind	....	82,59,147	....	1,25,76,789	....	27,575	....	3,910
Government Stores	Bombay	....	7,427	....	904	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	2,138	....	....	....	....
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silver	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Treasure	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	....	7,427	....	904	....	....	....	....
	Sind	....	....	....	2,138	....	....	....	....

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1882-83 and 1883-84—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		19,788	26,144	21,895	26,013	33,835	42,612	687	822	7,565	8,811
										1,750	2,200
973	26,412	719	16,912								
	51		175		79		125		83,820		1,00,627
									4,730		1,500
				116	1,398	128	1,668				
6,33,219	34,83,170	14,16,430	77,60,375	91,208	4,93,384	80,445	4,46,803				
4,24,694	27,30,323	6,20,439	44,59,773	1,495	8,754	34,821	2,51,630				
1,85,531	12,15,502	1,49,872	10,26,761	2,115	14,100						
1,15,254	6,40,593	2,55,977	15,05,993								
8,94,367	58,58,021	9,98,867	69,09,455	1,89,024	12,18,327	3,66,758	25,94,322	126	800	56	389
3,28,399	24,92,759	4,89,940	38,25,287	7,442	53,960	34,494	2,74,105			37	275
1,18,421	5,68,471	3,92,151	21,63,643	1,30,889	6,41,599	62,833	3,37,343	274	2,799	830	8,385
		886	2,955								
27,575	27,276	3,956	14,776								
					2,300		30		2,124		3,947
98,924	24,500	1,98,912	54,330	28	112	28,000	7,375	20,966	4,482	54,341	9,642
										169	137
								6	50	15	116
650	710	65	80	158	229	32	32				
5	4										
830	124	68	37	54	75			493	413	486	417
				20	2,808	13	1,979				
			30		50				453		
672	230										
69	11,367	17	430	2	200	2	55	23	490	9	85
	35,656		1,03,040		300		1,500		25		50
	525										
	6,79,701		12,27,872		31,116		54,898		20,552		24,668
	65		148								
	4,17,78,888		4,92,44,679		2,54,83,996		2,40,79,234		4,38,998		8,22,385
	58,62,167		74,22,966		1,98,432		6,25,001		73,560		61,135
			708				21				4,153
	18,145		31,070								
	4,17,78,888		4,92,45,387		2,54,83,996		2,40,79,255		4,38,998		8,26,538
	58,80,312		74,54,036		1,98,432		6,25,001		73,560		61,135
	4,18,69,901		4,94,81,036		2,55,24,368		2,41,62,709		6,66,569		12,37,068
	59,04,522		74,54,036		1,98,432		6,25,001		73,560		61,875
	72,150										
	66,920		2,55,450								10,40,000
	1,39,070		2,55,450								10,40,000
	4,20,08,971		4,97,36,486		2,55,24,368		2,41,62,709		6,66,569		22,77,068
	59,04,522		74,54,036		1,98,432		6,25,001		73,560		61,875

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	18	593	15	769
Shells	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	75,572	81,248	53,988	61,895
Oils—								506	713
Vegetables, not Essential	Gals — Bombay	..	..	..	..	706	846	3,030	54,794
	Sind	..	..	..	..	2,180	31,286	260	230
Other sorts	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay — Chests or Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind — Chests or Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	25,183	..	25,836
		..	..	..	1,690	..	1,422	..	899
Provisions	Value — Bombay	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	17	95	5	25
Seeds—									
Linseed	,, — Bombay	58,598	3,18,056	119,109	6,38,593	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	9	46	1	8
Mustard and Rape	,, — Bombay	2,983	17,899	675	4,725	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	9	63	18	119
Poppy	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	2,043	14,082	2,889	20,058
Til or Gingelly	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	79	550	7	55
	Sind	..	..	..	..	5,355	35,096	2,958	16,044
Other sorts	,, — Bombay	..	..	2,022	11,118	6	25	68	275
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs — Bombay	..	..	..	..	813	3,282	833	1,215
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value — Bombay	..	184	..	..	..	1,39,130	..	98,110
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. — Bombay	28,086	2,763	..	..	9,22,938	2,00,948	977,845	2,38,017
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	30
Stone, Jade	Cwt. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	13,356	1,58,441	15,249	1,49,942
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. — Bombay	2,351	2,376	1,220	1,546	105	80	450	290
	Sind	..	..	..	..	24	8	..	..
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	564,803	68,317	197,465	24,824
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, — Bombay	..	..	..	..	444	313	592	495
	Sind	..	..	..	..	448	277	126	71
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	14	1,160	34	2,939
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value — Bombay	..	713	..	3,787	..	27,047	..	18,069
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	225
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. — Bombay	205,066	68,265	31,808	10,768	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of—									
Shawls	No. — Bombay	179	4,355	73	2,817	289	7,369	144	1,750
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value — Bombay	..	46,540	..	35,181	..	25	..	60
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,, — Bombay	..	13,154	..	34,116	..	1,06,809	..	1,07,083
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	5,696	..	4,825
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	Free — Bombay	..	7,69,528	..	7,83,705	..	23,89,845	..	18,74,528
	Sind	..	150	..	..	..	73,645	..	34,749
	Dutiable — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	12,26,679	..	10,42,823
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	836	..	5,290
Total	.. — Bombay	..	7,69,528	..	7,83,705	..	36,16,524	..	29,17,356
	Sind	..	150	..	..	..	74,481	..	40,039
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	.. — Bombay	..	7,81,810	..	9,44,845	..	59,97,206	..	52,03,232
	Sind	..	150	..	..	..	93,446	..	67,758
Treasure	Gold — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silver — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5,03,618	..	5,51,825
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5,03,618	..	5,51,825
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports or Merchandise and Treasure	— Bombay	..	7,81,810	..	9,44,845	..	65,00,824	..	57,55,057
	Sind	..	150	..	..	..	93,446	..	67,758
Government — Stores	.. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	549	..	5,388
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	..	218
Treasure—									
Gold	.. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	.. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	.. — Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,388
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	..	218

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1882-83 and 1883-84—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,714	1,869	880	1,085	..	....	200	235	7,860	7,827
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	3,284	4,373
3	157	35	997	352	10,829	456	17,620	27	223
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	1,075	1,195
..	....	..	....	35,736½	4,64,47,979	38,231	4,58,82,784	....	....
..	....	..	....	44,670⅝	....	47,788¾	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	2,13,954	..	2,28,091	..	1,07,839	....	1,72,310	....	15,538
..	....	..	400	..	....	....	....	....	538
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
32	175	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
284	1,324	6	30	..	....	1	9	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
4	33	14	104	31	190	5	43	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
161	975	..	....	..	....	....	....	20	140
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	124	860
4,545	34,388	4,548	30,472	1,042	7,051	162	1,313	411	1,807
..	....	147	605	..	....	....	....	61	255
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	4,056	..	4,446	..	898	....	1,800	....	37,472
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	1,275
6,252	1,573	1,632	1,602	544,265	34,579	13,443	1,559	590,984	1,44,395
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	40	5
..	....	..	....	..	....	676	4,258	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
49	888	63	1,156	..	....	....	....	1,761	29,744
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	4	4	....	....	10,777	9,333
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	892	1,105
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	41	5
95	94	255	240	202	226	265	132	78	85
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	522	320
..	....	6	480	15	930	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	8	1,190
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	12,088	..	10,823	..	3,11,770	....	1,97,744	....	1,570
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	120
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
183	2,030	237	3,071	177	7,546	33	220	1,250	1,73,196
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	29,919	..	16,333	..	1,488	....	954	....	395
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	14
..	33,574	..	37,417	..	96,179	....	55,568	....	1,42,353
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	5,467
..	5,29,588	..	5,09,398	..	6,49,08,357	....	6,52,35,121	....	14,54,816
..	....	..	3,495	..	10,92,936	....	4,51,926	....	5,16,284
..	2,393	..	4,426	..	375	....	448	....	3,70,329
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	94,751
..	5,31,981	..	5,13,824	..	6,49,08,732	....	6,52,35,569	....	18,25,145
..	....	..	3,495	..	10,92,936	....	4,51,926	....	6,11,035
..	8,36,003	..	9,03,433	..	6,61,06,119	....	6,61,87,719	....	1,09,56,613
..	....	..	3,795	..	10,92,936	....	4,51,926	....	6,85,077
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	16,000
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	8,50,000	..	21,30,250	..	1,89,629	....	2,62,600	....	3,08,375
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	4,17,200
..	8,50,000	..	21,30,250	..	1,89,629	....	2,62,600	....	3,24,375
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	4,17,200
..	16,86,003	..	30,33,683	..	6,62,95,748	....	6,64,50,319	....	1,12,80,988
..	....	..	3,795	..	10,92,936	....	4,51,926	....	11,02,277
..	....	..	10	..	....	....	....	....	1,201
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	13,442
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	..	10	..	....	....	....	....	1,201
..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	13,442

B 792—23 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.*		Straits Settlements.			
		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	1	60	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1	40
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	29	..	..	..	..
Oils—		..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	7,314	8,397	..	..	..	..
	Sind	505	702	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	241	1,299	262	13,685	131	6,299
	Sind	207	150	..	..	..	..
Opium—Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value Bombay	..	31,668	..	14,007	..	20,741
	Sind	..	190	..	..	..	350
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—							
Linseed	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	158	841	223	1,427
Poppy	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	20	139	7	53
Til or Gingelly	,, Bombay	1	10	..	..	..	..
	Sind	19	130	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	527	2,469	8,334	49,708	7,015	45,345
	Sind	5	64	..	..	..	..
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	139	750	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value Bombay	..	52,775	..	54,589	..	44,451
	Sind	..	2,300	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	386,466	1,07,510	12,391	2,293	1,178	358
	Sind	1,036	280	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Bombay	1,652	24,674	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	77	885	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	10,233	10,230	..	..	..	..
	Sind	2,389	3,128	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	84	8	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	524	624	..	..	..	..
	Sind	306	167	..	..	100	110
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	885	65,915	1,716	1,18,210
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	25	2,658	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	2,572	..	157	..	..
	Sind	..	150	..	..	..	40
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of—							
Shawls	No. Bombay	1,538	2,26,737	238	1,668	92	1,166
	Sind	55	2,000	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	634	..	233	..	165
	Sind	..	15,337	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	95,098	..	2,02,310	..	2,24,262
	Sind	..	4,480	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	Bombay	..	13,82,206	..	5,64,843	..	5,87,319
	Sind	..	3,96,896	..	..	..	350
Dutiable	Bombay	..	5,14,207	..	..	..	170
	Sind	..	1,49,886	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	18,96,413	..	5,64,843	..	5,87,489
	Sind	..	5,46,782	..	..	..	350
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	..	1,26,99,893	..	23,09,150	..	24,13,340
	Sind	..	6,74,078	..	..	..	350
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	..	13,050	..	1,200	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	3,91,350	..	1,14,240	..	1,34,995
	Sind	..	6,17,635	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	4,04,400	..	1,15,440	..	1,34,995
	Sind	..	6,17,685	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	..	1,31,04,293	..	24,24,590	..	25,48,335
	Sind	..	12,91,713	..	..	..	350
Government—Stores	Bombay	..	7,458	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	11,385	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	Bombay	..	5,200	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	5,200	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	7,458	..	..	..	..
		..	16,585	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1882-83 and 1883-84—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	80	2,200	..	..
4	215	..	16	369	13,555	526	19,770
..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
..	8	..	..	..	8	52	1,459
..	..	..	..	..	..	410	12,180
27,415	29,900	27,495	33,337	222,735	2,48,706	219,198	,74,869
4,425	5,579	2,703	3,551	8,415	10,798	5,464	7,166
6,069	1,17,944	5,835	68,673	15,230	3,16,132	13,156	2,28,328
..	..	..	..	1,075	1,195	467	880
19	24,950	14½	17,235	35,755½	4,64,72,929	38,245½	4,59,00,019
23¾		18⅛		44,694⅝		47,806⅞	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	806	..	3,47,964	..	9,12,648	..	10,71,626
..	32,387	..	17,861	..	50,651	..	23,907
7	7	56	694	289	3,641	808	5,483
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
991,771	53,04,282	935,558	49,82,941	3,244,000	1,76,32,383	4,253,419	2,31,26,668
18	108	..	..	18	108	54	360
312,872	19,39,232	577,561	42,12,536	800,965	50,78,339	1,311,883	94,71,746
200,644	13,55,370	440,950	29,09,521	481,057	31,47,953	887,970	57,29,168
74,117	3,95,275	179,504	10,77,339	193,356	10,56,728	459,217	27,15,341
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
139,910	9,62,211	312,598	22,73,522	1,225,700	80,54,848	1,681,172	1,17,97,776
10,610	83,709	34,119	2,45,112	347,244	26,35,116	558,622	43,44,997
131,622	6,77,312	280,395	14,66,936	434,362	21,56,101	778,571	41,97,200
314	725	49	342	473	1,671	1,155	4,241
252	1,060	4,625	15,424	30,150	32,813	18,216	44,780
..	..	708	2,453	..	..	708	2,453
..	1,43,401	..	1,30,966	..	3,87,978	..	3,36,784
..	71	..	375	..	1,346	..	2,675
1,889,803	3,94,330	1,645,853	3,94,332	4,670,661	9,77,594	4,482,662	12,35,564
2,314	382	1,139	290	2,354	387	2,357	700
..	..	82	303	..	..	928	4,705
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,162	39,043	5,155	57,358	18,348	2,28,269	22,134	2,33,246
477	4,605	65	599	489	4,675	6,919	40,008
76,483	57,277	34,269	30,506	120,905	93,845	72,418	69,191
1,066	1,145	1,576	899	372,224	3,41,695	364,047	2,77,455
3,358,350	3,91,951	2,677,474	3,37,033	3,923,153	4,60,268	2,674,939	3,61,857
10,213	941	3,412	371	10,254	946	3,496	379
9,327	6,630	39,675	6,662	18,723	15,602	53,960	17,288
491	279	1,196	386	1,523	951	1,776	839
2	40	..	..	902	66,385	1,804	1,26,290
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	27,950	434	81,025	236	34,218	510	89,201
15	1,045	1	100	15	1,045	1	100
..	64,185	..	76,890	..	4,51,492	..	3,20,786
..	2,783	..	920	..	6,998	..	9,382
82,680	43,700	40,544	21,080	19,628,253	71,08,017	16,515,650	62,13,894
..	..	4,606	275	1,904,812	7,89,900	3,446,462	13,23,325
2,363	50,813	951	35,207	11,701	7,53,034	12,523	5,30,728
..	..	..	..	1	40	60	2,300
..	3,669	..	6,733	..	2,23,041	..	2,20,909
..	3,268	..	1,897	..	9,844	..	19,449
..	3,98,130	..	4,09,072	..	26,68,836	..	38,82,923
..	9,839	..	12,179	..	63,698	..	1,24,566
..	3,90,22,490	..	5,24,34,479	..	28,70,60,466	..	29,62,20,382
..	96,72,827	..	1,49,49,037	..	2,41,02,224	..	3,51,22,352
..	4,06,045	..	4,35,839	..	20,94,077	..	22,19,025
..	62,980	..	54,007	..	1,93,862	..	2,40,253
..	3,94,28,535	..	5,28,70,318	..	28,91,54,543	..	29,84,39,407
..	97,35,807	..	1,50,03,044	..	2,42,96,086	..	3,53,62,605
..	4,57,85,543	..	5,89,72,678	..	31,36,35,683	..	32,51,06,412
..	98,61,992	..	1,50,85,874	..	2,61,96,837	..	3,70,05,392
..	36,950	..	7,550	..	11,38,965	..	25,792
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14,09,147	..	19,67,477	..	38,74,436	..	69,01,208
..	3,500	..	3,850	..	4,20,700	..	6,21,485
..	14,46,097	..	19,75,027	..	50,13,401	..	69,27,000
..	3,500	..	3,850	..	4,20,700	..	6,21,485
..	4,72,31,640	..	6,09,47,705	..	31,86,49,084	..	33,20,33,412
..	98,65,492	..	1,50,59,724	..	2,66,17,537	..	3,76,26,877
..	6,82,463	..	2,96,798	..	6,91,640	..	3,11,038
..	20,147	..	16,911	..	35,029	..	30,652
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,99,000	..	2,60,000	..	5,99,000	..	2,60,000
..	13,000	..	22,150	..	13,000	..	27,350
..	5,99,000	..	2,60,000	..	5,99,000	..	2,60,000
..	13,000	..	22,150	..	13,000	..	27,350
..	12,81,463	..	5,56,798	..	12,90,640	..	5,71,038
..	33,147	..	39,061	..	48,029	..	58,002

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to Duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidcy of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the official years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1882-83.				1883-84.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	31,649	...	29,728	...	47,977	...	43,173	...
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter	12,780	4,258	12,778	4,239	13,196	3,268	13,182	3,258
Spirits	8,71,358	2,96,606	8,69,302	2,93,840	9,22,973	3,14,921	9,18,573	3,13,431
Wines and Liqueurs	1,68,020	44,049	1,67,296	43,818	1,66,188	49,611	1,65,679	48,903
Other sorts	74	33	74	33	73	79	73	79
Opium	310	...	310	...	184	...	184	...
Salt...	13,545	157	13,545	157	12,361	688	12,361	688
All other articles (excluding penalty duty)	18,451	*5,749	1,27,582	*5,264	14,325	*5,175	10,073	*5,016
Total Duty on Imports ... Including Salt ...	11,16,187	3,50,252	9,65,451	3,47,351	11,77,277	3,73,742	11,64,198	3,71,375
Total Duty on Imports ... Excluding do. ...	11,02,642	3,50,095	9,51,906	3,47,194	11,64,916	3,73,054	11,51,837	3,70,687
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	3	13,388	3	13,388	30	11,675	30	11,592
Rice (not in the husk)... ...	1,96,534	48,130	1,95,551	48,130	1,75,990	48,644	1,75,671	48,410
All other articles (excluding penalty duty)	3,157	...	3,157	...	1,918	...	1,918	...
Total Duty on Exports...	1,99,694	61,518	1,98,711	61,518	1,77,938	60,319	1,77,619	60,002
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports	13,15,881	4,11,770	11,64,162	4,08,869	13,55,215	4,34,061	13,41,817	4,31,377

* These figures include duty on "Arms, Ammunition, &c., and Opium."

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(4.)—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported during the years 1882-83

MERCHAN

Ports.	Country.					
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,52,25,135	2,78,054	1,30,39,905	4,42,041	2,21,613	2,486
„ Sind	81,98,459	.....	1,09,87,135	.....	7,92,602	.....
„ Madras	1,11,16,592	1,95,655	1,29,71,417	3,20,678	74,603	1,779
„ British Burmah	34,82,536	.....	39,49,596	83,790	37,933	.....
„ Bombay	...	38,48,882	.....	47,15,606	.....	1,42,85,717
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	3,80,22,722	43,22,591	4,09,48,053	55,62,115	11,26,751	1,42,89,982
„ British Ports within the Presidency ...	4,64,55,065	4,25,728	5,01,62,953	3,29,832	80,22,468	1,30,858
„ Daman	30,507	17,997	49,349	14,336	60	.....
„ Diu	1,37,854	202	1,13,449	.....	1,235	500
„ Goa	11,89,915	22,534	12,22,255	39,089	20,052	200
„ Foreign Konkan	8,55,098	.....	3,61,642	.....	2	.....
„ Máhi	12,331	.....	12,475	.....	1,520	.....
„ Pondicherry	85,789	.....	1,74,244	.....	37	.....
„ Cutch...	51,37,649	41,507	44,11,435	46,367	24,961	4,170
„ Káthiáwár	2,17,65,036	1,15,922	1,91,75,088	1,40,042	1,25,649	2,318
„ State of Travancore	11,60,231	8,895	16,56,403	1,500	1,238	.....
„ State of Cochin	1,27,333	.....	1,30,097	25	4,445	.....
„ Gáikwár's Territory	7,67,170	7,819	6,95,732	82	366	.....
„ Cambay	2,42,572	.....	1,76,224	.....	421	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British ...	3,15,11,485	2,14,876	2,81,78,393	2,41,441	1,79,986	7,188
Total from all Ports ...	11,59,89,272	49,63,195	11,92,89,399	61,33,388	93,29,205	1,44,28,028
Government Stores and Treasure ...	3,40,734	4,28,208	4,79,577	4,39,823	6,02,832	3,17,890
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	87,08,033	64,379	91,16,269	23,911	9,43,442	4,989
„ Sind	34,99,695	.....	44,03,322	.....	1,38,95,891	.....
„ Madras	63,82,196	6,755	64,63,854	25,011	61,70,972	12,218
„ British Burmah	4,36,433	96	6,29,610	1,730	6,63,203	.....
„ Bombay	.....	81,49,466	.....	1,07,01,639	.....	9,86,786
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	1,90,26,357	82,20,696	2,06,13,055	1,07,52,291	2,16,73,508	10,03,993
„ British Ports within the Presidency ...	4,96,29,357	4,58,040	5,01,70,163	3,46,171	80,44,382	1,31,614
„ Daman	4,741	.....	10,971	.....	3,463	.....
„ Diu	1,00,552	.....	97,924	.....	43,770	.....
„ Goa	5,86,499	60	6,49,188	.....	7,89,192	10
„ Foreign Konkan	1,70,528	.....	1,13,794	.....	91,859	.....
„ Máhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	1,227	.....	13,474	.....	2,940	.....
„ Cutch	14,97,255	6,22,624	18,48,810	7,37,236	18,50,609	73,627
„ Káthiáwár	52,89,725	9,70,354	51,37,643	8,22,659	43,32,923	1,07,267
„ State of Travancore	5,82,300	.....	7,85,666	.....	4,28,487	.....
„ State of Cochin	2,24,920	.....	2,83,423	.....	.....	.....
„ Gáikwár's Territory	1,80,329	2,844	2,18,134	1,897	72,547	.....
„ Cambay	89,888	.....	1,08,439	.....	76,981	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British ...	87,27,964	15,95,882	92,67,466	15,61,792	76,92,771	1,80,904
Total to all Ports ...	7,73,83,678	1,02,74,618	8,00,50,684	1,26,60,254	3,74,10,661	13,16,511
Government Stores and Treasure ...	3,12,323	1,03,318	4,35,630	38,502	5,04,058	4,61,595

—continued.

exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1883-84.

DISE.									
FOREIGN.		TOTAL.				TREASURE.			
1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,22,536	2,249	1,54,46,748	2,80,540	1,32,62,441	4,44,290	.....	...	.....	...
4,45,438	.....	89,91,061	.....	1,14,32,573	.....	1,200	...	4,580	...
1,70,904	1,700	1,11,91,195	1,97,434	1,31,42,321	3,22,378	5,650	...	.....	...
12,664	.....	35,20,469	.....	39,62,260	83,790	.....	...	.....	...
.....	1,62,35,622	.....	1,81,34,599	.....	2,09,51,228	.....	19,67,950	.....	23,00,500
8,51,542	1,62,39,571	3,91,49,473	1,86,12,573	4,17,99,595	2,18,01,686	6,850	19,67,950	4,580	23,00,500
86,95,235	1,30,839	5,44,77,533	5,56,586	5,88,58,188	4,60,671	19,51,387	...	24,11,547	...
.....	.....	30,567	17,997	49,349	14,336	.....	...	.....	...
1,913	.....	1,39,089	702	1,15,362	.....	.....	...	.....	...
18,489	4	12,09,967	22,734	12,40,744	39,093	6,57,972	...	18,628	...
2,505	.....	8,55,100	.....	3,64,147	.....	4,000	...	.....	...
457	.....	13,851	.....	12,932	.....	.....	...	.....	...
689	.....	85,826	.....	1,74,933	.....	.....	...	.....	...
17,715	3,659	51,62,610	45,677	44,29,150	50,026	86,561	36,094	1,08,330	33,181
80,666	2,282	2,18,90,685	1,18,240	1,92,55,754	1,42,324	11,58,174	15,815	10,73,629	25,991
5,324	.....	11,61,469	8,895	16,61,727	1,500	.....	...	750	...
.....	.....	1,31,778	.....	1,30,097	25	.....	...	.....	...
653	.....	7,67,536	7,819	6,96,385	82	.....	1,660	.....	550
1,616	.....	2,42,993	.....	1,77,840	.....	200	...	.....	...
1,30,027	5,945	3,16,91,471	2,22,064	2,83,08,420	2,47,386	19,06,907	53,569	12,01,337	59,722
96,76,804	1,63,76,355	12,53,18,477	1,93,91,223	12,89,66,203	2,25,09,743	38,65,144	20,21,519	36,17,464	23,60,222
2,99,115	4,92,367	9,43,566	7,46,098	7,78,692	9,32,190	1,36,64,815	7,51,000	6,74,845	16,01,500
11,80,640	3,697	96,51,475	69,368	1,02,96,909	27,608	.....	...	.....	...
1,60,67,951	.....	1,73,95,586	.....	2,04,71,273	.....	9,32,100	...	21,62,310	...
66,36,298	9,595	1,25,53,168	18,973	1,31,00,152	34,606	2,27,752	...	4,22,782	6,000
9,49,671	.....	10,99,636	96	15,79,281	1,730	3,000	...	95,00,000	...
.....	10,09,923	.....	91,36,252	.....	1,17,11,562	.....	...	.....	4,580
2,48,34,560	10,23,215	4,06,99,865	92,24,689	4,54,47,615	1,17,75,506	11,62,852	...	1,20,85,092	10,580
89,08,064	1,24,445	5,76,73,739	5,89,654	5,90,78,227	4,70,616	21,67,914	...	22,39,218	...
6,904	.....	8,204	.....	17,875	.....	.....	...	.....	...
51,291	.....	1,44,322	.....	1,49,215	.....	.....	...	.....	...
7,95,541	.....	13,75,691	70	14,44,729	.....	21,008	...	4,39,310	...
32,559	.....	2,62,387	.....	1,46,353	.....	67,950	...	.....	...
150	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...
21,021	.....	4,167	.....	34,495	.....	.....	...	.....	...
19,10,914	60,735	33,47,864	6,96,251	37,59,724	7,97,971	18,42,388	...	10,80,779	...
48,38,525	1,20,786	96,22,648	10,77,621	99,76,168	9,43,445	18,99,522	...	9,47,490	...
5,23,326	.....	10,10,787	.....	13,08,992	.....	1,89,000	...	2,16,825	...
3,883	.....	2,24,920	.....	2,87,306	.....	.....	...	.....	...
84,730	.....	2,52,876	2,844	3,02,864	1,897	.....	...	2,700	...
72,392	.....	1,66,869	.....	1,80,831	.....	.....	...	.....	...
83,41,236	1,81,521	1,64,20,735	17,76,786	1,76,08,702	17,43,313	40,19,868	...	26,87,104	...
4,20,83,860	13,29,181	11,47,94,339	1,15,91,129	12,21,34,544	1,39,89,435	73,50,634	...	1,70,11,414	10,580
7,73,805	1,97,098	8,16,381	5,64,913	12,09,435	2,35,600	66,92,078	1,00,03,260	46,17,918	14,767

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	340	5,50,109	159	2,78,274	...	...	...	...
		Sind	39	49,267	56	80,062	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	39	54,182	8	10,940	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	572	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	26	44,337	27	44,773	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	108	1,51,441	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	16	21,302	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	9	10,706	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	3,383	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	6	6,940	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	5	5,362	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	4	4,762	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,124	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	4	4,690	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	1	1,086	15	20,166	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,239	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	5	6,207	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	11	10,557	12	11,565	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	285	1	285	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	1	1,348	35	46,924	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	20	24,661	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	10	9,997	6	4,879	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	18	10,735	7	2,193	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	380	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,354	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	7	9,481	3	3,741	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	12	14,781	12	16,017	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,047	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	1,160	1	437	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2,670	3	6,985	1	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,752	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	40,296	13	31,673	...	...	14	40,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,160	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	37,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	12,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13,106	14	13,822
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	...	...	4	566	13	1,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	190	1	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,145	1	511	...	...	...	...	1	522	1	522	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,895	3	3,108	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,030	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	8,538	94	10,001
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	576	4	179

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	4	5,163	...	...	6	10,251	3	6,985
		Sind	...	...	...	...	3	3,849	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,752
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	16	24,695	14	23,070	16	24,695	14	23,070
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	3	4,086	17	40,296	30	76,109
		Sind	...	...	2	2,767	...	...	5	9,365
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,160
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,177	13	37,242	1	1,177
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	701
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12,157
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	14	13,106	14	13,822
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	5	558	6	667	10	1,724	19	2,052
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	190	1	98
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,468	...	...	2	2,468
		Sind	...	...	1	948	...	...	1	948
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	1	947	...	...	2	3,362	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	5	1,925	3	975	8	3,592	5	2,008
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	6	7,895	3	3,108
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	186	...	...	1	1,030	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	190	80	8,724	95	13,191
					...	...	10	576	4	179

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1883-84.				Grand Total, 1882-83.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	346	5,60,360	162	2,85,259	288	4,46,811	148	2,48,799
...	...	...	...	42	53,116	56	80,062	41	50,022	31	41,811
...	...	...	....	39	54,182	10	13,692	50	70,347	21	26,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	572	...	...	1	352
...	...	...	...	42	69,032	41	67,843	41	69,938	34	56,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17	40,296	138	2,27,550	8	20,354	120	1,90,438
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30,667	...	...	19	25,153
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11,956	...	...	5	4,903
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,383	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6,940	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5,362	...	...	5	4,933
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,762	...	...	5	5,953
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,124	...	...	1	1,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,690	...	...	1	1,429
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	38,328	16	21,343	13	33,048	32	48,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,239	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	701	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18,364	...	...	7	9,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	23,663	26	25,387	23	20,529	23	19,615
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	2,057	36	2,875	34	4,066	56	5,212	34	3,782	55	5,301
3	225	...	...	4	415	1	98	3	190	3	326
...	...	...	...	1	1,348	37	49,392	...	...	19	22,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25,609	...	...	5	6,084
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	13,359	6	4,879	12	14,012	2	1,562
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,055
...	...	...	...	26	14,327	12	4,201	14	9,034	6	1,970
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	380	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,354	4	5,039	2	2,176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	17,376	6	6,849	11	13,571	3	4,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	15,811	12	16,017	18	22,460	16	20,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,047	...	...	...	...
86	8,461	56	7,324	170	18,345	152	17,952	210	21,112	179	19,559
19	1,209	7	393	29	1,783	11	572	25	1,394	15	1,010

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	1	155	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	19	27,966	20	27,485	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Snd ...	...	...	1	291	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	12	24,363	25	51,570	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	53	40,801	53	40,679	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	1	232	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
traits Settlements ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	3	3,812	2	3,033	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	1	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sumatra ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	37	46,903	67	90,892	...	...	1	109
		Sind ...	...	...	29	42,402	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	8	8,594	3	1,756	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1883-84 ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	473	7,35,368	500	7,62,725	...	...	1	109
		Sind ...	92	90,068	183	2,19,456	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	79	84,868	42	40,355	...	...	1	129
		Sind ...	...	...	3	1,243	...	...	...	...
Total, 1882-83 ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	419	6,25,343	453	6,65,254	1	109	...	...
		Sind ...	95	88,825	146	1,59,291	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Bombay ...	71	85,559	40	40,202	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	1	352	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	12	22,234	14	23,794	12	22,234	14	23,794
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	11	769	3	121	28	1,578	21	1,064
		Sind	30	1,173	31	1,255	46	1,846	58	2,729
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	500	20	3,412	27	4,532
		Sind	1	30	...	...	32	2,558	34	2,085
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	8	3,399	...	...	8	3,399	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	7	3,054	...	...	7	3,054
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	2,313	1	2,670
		Sind	...	...	1	1,142	...	...	1	1,142
	Sailing	Bombay	1	132	...	...	83	12,348	9	1,445
		Sind	...	...	...	...	46	3,999	11	681
Total, 1883-84	Steam	Bombay	33	53,039	34	54,595	82	1,54,529	84	1,62,252
		Sind	...	...	4	4,857	3	3,849	8	12,360
	Sailing	Bombay	31	6,969	21	5,507	243	42,672	190	32,067
		Sind	31	1,203	31	1,255	135	9,169	108	5,772
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	31	51,012	29	47,275	64	1,18,893	66	1,23,997
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,288
	Sailing	Bombay	19	3,976	21	4,032	237	39,008	195	28,977
		Sind	31	1,331	25	1,179	131	8,203	113	6,435

—*continued.*

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1883-84.				Grand Total, 1882-83.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	38	3	313	1	38	4	468	1	132	9	1,038
...	...	1	43	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	50,200	34	51,279	28	40,526	24	37,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	291	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	24,363	25	51,570	19	36,138	28	54,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	83	3	355	1	83	4	484	1	107	3	448
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	1,633	19	1,150	53	3,211	40	2,214	51	2,804	36	2,132
56	2,323	72	3,286	102	4,169	130	6,015	114	4,892	147	7,437
...	...	...	...	1	109	...	...	1	109	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	40,801	54	41,584	52	36,476	61	45,970
24	4,470	26	6,570	44	7,882	53	11,102	37	6,911	57	10,147
21	1,259	9	545	53	3,817	43	2,630	58	3,389	58	3,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	3,631	...	...	7	3,295	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3,812	2	3,033	1	1,339	1	1,164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	199	7	3,054	1	300	6	2,824
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20,420	4	8,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,470	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	38	49,216	69	93,671	18	13,622	52	59,769
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	43,544	1	1,047	30	40,015
27	4,347	5	399	118	25,289	17	3,600	133	18,822	27	5,328
9	914	4	313	55	4,913	15	994	80	6,571	27	1,827
...	...	...	...	555	8,89,897	585	9,25,086	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	95	93,917	191	2,31,816	...	...	...	...
187	21,089	148	18,986	509	1,48,629	381	91,537	...	...	...	...
108	5,928	93	4,580	243	15,097	204	11,595	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	7,44,345	519	7,89,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	88,825	148	1,61,579
243	27,120	178	21,452	...	...	...	...	551	1,51,687	413	90,631
149	8,233	137	7,535	...	...	...	...	280	16,436	251	14,322

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84.

Contries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	1	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	6	9,808	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	2	2,926	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	Bombay ...	5	5,976	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	2	2,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	Bombay ...	35	48,097	1	177	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	17	22,213	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	2	1,784	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,349	1	1,112	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	2	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	2,733	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	1,972	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	2,313	..	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,030
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	2,767	...	...	2	2,767	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	1,908	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	469
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160
			...	...	...	...	...	...	2	244

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1883-84.				Grand Total, 1882-83.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10,736	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	12,541	...	...	9	11,953	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,898	...	...	2	4,657	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	8,289	...	...	4	5,854	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,279	...	...	1	991	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,030	...	...	1	803
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	35	48,097	1	177	49	73,339	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	24,980	...	...	5	5,409	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,784	...	...	2	997	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,411	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,349	2	1,581	1	1,062	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160	1	118	8	573
2	43	2	143	2	43	4	387	1	47	4	237

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	6	6,893	8	13,483	...	...	...	...
		Sind	6	7,294	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,881	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,431	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,280	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	572	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	20	26,157	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	32	42,323	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	4,458	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1883-84	Steam	Bombay	74	99,516	13	19,084	...	...	...	...
		Sind	61	79,440	1	1,280	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	8	8,670	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	952	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	114	1,59,370	24	35,211	...	...	...	...
		Sind	25	30,302	2	1,215	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	8	8,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	352	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	2,663	...	...
		Sind	1	1,142	...	...	1	1,142	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	2	46	...	...	2	46
		Sind	...	...	1	34	...	...	3	102
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,664
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	797
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	217
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	328	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1883-84	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	9,617	4	1,716
		Sind	3	3,909	...	...	4	5,881	1	1,664
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	2	46	4	328	4	206
		Sind	...	...	1	34	...	...	13	1,143
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,249	1	2,038	1	1,249
		Sind	...	...	...	...	2	3,883	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	240	...	...	5	631	4	268
		Sind	1	51	3	43	1	51	6	179

—*continued.*

cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the
compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1883-84.				Grand Total, 1882-83.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	7	9,556	8	13,483	7	10,242	19	30,492
...	...	...	...	7	8,436	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,377	...	...	1	1,865	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,881	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	...	...	3	366
2	21	10	437	2	21	13	539	3	116	12	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,431	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,944	...	...	2	1,215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	146	...	...	9	943	...	...	2	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,536	1	1,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	572	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	26,157	2	217	35	45,686	3	2,628
...	...	...	...	32	42,323	...	...	14	17,245	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	4,786	...	...	6	3,190	...	...
...	...	7	643	...	...	7	643	1	352	17	1,573
...	...	...	...	78	1,09,133	17	20,800	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	65	85,321	2	2,944	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	8,998	4	206	...	...	...	...
4	64	20	1,369	6	1,016	33	2,512	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	1,61,408	25	36,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	34,185	2	1,215
...	...	7	671	...	...	...	...	13	9,581	11	939
3	112	29	2,034	...	...	...	...	5	515	35	2,213

D.—TRADE

(7.)—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and in the Province of Sind in the official year 1883-84,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Foreign.	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	16	22,185	19	25,471	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Bombay ...	151	113,595	158	129,972	...	...	...	...	16	1,872
Bombay	Sind ...	160	133,362	151	112,862	...	...	1	266	4	4,689
Madras	Bombay ...	74	127,616	69	109,508	13	2,204	9	1,431	14	630
	Sind ...	1	1,047	...	...	...	266	...	...	12	874
British Burmah ...	Bombay ...	22	32,049	6	7,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	437
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total. .	Bombay ...	263	295,445	252	272,085	13	2,204	9	1,431	30	2,502
	Sind ...	161	134,409	151	112,862	...	266	1	266	17	6,000
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	250	384,339	214	282,041	19	971	27	3,007	265	3,986
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British	Bombay ...	52	20,320	63	15,971	37	3,991	42	4,682	948	17,116
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	703
Total, 1883-84...	Bombay ...	565	700,104	529	570,097	69	7,166	78	9,120	1,243	23,604
	Sind ...	161	134,409	151	112,862	1	266	1	266	38	6,703
Total, 1882-83 .	Bombay ...	554	647,889	484	492,231	76	15,753	84	17,013	1,164	27,211
	Sind ...	138	122,566	129	106,466	...	...	...	...	32	2,840
In Ballast.											
From or To—											
Bengal...	Bombay ...	...	...	21	32,542	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	1	1,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Bombay ...	3	4,223	23	35,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Sind ...	26	37,837	5	6,031	...	...	...	...	1	948
Madras	Bombay ...	1	1,501	16	16,841	...	...	...	...	4	417
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah ...	Bombay ...	...	...	26	35,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total .	Bombay ...	4	5,724	86	119,566	...	...	...	...	4	417
	Sind ...	27	39,150	5	6,031	...	...	...	...	1	948
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	396	134,364	479	239,015	48	7,135	8	601	306	4,146
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49
Indian Ports not British	Bombay ...	26	4,688	6	4,392	16	1,900	2	164	223	4,363
	Sind ...	2	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	154
Total, 1883-84 ...	Bombay ...	426	144,776	571	362,973	64	9,035	10	765	533	8,926
	Sind ...	29	40,859	5	6,031	...	...	...	...	7	1,151
Total, 1882-83 ...	Bombay ...	390	136,278	541	393,121	70	14,109	60	13,012	324	5,134
	Sind ...	24	29,567	4	4,011	...	...	...	...	6	241

—*continued.*

Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the Totals of the year 1882-83.

Cleared.		Native Craft.				Total, 1883-84.				Total, 1882-83.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
4	3,823	...	...	6	714	16	22,185	29	30,008	39	60,162	25	27,635
...	...	1	84	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	1	1,289
4	4,729	348	34,557	271	29,924	515	150,024	433	164,625	477	144,624	468	160,282
18	2,218	283	29,069	353	36,287	447	167,120	523	151,633	472	158,799	474	145,549
45	3,784	2,938	102,828	1,781	73,236	3,039	233,278	1,904	187,959	3,000	198,815	1,917	174,767
5	608	67	6,027	10	643	81	8,214	15	1,251	53	4,569	6	744
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	32,049	6	7,134	18	25,052	5	5,518
...	..	...	...	...	...	1	437	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	12,336	3,286	137,385	2,058	103,874	3,592	437,536	2,372	389,726	3,534	428,653	2,415	368,202
23	2,826	351	35,180	363	36,930	530	175,855	538	152,884	525	163,368	481	147,582
355	4,717	78,492	974,540	73,364	917,949	79,026	1,363,836	73,960	1,207,714	77,481	1,278,306	69,127	1,074,044
...	...	695	16,368	670	15,989	695	16,368	670	15,989	822	19,936	821	19,781
772	17,138	8,378	214,328	5,843	169,952	9,415	255,755	6,720	207,743	9,183	262,849	6,681	196,244
12	565	666	24,174	1,001	35,042	687	24,877	1,013	35,607	654	25,269	1,036	37,484
1,180	34,191	90,156	1,326,253	81,265	1,191,775	92,033	2,057,127	83,052	1,805,183	...	...	...	...
35	3,391	1,712	75,722	2,034	87,961	1,912	217,100	2,221	204,480	...	...	...	...
909	25,714	88,404	1,278,955	76,746	1,103,532	...	...	...	...	90,198	1,969,808	78,223	1,638,490
27	5,146	1,831	83,167	2,182	93,235	...	...	...	...	2,001	208,573	2,338	204,847
3	4,210	...	...	1	56	...	...	25	36,808	3	3,475	50	78,377
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,313	...	...	...	...	2	2,397
1	948	11	565	11	510	14	4,788	35	36,634	6	1,871	50	32,094
3	352	4	172	15	903	31	38,957	23	7,286	38	30,666	8	1,890
22	979	245	4,580	1,262	38,552	250	6,498	1,300	56,372	150	8,135	1,095	48,288
3	214	...	...	7	564	...	...	10	778	...	...	10	614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	35,007	...	...	35	46,964
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	6,137	256	5,145	1,274	39,118	264	11,286	1,386	164,821	159	13,481	1,230	205,723
6	566	4	172	22	1,467	32	40,270	33	8,064	38	30,666	20	4,901
272	4,236	55,288	615,248	48,978	579,361	56,038	760,893	49,737	823,213	50,256	670,809	46,639	760,566
5	123	390	10,922	415	11,291	392	10,971	420	11,414	417	10,961	437	11,817
369	5,863	2,784	55,488	4,264	82,487	3,049	66,439	4,641	92,906	3,173	69,411	4,630	99,902
12	619	460	15,822	78	2,026	466	17,685	90	2,645	449	14,602	77	2,768
667	16,236	58,328	675,881	54,516	700,966	59,351	838,618	55,764	1,080,940	...	...	...	...
23	1,308	854	26.916	515	14,784	890	68,926	543	22,123	...		...	...
599	14,549	52,804	598,180	51,299	645,509	...	...	...	...	53,588	753,701	52,499	1,066,191
18	914	874	26,421	512	14,561	...	...	...	...	904	56,229	534	19,486

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8.)—Return showing the Quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1883-84.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	China.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.				Grand Total.
									From Bombay Presidency.			From other Ports.	
									From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April 1883 ...	305,146	105,724	73,930	134,919	25,935	144,451	33,402	45,379	802,010	...	802,010	66,876	868,886
May „ ...	382,176	147,980	123,924	103,401	51,961	185,460	36,044	65,587	1,016,515	...	1,016,515	80,018	1,096,533
June „ ...	310,508	63,131	26,635	39,311	48,669	69,465	29,755	16,768	479,892	....	479,892	124,350	604,242
July „ ...	132,558	5,341	15,275	24,219	.....	25,283	12,182	6,936	110,870	...	110,870	110,924	221,794
August „ ...	111,726	6,960	17,714	4,935	5,970	20,681	22,596	9,215	110,876	651	111,527	88,270	199,797
September „ ...	54,269	17,861	20,815	24,584	.....	35,275	6,916	8,120	91,082	...	91,082	76,758	167,840
October „ ...	129,143	25,296	15,725	7,536	.....	28,546	3,366	3,299	117,070	...	117,070	95,841	212,911
November „ ...	115,480	27,016	.....	5,633	.....	26,678	7,933	5,858	122,341	...	122,341	66,257	188,598
December „ ...	221,866	33,492	36,477	39,503	.....	64,499	20,658	15,894	289,038	...	289,038	143,351	432,389
January 1884 ...	276,818	54,407	12,257	114,420	.....	64,123	57,740	10,358	365,404	...	365,404	224,719	590,123
February „ ...	290,345	57,549	69,580	69,323	.....	112,091	44,979	20,444	471,992	...	471,992	192,319	664,311
March „ ...	354,564	55,406	46,240	100,367	.....	105,308	37,655	20,308	583,893	...	583,893	135,955	719,848
Total ...	2,684,599	600,163	458,572	668,151	132,535	881,860	313,226	228,166	4,560,983	651	4,561,634	1,405,638	5,967,272

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the year 1883-84.

Months.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.		Germany. Bremerhaven.		Germany. Hamburg.		Greece.		Holland.		Italy. Genoa.		Italy. Naples.		Italy. Venice.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1883 ..	262,522	67,32,466	105,724	25,81,008	73,381	18,30,186	16,537	4,08,225	107,007	27,41,548	11,375	3,28,100	25,935	6,09,360	..	..	2,625	75,000	..	..	97,786	24,46,818	15,575	3,78,800	29,484	7,48,920
May ,, ..	335,669	83,20,031	146,641	36,61,669	123,924	31,12,536	38,521	9,36,436	54,420	13,06,865	7,781	2,15,050	51,961	12,45,280	..	..	..	..	20,006	4,71,644	95,366	23,37,848	26,075	6,52,300	58,866	14,62,441
June ,, ..	228,429	55,74,161	60,849	15,68,835	23,450	5,79,525	..	..	37,859	9,48,727	1,050	27,000	48,669	11,81,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,500	4,16,500	2,625	66,550	38,115	9,36,307
July ,, ..	46,681	10,93,130	2,975	66,825	14,560	3,44,060	5,950	1,49,250	16,936	4,15,814	350	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,350	1,65,151	700	16,000	8,295	1,87,925
August ,, ..	54,243	11,30,518	6,335	1,42,250	17,539	3,87,774	..	..	525	12,000	2,100	49,450	..	..	5,970	1,56,650	..	..	..	..	4,200	96,600	1,225	30,550	4,690	1,03,340
September,, ..	21,577	4,73,342	13,790	3,28,396	19,142	4,65,290	..	..	9,100	2,11,025	525	11,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,660	2,30,815	3,150	74,800	10,815	2,50,000
October ,, ..	53,867	12,39,542	20,073	4,76,649	15,725	3,64,225	7,000	1,62,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,341	1,97,255	1,316	30,400	8,488	1,94,700
November,, ..	71,108	15,83,107	26,355	6,13,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,656	1,29,220	1,575	35,500	13,786	3,19,265
December ,, ..	130,104	29,63,658	28,537	6,52,564	34,335	7,81,775	1,050	25,325	24,003	5,80,408	1,032	23,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,972	7,08,902	11,725	2,70,825	16,891	3,88,465
January 1884 ..	154,192	35,91,520	54,005	12,65,780	11,186	2,57,350	5,775	1,40,000	68,124	16,21,754	1,689	40,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,231	4,76,188	..	..	26,751	6,27,017
February ,, ..	185,321	43,61,955	56,745	13,75,404	69,580	16,38,455	6,650	1,66,000	20,821	5,20,870	1,319	30,710	..	..	..	..	875	20,750	..	..	48,745	11,69,366	20,247	4,85,350	23,548	5,68,747
March ,, ..	284,232	75,43,960	55,138	13,90,404	43,414	10,85,985	5,250	1,41,775	66,026	16,96,752	1,401	34,150	..	..	..	..	175	5,500	..	..	47,257	11,51,758	17,290	4,17,500	24,587	6,23,305
Total ..	1,827,955	4,46,07,390	5,77,167	1,41,22,886	4,46,236	1,08,47,161	86,733	21,29,011	404,821	1,00,55,763	28,622	7,67,979	1,26,565	30,36,082	5,970	1,56,650	3,675	1,01,250	20,006	4,71,644	3,94,064	95,26,421	1,01,503	24,58,575	2,64,316	64,10,432

Months.	Norway.		Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Egypt. Port Said.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.		Mauritius.		Aden.		Arabia. Muskat.		China. Hongkong.		Mekran and Sonmiani.		Persia.		Victoria.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1883 ..	..	..	17,082	4,81,512	17,937	4,96,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	651	..	..	432	10,942	18,540	3,71,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	802,010	2,02,40,949
May ,, ..	..	..	12,250	3,46,500	24,430	6,86,640	..	..	..	..	75	750	84	1,014	..	..	..	..	20,445	4,17,407	1	30	..	..	..	..	1,016,515	2,51,74,441
June ,, ..	..	..	1,925	52,000	2,030	53,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	1,625	..	..	..	..	17,114	3,58,120	..	..	..	..	105	1,500	479,892	1,17,65,792
July ,, ..	..	..	1,625	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	1,502	..	..	..	..	5,269	1,05,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,870	25,93,190
August ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	1,329	..	..	78	390	13,802	2,75,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,876	23,86,736
September,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	585	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,153	64,684	..	..	..	..	105	1,500	91,082	21,12,337
October ,, ..	..	..	1,625	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	924	..	..	..	..	..	..	481	10,744	..	..	..	..	..	..	117,070	27,16,439
November ,, ..	..	..	650	16,000	1,750	40,550	..	..	..	..	257	1,982	117	755	..	..	20	200	945	20,633	..	..	..	..	122	1,575	122,341	27,61,889
December ,, ..	..	..	1,750	42,000	1,400	29,550	175	4,250	..	..	75	205	..	..	..	..	12	150	6,977	1,50,362	..	..	½	6	..	..	289,038	66,22,045
January 1884 ..	..	..	700	17,500	..	..	..	..	3	75	332	2,394	..	..	..	..	301	903	21,115	4,41,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	365,404	84,82,346
February ,, ..	..	..	4,550	1,21,675	3,850	87,350	..	..	..	..	181	1,231	..	..	14	395	..	..	29,518	6,16,000	..	..	..	..	28	596	471,992	1,11,64,854
March ,, ..	1,050	28,000	3,850	1,15,000	6,475	1,65,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	27,745	5,75,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	583,893	1,49,74,846
Total ..	1,050	28,000	46,007	12,72,187	57,872	15,58,715	175	4,250	3	75	1,139	8,071	779	6,876	14	395	848	12,625	1,65,102	34,08,219	1	30	½	6	360	5,171	4,560,983	11,09,95,864

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1883-84.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Proportion, 1883-84.		Proportion, 1882-83.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedabad	47,184	2,496	94·72	5·28	93·94	6·06
Ahmednagar	44,238	1,938	95·61	4·39	95·43	4·57
Belgaum	59,984	3,941	93·43	6·57	93·06	6·94
Broach	37,307	1,940	94·80	5·20	92·90	7·10
Dhárwár	58,051	2,659	95·42	4·58	96·17	3·83
Kaira and Rewa Kántha ...	53,949	3,548	93·45	6·55	93·44	6·56
Kaládgi	46,230	2,445	94·72	5·28	92·69	7·31
Kánara	51,187	4,400	91·41	8·59	92·66	7·34
Káthiáwár	29,497	1,451	95·09	4·91	94·18	5·82
Khándesh	1,13,643	4,027	96·46	3·54	96·46	3·54
Kolába	23,561	896	96·20	3·80	95·97	4·3
Kolhápur	19,953	1,222	93·88	6·12	91·94	8·06
Násik	67,123	3,216	95·21	4·79	95·21	4·79
Poona	89,170	4,484	94·08	5·02	94·84	5·16
Ratnágiri	1,31,642	3,089	97·66	2·34	97·23	2·77
Sátára	39,762	2,130	94·65	5·35	94·43	5·57
Sholápur	34,587	1,724	95·02	4·98	95·03	4·97
Surat	55,189	2,388	95·68	4·32	93·31	6·69
Thána	50,930	3,300	93·53	6·47	91·14	8·86
Total ...	10,53,187	51,294	95·13	4·87	94·64	5·36
Money Orders	13,596	411	96·98	3·02	97·07	2·93
Registered Letters... ...	16,425	3,013	81·66	18·34	79·66	20·34
Paid ... Letters ...	6,83,538	14,698	97·85	2·15	97·83	2·17
Paid ... Packets ...	20,744	389	98·13	1·87	98·89	1·11
Paid ... Parcels ...	1,191	56	95·30	4·70	96·56	3·44
Unpaid ... Letters ...	3,17,266	32,711	89·69	10·31	89·54	10·46
Unpaid ... Packets ...	14	1	92·86	7·14	96·30	3·70
Unpaid ... Parcels ...	413	15	96·37	3·63	95·51	4·49
Total ...	10,53,187	51,294	95·13	4·87	94·64	5·36

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(1.)—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1883-84.

Works.	Estimated Cost of construction.	Capital Outlay. Direct. During 1883-84.	Capital Outlay. Direct. To end of 1883-84.	Capital Outlay. Indirect. During 1883-84.	Capital Outlay. Indirect. To end of 1883-84.	Receipts during 1883-84. Water-rates, &c.	Receipts during 1883-84. Collected with Land Revenue.	Receipts during 1883-84. Total.	Working expenses during 1883-84, inclusive of Indirect charges Nos. 3 and 5.	Net Result excluding Interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net Result excluding Interest. Excess expenditure (deficit.)	Net Result excluding Interest. Rate per Cent. Of excess revenue.	Net Result excluding Interest. Rate per Cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charges during 1883-84.	Net Result including Interest. Excess revenue (surplus.)	Net Result including Interest. Excess expenditure (deficit,)	Net Result including Interest. Rate per Cent. Of excess revenue.	Net Result including Interest. Rate per Cent. Of excess expenditure.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
WORKS IN OPERATION.																		
Sind.																		
Desert Canal	13,17,200	77,581	10,19,650	1,669	36,201	15,186	94,826	1,10,012	30,657	79,355	..	7·52	..	39,234	40,121	..	3·80	..
Begári do.	16,82,141	88,562	14,71,792	1,906	44,507	31,170	1,68,715	1,99,885	74,411	1,25,474	..	8·28	..	57,100	68,374	..	4·51	..
Eastern Nára Works	53,45,065	2,66,625	40,42,636	5,686	1,59,923	21,936	1,60,093	1,82,029	78,526	1,03,503	..	2·46	..	1,56,373	..	52,870	..	1·26
Total, Sind	83,44,406	4,32,771	65,34,078	9,261	2,40,631	68,292	4,23,634	4,91,926	1,83,594	3,08,332	..	..	..	2,52,707	1,08,495	52,870	..	..
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Háthmati Canal	5,24,705	6,033	4,90,925	133	27,362	3,449	..	3,449	7,012	..	3,563	..	·69	19,516	..	23,079	..	4·45
Lower Panjhra River Works	3,65,538	..	4,08,935	—297	21,945	19,024	4,406	23,430	6,627	16,803	..	3·90	..	16,357	446	..	·10	..
Kadva River Works	5,35,034	1,32,161	5,18,434	2,893	23,979	6,732	594	7,326	5,927	1,399	..	·26	..	18,094	..	16,695	..	3·08
Pravara do. do. Lákh Canal	3,95,466	227	3,46,499	..	16,095	713	..	713	2,494	..	1,781	..	·49	18,355	..	15,636	..	4·31
Mutha Canals	56,65,892	54,056	57,29,116	3,181	2,11,559	1,58,339	..	1,58,339	66,133	92,206	..	1·55	..	2,28,083	..	1,35,877	..	2·29
Ekrúk Tank	13,34,930	2,663	12,17,769	87	1,04,945	9,528	..	9,528	16,616	..	7,088	..	·54	48,657	..	55,745	..	4·21
Krishna Canal	7,59,622	6,353	7,78,228	96	43,885	31,349	..	31,349	17,237	14,112	..	1·72	..	31,002	..	16,890	..	2·05
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	95,81,187	2,01,493	94,89,906	6,118	4,49,770	2,29,134	5,000	2,34,134	1,22,046	1,24,520	12,432	..	..	3,75,564	446	2,63,922	..	..
Total, Productive Public Works in operation	1,79,25,593	6,34,264	1,60,23,984	15,379	6,90,401	2,97,426	4,28,634	7,26,060	3,05,640	4,32,852	12,432	..	..	6,28,271	1,08,941	3,16,792	..	..
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.																		
WORKS IN OPERATION.																		
Sind.																		
Sukkur Canal	14,23,565	20,635	13,00,610	3,416	59,317	756	66,373	67,129	32,656	34,473	..	2·53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghár do.	4,80,261	..	4,15,537	..	25,440	5,020	5,26,959	5,31,979	1,44,082	3,87,897	..	87·96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meharabwah	68,546	15,414	65,636	431	1,840	263	14,365	14,628	12,623	2,005	..	2·97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alibhar Katcheri Canal	28,730	..	23,207	..	710	394	5,938	6,332	7,062	..	730	..	3·05	..	..	..	..	..
Marak Great do.	2,03,952	..	1,93,600	..	7,548	1,594	57,169	58,763	21,593	37,170	..	18·48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surfrazwah	1,24,680	..	1,18,559	..	6,121	1,203	16,285	17,488	12,865	4,623	..	3·70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuleli Canal	2,41,042	..	10,77,561	..	43,286	20,072	1,57,158	1,77,230	1,60,721	16,509	..	1·47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Sind	25,75,776	36,049	31,94,710	3,847	1,44,262	29,302	8,44,247	8,73,549	3,91,602	4,82,677	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Khári Cut	1,54,303	9,443	1,20,579	210	6,817	2,593	..	2,593	2,561	32	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartala Tank	75,040	329	47,935	9	19,535	1,867	..	1,867	160	1,707	..	2·53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jámda Canals	10,16,032	8,320	9,62,427	191	51,445	5,237	..	5,237	9,043	..	3,806	..	·38	..	..	..	..	..
Mhasvad Tank	1,39,439	2,704	1,22,140	75	9,417	1,054	..	1,054	886	168	..	·13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pravara River Works, Ojhár Canal	3,48,211	1,875	2,96,841	42	16,096	4,233	76	4,309	4,736	..	427	..	·14	..	..	..	..	..
Bhátodi Tank	3,77,227	151	3,50,037	—1	26,370	6,079	146	6,225	2,193	4,032	..	1·07	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mátoba do.	2,10,500	2,022	1,84,492	140	12,352	8,456	..	8,456	3,006	5,450	..	2·77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kásurdi do.	35,351	..	40,812	..	4,778	366	..	366	147	219	..	·48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirsuphal Tank	2,02,763	200	1,84,597	14	6,345	874	..	874	2,072	..	1,198	..	·63	..	..	..	..	..
Bhádaráli do.	2,20,083	206	1,93,916	3,549	12,764	680	..	680	1,730	..	1,050	..	·50	..	..	..	..	..
Koregaon do.	13,321	..	19,182	..	649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashti do.	7,51,186	34,657	6,81,013	44,406	67,761	1,185	..	1,185	6,584	..	5,399	..	·72	..	..	..	..	..
Rewári Canal	52,930	22	48,560	..	2,483	2,381	..	2,381	1,069	1,312	..	2·57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,40,447	30,285	5,68,606	456	40,537	3,637	..	3,637	4,614	..	977	..	·16	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Mán River Works	3,92,670	13,402	3,41,155	203	18,526	1,919	..	1,919	1,618	301	..	·08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikhli Canal	57,442	..	53,803	27	3,639	1,049	..	1,049	1,484	..	435	..	·76	..	..	..	..	..
Máini Tank	3,66,967	1,081	3,33,178	—149	21,156	3,525	..	35,25	3,636	..	111	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..
Kalála Canal	32,309	310	30,512	9	1,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dambal Tank	64,906	3,202	59,817	89	2,073	313	681	994	565	429	..	·69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madag do.	2,49,407	200	1,60,429	5	6,316	1,695	..	1,695	1,043	652	..	·39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mávinkop Tank	31,817	..	27,612	..	3,235	34	856	890	331	559	..	1·81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadikeri do.	9,238	..	8,915	..	364	1,819	1,866	3,685	565	3,120	..	33·62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	54,42,089	1,08,409	48,36,558	49,275	3,34,446	48,996	3,625	52,621	48,043	17,981	13,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Works in Operation	80,17,865	1,44,458	80,31,268	53,122	4,78,708	78,298	8,47,872	9,26,170	4,39,645	5,00,658	14,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Chankápur Tank	7,39,809	2,054	34,316	233	2,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parsul do.	1,64,552	50,614	58,595	1,163	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muchkundi do.	1,65,522	26,402	1,35,278	711	4,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgund do.	8,971	..	8,714	..	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medleri do	77,550	6,090	65,420	164	2,433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asundi do.	80,485	20,595	54,276	444	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Works under Construction.	12,36,889	1,05,755	3,56,599	2,715	11,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WORKS IN ABEYANCE.																		
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Pravara Valley Survey	4,568	..	4,672	..	742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pángaon Tank	1,08,649	—370	84,265	15,148	20,384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gokák Canal—Second Section	2,08,080	3,521	1,51,393	152	12,372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Works in Abeyance	3,21,297	3,151	2,40,330	15,300	33,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Works not classed as Productive	95,76,051	2,53,364	86,28,197	71,137	5,24,205	78,298	8,47,872	9,26,170	4,39,645	5,00,658	14,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS.																		
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Nira Canal	41,46,701	3,72,962	23,18,947	9,088	77,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhasvad Tank	19,24,811	3,71,532	12,83,726	7,085	35,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gokák Canal—First Section	3,99,525	1,01,946	3,64,872	2,495	10,916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works	64,71,047	8,46,440	39,67,545	18,668	1,23,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—Interest charges on account of works other than Productive Public Works omitted per Government of India's Circular No. IV. P. W., dated 1st May 1884, communicated in Government Resolution No. 223, dated 23rd idem.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference +or−	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference +or−	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department. Imperial	6,41,03,748	6,68,10,177	+27,06,429	2,13,70,580	2,26,14,613	+12,44,033	
Civil Department. Provincial	3,33,07,290	3,69,19,484	+36,12,194	3,20,18 319	3,39,53,182	+19,34,863	
Civil Department. Local	40,03,677	41,52,197	+1,48,520	21,52,451	21,65,958	+13,507	
Public Works Department. Irrigation, Imperial	3,44,003	4,18,158	+74,155	35,99,399	33,02,273	−2,97,126	
Public Works Department. Military Works, Imperial	95,733	1,19,119	+23,386	10,88,319	10,61,726	−26,593	
Public Works Department. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services, Imperial	....	.....	....	5,86,706	3,20,087	−2,66,619	
Public Works Department. Do. Provincial	7,06,821	7,02,690	−4,131	33,74,895	33,95,869	+20,974	
Public Works Department. Do. Local	17,868	17,834	−34	21,68,114	20,52,610	−1,15,504	
Public Works Department. State Railway	....	.....	....	1,11,887	....	−1,11,887	
Telegraph Department. Imperial	16,66,530	15,92,946	−73,584	21,32,059	18,00,639	−3,31,420	
Telegraph Department. Provincial	3,151	3,425	+274	11,102	55,779	+44,677	
Military Department	30,28,920	20,27,470	−10,01,450	3,06,62,547	2,49,29,798	−57,32,749	
Postal Department	19,61,903	20,81,133	+1,19,230	15,37,644	16,08,661	+71,017	
	10,92,39,644	11,48,44,633	+66,84,188 −10,79,199	10,08,14,022	9,72,61,195	+33,20,071 −68,81,898	
Net	....	....	+56,04,989	....	....	−35,52,827	
Surplus	....	....	....	8,425,622	1,75,88,438	....	

(2.)—Statement of the Principal Sources of Revenue of the Bombay Presidency, showing Gross Receipts Charges against each item, and the Net Receipts for 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Heads of Receipts.	1882-83.					1883-84.		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,71,72,847	87,68,425	2,84,04,422	65,20,295	2,18,84,127	3,98,26,048	1,01,11,115	2,97,14,933
Opium	2,39,56,688	79	2,39,56,609	6,028	2,39,50,581	2,51,05,356	38	2,51,05,318
Salt	1,36,44,950	1,03,976	1,35,40,974	12,07,555	1,23,33,419	1,38,01,528	68,221	1,37,33,307
Stamps	42,09,602	64,980	41,44,622	1,79,594	39,65,028	42,70,762	75,140	41,95,622
Excise	70,09,548	3,65,504	66,44,044	1,95,797	64,48,247	77,68,064	1,89,437	75,78,627
Customs	17,83,146	2,15,413	15,67,733	6,11,088	9,56,645	18,43,591	99,680	17,43,911
Assessed Taxes	12,59,865	50,323	12,09,542	19,861	11,89,681	12,65,741	36,945	12,28,796
Forest	20,90,353	16,284	20,74,069	12,62,486	8,11,583	25,03 100	19,541	24,83,559
Tributes	8,75,023	....	8,75,023	....	8,75,023	9,03,904	....	9,03,904
Mint	12,35,615	600	12,35,015	3,61,521	8,70,494	5,30,153	....	5,30,153
Interest	18,02,926	....	18,02,926	*11,53,054	6,49,872	33,43,717	....	33,43,717
Total	9,50,40,563	95,85,584	8,54,54,979	1,15,20,279	7,39,34,700	10,11,61,964	1,06,00,117	9,05,61,847

Heads of Receipts.	1883-84—*continued.*		1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	67,57,455	2,29,57,478	4,67,865	83,00,560	87,68,425	16,87,065	84,24,050	1,01,11,115
Opium	9,263	2,50,96,055	79	..	79	38	....	38
Salt	11,56,573	1,25,76,734	1,03,976	..	1,03,976	68,221	....	68,221
Stamps	1,93,948	40,01,674	64,980	..	64,980	75,140	....	75,140
Excise	1,94,635	73,83,992	3,65,504	..	3,65,504	1,89,437	....	1,89,437
Customs	5,65,668	11,78,243	2,15,413	..	2,15,413	99,680	....	99,680
Assessed Taxes	19,929	12,08,867	50,323	..	50,323	36,945	....	36,945
Forest	14,93,426	9,90,433	16,284	..	16,284	19,541	....	19,541
Tributes	....	9,03,904	....	..	....	....	....	....
Mint	3,33,567	1,96,586	600	..	600	....	....	....
Interest	*7,66,236	25,77,431	....	..	....	....	....	....
Total	1,14,90,750	7,90,71,097	12,85,024	83,00,560	95,85,584	21,76,067	84,24,050	1,06,00,117

* This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of collections.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of this Presidency, excluding Collections of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Heads of Service.	1882-83.					1883-84.				
	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Registration	2,47,773	3,523	2,51,296	2,83,448	—32,152	2,82,830	2,882	2,85,712	3,34,699	—48,987
Post Office	88,658	....	88,658	....	88,658	90,123	....	90,123	....	90,123
General Administration ..	16,76,973	....	16,76,973	....	16,76,973	17,33,005	....	17,33,005	....	17,33,005
Law and Justice	50,70,947	40,053	51,11,000	7,18,825	43,92,175	50,41,197	33,369	50,74,566	6,26,198	44,48,368
Police	44,43,065	186	44,43,251	2,28,900	42,14,351	46,91,045	15	46,91,060	5,03,720	41,87,340
Marine	32,952	....	32,952	45,940	—12,988	56,078	....	56,078	47,624	8,454
Education	11,45,139	57	11,45,196	2,49,922	8,95,274	11,34,908	6,607	11,41,515	2,61,914	8,79,601
Ecclesiastical	3,48,550	....	3,48,550	....	3,48,550	3,41,360	....	3,41,360	....	3,41,360
Medical	11,95,759	10,237	12,05,996	59,288	11,46,708	12,29,723	24	12,29,747	63,901	11,65,846
Political	7,65,894	....	7,65,894	....	7,65,894	6,80,096	....	6,80,096	....	6,80,096
Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,17,431	....	2,17,431	17,173	2,00,258	2,26,050	7	2,26,057	14,087	2,11,970
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	7,072	....	7,072	....	7,072	4,342	....	4,342	....	4,342
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	15,75,397	....	15,75,397	4,63,612	11,11,785	12,56,185	2,358	12,58,543	5,03,172	7,55,371
Stationery and Printing ..	5,62,352	5,498	5,67,850	63,736	5,04,114	6,26,740	7	6,26,747	40,254	5,86,493
Miscellaneous	2,87,042	30,428	3,17,470	2,02,409	1,15,061	2,08,480	18,781	2,27,261	1,01,879	1,25,382
Famine Relief	11,801	....	11,801	....	11,801	44,096	....	44,096	....	44,096
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	1,00,413	....	1,00,413	9,511	90,902	53,117	....	53,117	7,042	46,075
Exchange on Transactions with London	1,44,31,030	....	1,44,31,030	2,18,755	1,42,12,275	1,64,12,976	....	1,64,12,976	1,36,125	1,62,76,851
Total ..	3,22,08,248	89,982	3,22,98,230	25,61,519	2,97,36,711	3,41,12,351	64,050	3,41,76,401	25,40,615	3,15,35,786

(4.)—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts of 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.						B. compared with A.		Remarks.
	1882-83.			1883-84.			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total A.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total B.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Opening Balance ..	....	56,67,872	....	....	41,68,931	....	....	....	
CIVIL RECEIPTS.									
I.—Land Revenue	1,28,42,579	2,39,93,977	3,68,36,556	1,25,06,547	2,68,77,995	3,93,84,542	25,47,986	....	
II.—Opium	2,39,56,688	....	2,39,56,688	2,51,01,569	....	2,51,01,569	11,44,881	....	
III.—Salt	1,35,79,303	65,647	1,36,44,950	1,37,36,562	64,944	1,38,01,506	1,56,556	....	
IV.—Stamps	21,04,801	21,04,801	42,09,602	21,35,381	21,35,381	42,70,762	61,160	....	
V.—Excise	35,04,774	35,04,774	70,09,548	38,86,442	38,86,442	77,72,884	7,63,336	....	
VII.—Customs	17,26,215	56,932	17,83,147	17,96,380	49,152	18,45,532	62,385	....	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,29,933	6,29,932	12,59,865	6,32,870	6,32,870	12,65,740	5,875	....	
IX.—Forest	10,45,176	10,45,177	20,90,353	12,51,550	12,51,550	25,03,100	4,12,747	....	
X.—Registration	1,41,724	1,41,724	2,83,448	1,67,350	1,67,349	3,34,699	51,251	....	
XI.—Tributes from Native States ..	8,75,023	....	8,75,023	9,03,904	....	9,03,904	28,881	....	
XIV.—Mint	12,35,614	....	12,35,614	5,30,153	....	5,30,153	....	7,05,461	
XV.—Law and Justice ..	....	7,18,825	7,18,825	....	6,26,198	6,26,198	....	92,627	
XVI.—Police	....	2,28,900	2,28,900	....	5,03,720	5,03,720	2,74,820	....	
XVII.—Marine	....	45,940	45,940	....	47,624	47,624	1,684	....	
XVIII.—Education	....	2,49,922	2,49,922	....	2,61,914	2,61,914	11,992	....	
XIX.—Medical	....	59,288	59,288	....	63,901	63,901	4,613	....	
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	....	17,173	17,173	....	13,515	13,515	....	3,658	
XXI.—Interest	17,42,109	60,817	18,02,926	32,89,226	54,853	33,44,079	15,41,153	....	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,53,583	1,10,028	4,63,611	3,85,033	1,14,139	4,99,172	35,561	....	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	....	63,736	63,736	83	49,248	49,331	....	14,405	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	29,935	1,72,474	2,02,409	43,043	58,836	1,01,879	....	1,00,530	
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	3,36,291	....	3,36,291	4,44,084	....	4,44,084	1,07,793	....	
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—									
In charge of Civil Officers ..	....	9,511	9,511	....	7,043	7,043	....	2,468	
Contribution from Local Funds	....	27,712	27,712	....	52,810	52,810	25,098	....	
Total Civil Heads ..	6,41,03,748	3,33,07,290	9,74,11,038	6,68,10,177	3,69,19,484	10,37,29,661	72,37,772	9,19,149	
DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.									
XIII.—Telegraph	....	3,151	....	....	3,425	....	....	....	
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—									
In charge of Public Works Officers	....	7,06,821	....	....	7,02,690	....	....	....	
Total Departmental Heads ..	....	7,09,972	7,09,972	....	7,06,115	7,06,115	....	....	
Total Revenue and Receipts ..	6,41,03,748	3,40,17,262	9,81,21,010	6,68,10,177	3,76,25,599	10,44,35,776	....	....	
Extraordinary Receipts on account of Bombay Civil Fund transferred	88,12,322	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	....	3,96,85,134	....	....	4,17,94,530	....	....	....	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(5.)—Comparative Statement of Civil Expenditure, 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. 1882-83. Imperial.	1882-83. Provincial.	1882-83. A.—Total.	1883-84. Imperial.	1883-84. Provincial.	1883-84. B.—Total.	B. compared with A. Increase.	B. compared with A. Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Expenditure.									
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,801	....	2,801	7,475	....	7,475	4,674	....	
2. Interest on other obligations	11,53,054	....	11,53,054	7,63,270	....	7,63,270	....	3,89,784	
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	6,25,040	6,62,907	12,87,947	3,42,923	17,85,097	21,28,020	8,40,073	....	
4. Assignments and Compensations ..	6,12,890	67,83,158	73,96,048	6,16,567	69,53,728	75,70,295	1,71,217	....	
5. Land Revenue	....	65,20,264	65,20,264	....	67,52,288	67,52,288	2,32,024	....	
6. Opium	6,028	....	6,028	9,263	....	9,263	3,235	....	
7. Salt	6,08,551	5,99,004	12,07,555	5,17,321	6,24,861	11,42,182	....	65,373	
8. Stamps	89,797	89,797	1,79,594	96,974	96,974	1,93,948	14,354	....	
9. Excise	97,899	97,898	1,95,797	96,973	96,972	1,93,945	....	1,852	
11. Customs	....	6,11,088	6,11,088	....	5,65,668	5,65,668	....	45,420	
12. Assessed Taxes	9,931	9,930	19,861	9,964	9,965	19,929	68	....	
13. Forests	6,31,243	6,31,243	12,62,486	7,46,571	7,46,571	14,93,142	2,30,656	....	
14. Registration	1,23,886	1,23,887	2,47,773	1,41,415	1,41,415	2,82,830	35,0 7	....	
15. Post Office	....	88,658	88,658	....	89,745	89,745	1,087	....	
17. Mint	3,64,139	....	3,64,139	3,33,567	....	3,33,567	....	30,572	
18. General Administration	4,62,649	12,14,324	16,76,973	4,33,630	12,45,274	17,28,904	51,981	....	
19. Law and Justice	....	50,70,947	50,70,947	....	50,75,457	50,75,457	4,510	....	
20. Police	37,876	44,05,189	44,43,065	36,228	46,55,876	46,92 104	2,49,619	....	
21. Marine	....	32,952	32,952	....	70,515	70,515	37,563	....	
22. Education	....	11,45,140	11,45,140	....	11,42,515	11,42,515	....	2,625	
23. Ecclesiastical	3,48,550	....	3,48,550	3,41,360	....	3,41,360	....	7,190	
24. Medical	....	11,95,760	11,95,760	....	12,29,747	12,29,747	33,987	....	
25. Political	7,62,932	2,962	7,65,894	6,82,605	1,592	6,84,197	....	81,697	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,639	1,49,793	2,17,432	60,783	1,58,171	2,18,954	1,522	....	
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ..	9,04,512	....	9,04,512	9,08,919	....	9,08,919	4,407	....	
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	7,072	....	7,072	4,342	....	4,342	....	2,730	
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	4,15,369	11,60,028	15,75,397	87,280	11,71,284	12,58,564	....	3,16,833	
30. Stationery and Printing	20,565	5,41,787	5,62,352	31,459	5,75,700	6,07,159	44,807	....	
31. Miscellaneous	29,366	2,57,675	2,87,041	18,845	2,09,291	2,28,136	....	58,905	
32. Famine Relief	....	11,801	11,801	....	44,096	44,096	32,295	....	
46. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—									
In charge of Civil Officers	....	1,00,413	1,00,413	....	53,117	53,117	....	47,296	
Exchange on Transactions with London	1,39,88,791	....	1,39,88,791	1,62,76,879	....	1,62,76,879	22,88,088	....	
Contribution to Local	....	5,11,714	5,11,714	....	4,57,263	4,57,263	....	54,451	
Total Civil Heads ..	2,13,70,580	3,20,18,319	5,33,88,899	2,26,14,613	3,39,53,182	5,65,67,795	42,83,624	11,04,728	
Departmental Heads.									
16. Telegraph	....	11,102	....	....	55,779	....	....	....	
40. State Railway	....	1,11,887	....	....	....	....	....	....	
46. Civil Buildings—									
In charge of Public Works Officers	....	33,74,895	....	....	35,95,869	....	....	....	
Total, Departmental Heads ..	....	34,97,884	34,97,884	....	36,51,648	36,51,648	....	....	
Total, Expenditure ..	2,13,70,580	3,55,16,203	5,68,86,783	2,26,14,613	3,76,04,830	6,02,19,443	....	....	
Reduction of Debt ..	63,42,000	....	63,42,000	....	....	....	....	....	
Closing Balance ..	....	41,68,931	....	....	41,89,700	....	....	....	
	....	3,96,85,134	....	....	4,17,94,530	....	....	....	

(6.)—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance heads for 1883-84.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt incurred—			Remittance—		
Stock Notes	44,194	1,056	Other Local Remittances	12,74,29,944	12,77,24,387
Unfunded Debt—			Other Departmental Accounts ...	1,10,17,200	1,49,37,668
Special Loans	.....	.....	Foreign Remittances	6,61,32,622	2,93,84,125
Deposits of Service Funds	1,08,039	45,426	Accounts between Civil and other Departments—		
Savings Bank Deposits	55,95,686	60,65,122	Post Office	47,13,953	46,88,784
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Telegraph	15,93,648	18,56,418
Unspent Balances of Local Government	19,86,239	22,33,504	Marine	1,44,234	17,18,150
Excluded Local Funds	17,17,070	16,96,167	Guaranteed Railways	5,30,03,521	2,33,90,158
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,25,30,834	1,22,08,280	Military	17,49,682	2,05,48,734
Advances	32,34,102	26,78,259	Public Works	56,23,500	2,28,82,522
Suspense Accounts	74,283	13,74,554	Remittance Account between England and India	13,43,420	7,922
Miscellaneous	3,54,70,730	3,45,65,673	Secretary of State's Bills drawn ...	8,36,92,000	15,73,54,572
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	6,29,838	3,20,534	Total ...	41,78,34,739	46,56,82,015

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(I.)—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FIN

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

DEDUCTION ON ACCOUNT O

District.	Gross Land Revenue.		Shares of Revenue (Amal) collected by the sharers direct.		[Political Ináms.		Personal Ináms.		Devasthán and Dharmádáy Ináms.		Vatan Ináms which have been brought under the Vatan Settlement.		Free by special agreement, including Hari-Kosha.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84..	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13a.	13b.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	19,85,630	19,95,900	..	..	31,893	31,893	4,30,555	4,30,504	30,627	30,633	4,447	4,446	..	..
Kaira	27,53,995	27,56,484	..	..	2,131	2,131	6,63 254	6,64,203	33,724	33,722	16,331	16,365	..	..
Panch Mahals ..	4,00,477	4,17,011	..	..	..	1,460	53,098	53,600	11,312	13,372	20,096	20,202	..	..
Broach	28,45,779	28,61,066	..	..	..	..	4,38,154	4,35,399	23,875	23,908	22,575	22,566	..	..
Surat	27,56,392	27,58,452	..	..	3,727	3,727	2,83,775	2,83,918	20,843	20,843	20,140	20,142	..	..
Thána	13,11,726	13,28,564	..	..	..	..	85,149	85,511	9,437	9,671	4,933	8,408	..	..
Total ..	1,20,53,999	1,21,17,467	..	..	37,751	39,211	19,53,985	19,53,135	1,29,818	1,32,149	88,522	92,119	..	..
Central Division.														
Poona	15,60,588	15,64,104	..	..	47,797	48,736	1,29,642	1,32,372	54,743	54,745	21,403	20,905	..	..
Ahmednagar ..	17,02,565	16,99,389	..	..	54,605	53,953	1,46,817	1,47,268	80,332	80,497	18,627	18,652	..	..
Sátára	23,50,627	23,49,422	4,841	4,841	56,973	53,956	3,96,218	3,96,217	75,842	77,416	98,617	98,900	..	..
Sholápur	12,09,090	11,92,843	..	..	12,852	12,417	56,616	56,942	8,626	11,653	32,562	32,877	..	..
Khándesh	35,52,219	35,99,671	..	..	31,637	31,477	77,613	78,047	13,308	13,342	22,520	22,823	..	..
Násik	17,10,096	17,29,705	..	..	60,546	60,620	96,608	97,244	13,262	13,185	20,693	20,647	..	..
Total ..	1,20,85,185	1,21,45,134	4,841	4,841	2,63,408	2,61,159	9,03,514	9,08,090	1,96,113	2,00,838	2,14,422	2,14,804	..	..
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	18,36,291	18,33,197	..	..	27,425	27,757	1,80,014	1,80,079	37,377	37,349	1,37,263	1,37,294	..	..
Dhárwar	29,48,992	29,59,540	..	..	18,346	18,243	1,84,466	1,84,381	66,598	65,966	80,552	80,504	..	..
Kaládgi	16,08,445	16,19,655	..	..	30,070	29,506	37,637	86,044	27,459	25,305	99,396	99,318	..	..
Kánara	9,85,772	9,95,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,051	5,050	....	.. ..	..	..
Ratnágiri	9,27,993	9,73,433	..	..	2,067	2,063	54,382	524	14,095	14,267	379	378	..	..
Kolába	10,20,175	10,25,940	..	..	11,016	12,127	54,370	56,080	12,355	12,369	3,257	3,266	..	..
Total ..	93,27,668	94,12,717	..	..	88,924	89,796	5,60,869	5,61,708	1,62,945	1,60,306	3,20,847	3,20,760	..	..
Sind.														
Upper Sind Frontier ..	4,59,784	4,49,856	335	354	8,329	8,887	..	..	..	..	....	....	14	35
Hyderabad ..	15,60,358	14,61,685	3,632	2,023	1,93,686	1,87,456	3,326	3,209	111	105	....	....	1,843	1,788
Shikárpur	23,76,413	21,56,827	20,605	20,006	83,598	84,535	4,748	4,669	20,307	23,683	....	....	829	795
Karáchi	9,65,314	9,06,957	..	..	55,892	55,323	17,639	17,993	82	82	....	....	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	2,55,253	3,03,257	..	..	1,153	1,123	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
Total ..	56,17,122	52,78,582	24,022	22,383	3,42,658	3,37,324	25,713	25,871	20,500	2,3870	....	....	2,686	2,618
Grand Total ..	3,90,83,974	3,89,53,900	28,863	27,224	7,32,741	7,27,490	34,44,081	34,48,804	5,09,376	5,17,163	6,23,791	6,27,683	2,686	2,618

District.	REMAINDER, BEING GOVERNMENT REVENUE—*continued.*												Irrigation Department Revenue which is credited to Public Works Department.	
	Sale Proceeds of Grass Preserves.		Land liable to floods and sold annually by auction.		Fees for Revenue Processes and Notice Fees.		Irrigation Revenue.		Miscellaneous.		Total.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	33a.	33b.	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	36,292	35 878	8,619	8,353	447	285	..	..	45,439	58,326	14,48,292	14,58,615	....	....
Kaira	12,352	12,369	2,799	1,595	416	986	..	..	22,487	24,799	19,75,478	19,76,974	....	....
Panch Mahals ..	2,442	2,400	..	..	475	343	..	..	14,832	9,751	2,76,035	2,74,384	....	....
Broach	3,788	4,307	38,406	40,168	360	1,008	..	..	23,570	31,107	22,33,320	22,51,430	....	....
Surat	12,324	12,166	6,268	5,604	1,630	3,047	..	..	43,325	50,385	23,38,169	23,40,133	....	....
Thána	3,271	3,094	165	107	2,100	2,490	..	..	49,338	60,855	11,95,326	12,10,687	....	....
Total ..	70,469	70,214	56,257	55,827	5,428	8,159	..	..	1,98,991	2,35,223	94,66,620	95,12,223	....	....
Central Division.														
Poona	5,128	4,440	659	741	2,562	1,734	86,712	68,716	34,260	35,753	12,41,745	12,41,132	86,712	68,716
Ahmednagar ..	6,515	6,706	164	133	2,959	3,063	10,408	7,963	4,927	10,763	14,05,906	14,02,509	10,408	7,963
Sátára	6,616	6,692	817	750	628	814	35,870	37,291	18,701	17,101	15,91,452	15,91,313	35,870	37,291
Sholápur	8,750	9,285	586	623	962	919	10,219	10,777	31,394	5,909	10,61,792	10,49,000	10,219	10,777
Khándesh ..	11,009	10,437	4,352	4,372	746	2,483	19,109	20,417	34,659	47,082	32,31,710	32,78,290	19,109	20,417
Násik	4,923	5,492	167	93	1,192	2,898	5,700	5,572	17,406	34,822	14,31,317	14,67,622	5,700	5,572
Total ..	42,941	43,052	6,744	6,712	9,049	11,901	1,68,018	1,50,736	1,41,346	1,51,430	99,63,922	1,00,29,866	1,68,018	1,50,736
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	16,361	18,008	..	..	198	630	1,819	1,669	14,576	12,117	12,97,009	12,99,680	1,819	1,669
Dhárwár	25,192	14,664	..	..	1,920	1,431	2,841	2,497	17,310	32,595	24,07,849	24,29,259	2,841	2,497
Kaládgi	6,634	9,459	332	385	478	913	139	141	19,769	20,784	12,25,301	12,40,480	139	141
Kánara	3,441	7,377	..	..	831	656	..	..	4,815	5,557	9,80,722	9,90,902	....	....
Ratnágiri	402	503	..	..	1,060	1,343	..	..	8,491	17,083	8,47,667	8,9 ,807	....	....
Kolába	694	647	..	..	2,222	1,292	..	..	19,043	23,877	9,36,722	9,39,631	....	....
Total ..	52,724	50,658	332	385	6,709	6,265	4,799	4,307	84,004	1,12,013	76,95,270	77,92,750	4,799	4,307
Sind.														
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	..	..	..	244	240	2,632	308	9,924	11,721	4,50,901	4,40,412	2,632	308
Hyderabad ..	1,843	1,728	..	..	4,320	2764	30,712	30,021	22,088	22,482	13,53,391	12,82,931	30,712	30,021
Shikárpur	8	..	..	..	5,168	6,529	6,228	8,234	29,273	36,173	22,44,270	20,20,934	6,228	8,234
Karáchi	16,010	15,825	1,136	368	1,146	1,080	4,280	4,386	34,623	41,668	8,90,437	8,32,329	4,280	4,386
Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	361	21,530	32,068	2,51,150	2,99,134	150	361
Total ..	17,861	17,553	1,136	368	10,875	10,613	44,002	43,310	1,17,438	1,44,112	51,90,149	48,55,740	44,002	43,310
Grand Total ..	1,83,995	1,81,477	64,469	63,292	32,061	36,938	2,16,819	1,98,353	5,41,779	6,42,778	3,23,15,961	3,21,90,579	2,16,819	1,98,353

FINANCE—*continued.*

ANCE. (I.)—LAND REVENUE.

actual Realizations in the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

ALIENATIONS.								REMAINDER, BEING GOVERNMENT REVENUE.					
Inám of Táluka Service Vatandárs whose services have been retained.		Allowance of Village Servants useful to Government.		Allowance of Village Servants useful to Village Community.		Total Ináms.		Revenue proper, being Assessment on Khálsa Lands.		Judi or Quit-rent on Alienated Lands.		Sale Proceeds of Permanent Occupancy.	
1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	32,235	32,235	7,581	7,574	5,37,338	5,37,285	11,90,817	11,88,978	1,62,620	1,62,554	4,058	5,141
..	..	55,625	55,643	7,453	7,456	7,78,518	7,79,510	13,72,827	13,73,733	5,58,034	5,56,918	6,563	6,574
12,363	21,555	23,050	23,703	4,526	8,735	1,24,445	1,42,627	2,27,290	2,29,080	28,170	30,072	2,826	2,738
..	..	88,315	88,246	39,546	39,517	6,12,455	6,09,636	19,28,433	19,30,644	2,31,429	2,30,766	7,334	13,430
..	..	65,376	65,343	24,362	24,346	4,18,223	4,18,319	21,25,953	21,18,973	1,45,012	1,44,858	3,657	5,100
3,354	..	12,356	13,071	1,171	1,206	1,16,400	1,17,867	11,01,462	11,01,673	36,092	37,569	2,798	4,899
15,717	21,555	2,76,947	2,78,241	84,639	88,834	25,87,379	26,05,244	79,46,782	79,42,181	11,61,357	11,62,737	27,336	37,882
..	..	62,187	63,120	3,071	3,095	3,18,843	3,22,973	10,25,548	10,40,893	85,612	78,438	1,264	10,417
..	..	41,412	41,439	4,866	5,069	2,96,659	2,96,878	12,64,036	12,63,064	1,05,276	1,05,750	11,621	5,077
70	70	1,11,347	1,11,498	15,266	15,219	7,59,174	7,58,110	11,92,047	11,93,618	3,31,068	3,32,622	5,710	2,425
751	750	33,854	26,086	3,037	3,117	1,47,298	1,43,842	9,11,011	9,43,769	48,810	57,189	50,060	20,529
1,664	1,667	1,58,402	1,58,671	15,364	15,354	3,20,508	3,21,381	29,93,777	30,14,863	1,46,025	1,48,817	22,033	32,819
197	197	78,755	71,770	8,720	8,421	2,78,781	2,72,084	13,20,081	13,33,262	73,615	80,117	8,203	4,766
2,682	2,684	4,85,957	4,72,584	50,324	50,268	21,21,263	21,15,268	87,06,500	87,89,469	7,90,431	8,00,533	98,891	76,033
..	..	1,43,967	1,42,797	13,236	13,242	5,39,282	5,38,518	8,90,605	8,92,865	3,70,426	3,71,540	3,024	2,850
..	..	1,67,579	1,57,758	23,601	23,338	5,41,142	5,30,290	18,43,219	18,50,102	5,10,532	5,19,269	6,835	8,692
..	..	1,25,877	1,25,665	12,694	12,736	3,83,143	3,79,174	9,55,932	9,66,247	2,31,494	2,31,342	10,523	11,209
..	..	....	....	..	..	5,051	5,050	9,67,771	9,72,757	19	19	3,845	4,536
8,363	8,347	851	865	190	182	80,327	80,626	8,20,957	8,56,921	16,631	16,796	126	161
927	923	1,528	1,544	..	..	83,453	86,309	8,34,025	8,92,225	27,210	19,105	3,528	2,485
9,290	9,270	4,39,802	4,28,629	49,721	49,498	16,32,398	16,19,967	63,62,509	64,31,117	11,56,312	11,58,071	27,881	29,933
155	168	....	....	..	..	8,883	9,444	4,40,613	4,28,144	123	307	....	....
4,369	4,173	....	....	..	..	2,06,967	1,98,754	12,71,255	11,87,665	36,727	34,831	17,158	13,461
2,656	2,205	....	....	..	..	1,32,143	1,35,893	21,91,769	19,47,423	8,736	10,845	9,316	19,964
1,264	1,230	....	....	..	..	74,877	74,628	8,34,526	7,64,821	....	802	2,996	7,765
2,950	3,000	....	....	..	..	4,103	4,123	2,29,620	2,67,066	....	....	....	....
11,394	10,776	....	....	..	..	4,26,973	4,22,842	49,67,783	45,95,119	45,586	46,785	29,470	41,190
39,082	4,42,805	12,02,706	11,79,454	1,84,684	1,88,600	67,68,018	67,63,321	2,79,83,574	2,77,57,886	31,53,686	31,68,126	1,83,588	1,85,038

DEDUCT REMISSIONS ON NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

Introduction of Revision Survey.		Failure of Crops.		Poverty, Death and Desertion.		Accidents, Locusts, Fire, Flood, &c.		Other Causes.		Total Remissions.		Total Deductions on account of Irrigation Revenue and Remissions.	
1882-83	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	....	..	..	175	156	....	27	1,468	1,536	1,643	1,719	1,643	1,719
1,178	....	..	..	..	24	136	170	996	1,009	2,310	1,203	2,310	1,203
..	....	..	..	441	294	130	7	1,302	571	1,873	872	1,873	872
..	....	..	..	684	189	5,831	6,390	8	312	6,523	6,891	6,523	6,891
478	....	..	..	231	60	2,766	3,425	865	413	4,340	3,898	4,340	3,898
152	150	..	..	67	126	.. ..	.. ..	542	....	761	276	761	276
1,808	150	..	..	1,598	849	8,863	10,019	5,181	3,841	17,450	14,859	17,450	14,859
1,07,445	36,697	..	..	149	38	....	....	1,057	769	1,08,651	37,504	1,95,363	1,06,220
52,377	23,567	..	..	49	10	1,12,417	....	....	5	1,64,842	23,582	1,75,250	31,545
601	90	118	..	2	....	1,272	....	308	1,514	2,301	1,605	38,171	38,896
..	....	..	..	..	.. ..	....	.....	2,46,452	908	2,46,452	908	2,56,671	11,685
..	201	..	..	2,020	1,754	28,764	181	1,151	2,500	31,935	4,636	51,044	25,053
2,32,401	22,130	20	58	26	231	2,481	39,920	4,897	677	2,39,825	63,616	2,45,525	69,188
3,92,823	83,285	138	58	2,246	2,033	1,44,934	40,101	2,53,865	6,373	7,94,006	1,31,851	9,62,024	2,82,587
24,272	24,249	..	..	42	25	17	....	239	416	24,570	24,690	26,389	26,359
4,44,019	165	13	..	30	320	....	....	132	393	444,194	878	4,47,035	3,375
..	....	..	..	544	38	1	....	79,174	176	79,719	214	79,858	355
15,130	14,903	32	93	280	248	742	514	73,669	72,141	89,852	87,899	89,852	87,899
9,779	44	..	..	..	....	52	433	613	625	10,444	1,102	10,444	1,102
..	13	..	50	5	....	372	10,234	....	....	377	10,297	377	10,297
4,93,200	39,374	45	143	901	631	1,183	11,181	1,53,827	73,751	649,156	1,25,080	6,53,955	1,29,387
..	....	..	4,740	..	....	13	....	....	7	13	4,747	2,645	5,055
..	....	157	..	..	....	25,775	105	1,089	1,337	27,021	1,442	57,733	31,463
..	....	42	..	113	36	71,647	26,498	3,996	2,767	75,798	29,301	82,026	37,535
..	....	..	..	265	71	1,29,041	81,901	1,061	1,950	1,30,367	83,922	1,34,647	88,308
..	....	289	..	..	....	13,401	2,119	....	68	1,36,90	2,187	13,840	2,548
..	....	488	4,740	377	107	2,39,877	1,10,623	6,146	6,129	2,46,889	1,21,599	2,96,891	1,64,909
8,87,831	1,22,809	671	4,941	5,122	3,619	3,94,857	1,71,924	4,19,019	90,094	1,707,501	3,93,387	1,924,320	5,91,742

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (I.)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the actual Realizations in the year 1882-83 and 1883-84—continued.

District.	Revenue for Collection.						Realization and Remission up to 31st July.			
	On account of current year.		Outstanding Balances on account of former years on 31st July last.		Total.		Collections on account of current year.		Collections on account of former years.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	14,46,649	14,56,895	4,499	1,481	14,51,148	14,58,377	14,45,490	14,54,[illegible]	3,325	965
Kaira	19,73,168	19,75,770	....	....	19,73,168	19,75,770	19,73,168	19,[illegible]	....	....
Panch Mahâls	2,74,162	2,73,512	10,847	5,023	2,85,009	2,78,535	2,72,160	2,70,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	635
Broach	22,26,797	22,44,541	44,116	10,276	22,70,913	22,54,817	22,21,625	22,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	4,783
Surat	23,33,829	23,36,235	11,873	6,978	23,45,702	23,43,213	23,33,232	23,[illegible]	[illegible]	292
Thâna	11,94,565	12,10,411	317	16	11,94,882	12,10,427	11,94,048	12,10,[illegible]	517	....
Total	94,49,170	94,97,864	71,652	23,774	95,20,822	95,21,138	94,40,153	94,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	6,699
Central Division.										
Poona	10,46,382	11,34,911	15,118	11,408	10,61,500	11,46,319	10,36,718	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,265
Ahmednagar	12,30,657	13,70,964	2,03,232	1,74,308	14,33,889	15,45,272	11,10,551	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,43,531
Sátára	15,53,280	15,52,418	2,128	583	15,55,408	15,53,001	15,52,697	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	217
Sholápur	8,05,121	10,37,315	12,264	6,262	8,17,390	10,43,577	8,03,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	563
Khándesh	31,80,667	32,53,237	4,227	2,623	31,84,894	32,55,860	31,78,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	794
Násik	11,85,791	13,98,434	43,442	2,98,322	12,29,233	16,96,756	8,99,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	51,658
Total	90,01,898	97,47,279	2,80,416	4,93,507	92,82,314	1,02,40,786	85,81,890	96,92,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,01,313
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	12,70,620	12,73,321	474	1,469	12,71,094	12,74,790	12,69,165	12,71,[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Dhárwár	19,60,814	24,25,875	3,01,136	2,180	23,51,950	24,28,055	19,50,615	24,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	391
Kaládgi	11,45,443	12,40,125	20,413	12,415	11,65,856	12,52,540	11,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	9,148
Kánara	8,90,870	9,03,603	837	5,298	8,91,707	9,08,301	8,8[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,0[illegible]
Ratnágiri	8,37,223	8,91,705	26,745	24,166	8,63,968	9,15,871	8,24,615	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	9,057
Kolába	9,36,345	9,29,334	....	50	9,36,345	9,29,384	9,36,295	9,[illegible]	....	36
Total	70,41,315	76,63,363	4,39,605	45,578	74,80,920	77,08,941	70,13,616	76,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind.										
Upper Sind Frontier	4,48,256	4,35,857	40,440	69,115	4,88,696	5,04,472	4,01,820	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,901
Hyderabad	12,95,658	12,31,468	3,57,224	2,38,844	16,52,882	14,70,312	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53,080
Shikárpur	21,02,244	19,83,399	1,31,982	2,02,658	22,94,226	2,18,057	20,47,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karáchi	7,55,790	7,44,021	1,68,161	1,06,937	9,23,951	[illegible]	7,01,105	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	35,050
Thar and Párkar	2,37,310	2,96,586	957	529	2,38,267	2,97,115	2,36,821	[illegible]	[illegible]	510
Total	48,99,258	46,90,831	6,98,764	6,18,083	55,98,022	53,08,914	45,44,[illegible]	44,41,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,77,113
Grand Total	3,03,91,641	3,15,98,837	14,90,437	11,80,942	3,18,82,078	3,27,79,779	2,95,80,04[illegible]	3,12,07,717	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

District.	Realization and Remission up to 31st July—*continued.*				Balances outstanding on the 1st August					
	Irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.		Total.		On account of current year.		On account of former years.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	862	1	14,49,667	14,54,998	1,170	2,887	312	[illegible]92	1,482	3,379
Kaira	....	....	19,[illegible]68	19,75,770	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panch Mahâls	5,919	2,828	2,79,985	2,74,142	2,060	2,833	2,963	1,559	[illegible]023	4,392
Broach	26,779	5,123	22,60,638	22,53,976	5,175	471	5,101	371	10,[illegible]76	842
Surat	4,493	6,426	23,38,724	23,14,104	596	28,819	6,382	289	6,[illegible]	29,108
Thâna	....	....	11,94,866	12,10,346	16	645	....	16	16	61
Total	38,053	14,378	94,97,048	94,83,336	9,017	35,075	14,758	2,727	23,775	37,807
Central Division.										
Poona	4,531	127	10,50,092	11,37,089	9,665	1,619	1,744	7,016	11,[illegible]	8,762
Ahmednagar	53,097	4,591	12,59,580	14,86,521	1,20,105	32,865	54,203	25,[illegible]	1,74,[illegible]	58,731
Sátára	890	223	15,54,825	15,46,573	583	6,285	..	143	....	6,428
Sholápur	5,590	148	8,11,127	10,37,406	1,166	625	5,086	5,547	6,[illegible]2	6,172
Khándesh	2,195	1,484	31,82,271	32,54,440	1,920	1,075	708	345	2,[illegible]7	1,420
Násik	10,293	2,39,536	9,30,912	16,76,953	2,86,569	12,655	11,753	7,148	2,[illegible]22	19,803
Total	76,596	2,46,109	87,88,807	1,01,39,582	4,20,008	55,119	73,499	46,095	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	90	59	12,69,635	12,71,993	1,455	1,434	14	1,363	1,[illegible]9	2,737
Dhárwár	3,79,668	712	23,49,770	24,25,529	1,109	14,489	981	1,[illegible]77	[illegible]	2,[illegible]6
Kaládgi	2,865	630	11,53,441	12,47,541	7,093	2,362	5,322	2,[illegible]37	1,[illegible]	4,999
Kánara	320	147	8,86,409	9,07,442	5,294	746	4	113	[illegible]	859
Ratnágiri	2,534	226	8,39,802	8,56,957	12,608	44,001	11,553	1,4[illegible]3	24,[illegible]	59,014
Kolába	....	....	9,36,295	9,28,248	50	1,122	....	14	[illegible]	1,136
Total	3,85,477	1,774	74,35,842	76,37,710	27,699	51,114	17,879	2[illegible],117	45,[illegible]	71,231
Sind.										
Upper Sind Frontier	5,243	17,217	4,13,417	4,43,043	46,436	22,035	28,842	39,[illegible]74	[illegible]	61,109
Hyderabad	2,01,985	95,165	14,14,089	12,51,301	1,41,956	1,28,412	96,[illegible]8	80,[illegible]9	2,[illegible]44	2,[illegible]21
Shikárpur	7,790	48,119	20,97,731	20,42,256	1,14,311	64,331	82,184	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Karáchi	86,838	38,161	8,17,014	7,84,112	51,685	34,100	55,[illegible]2	32,747	1,[illegible]	[illegible]47
Thar and Párkar	....	....	2,37,738	2,96,162	489	934	40	19	[illegible]	953
Total	3,01,856	1,98,662	49,79,989	48,16,874	3,54,877	2,49,812	2,63,[illegible]96	2,4[illegible]58	6,1[illegible]87	4,92,140
Grand Total	8,01,982	4,60,923	3,07,01,136	3,20,77,502	8,11,601	3,91,120	3,69,342	7,11,[illegible]7	11,[illegible]944	[illegible]0,277

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL (I.)—EXCISE.

(1.)—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1883-84.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Revenue from Duty on Spirit.	Wine, Beer and other fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Disa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	1,00,032	614	14,027	1,14,673	0 1 1	128	6,999	(*a*) Penalty recovered from the opium farmer on the quantity by which his sales fell short of that agreed by him to sell.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	24,469	40	570 *a* 9,247	34,326	0 0 8	64	12,575	(*b*) Toddy.
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	25,065	*b*10	12,069	37,144	0 2 4	104	2,456	(*c*) This represents the pass duty on the quantity of opium sold less by the farmer than what he had agreed to sell by his contract.
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	1,24,962	*b*8,056	1,855 *c* 7,652	1,34,873 7,652	0 6 7	9	36,325	(*d*) Including Rs. 880 on account of foreign wines.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	*d*4,75,880	*b*314,419	52,706	8,43,005	1 5 11	18	34,122	(*f*) Including fees levied for the right of tapping toddy trees, amount of buddene and fees levied on licenses for the sale of toddy.
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	4,75,285	*f*312,340	10,234	7,97,909	..	1,071	..	(*g*) Includes fees Rs. 656 for licenses for Europe spirits, wine and beer and Re. 1 only for toddy.
Total ..	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	12,25,693	6,35,479	1,08,410	19,69,582	0 5 9	1,389	2,616	(*h*) Includes Rs. 65,790 on account of toddy, &c.
Central Division.												(*i*) Receipts from country spirits.
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	1,22,250	*b*1,640	18,126	1,42,016	0 2 10	157	4,975	(*j*) Do. sindi trees.
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	5,08,620	600	47,455	5,56,675	0 7 2	323	3,772	(*k*) Separate licenses are not given for wine and beer.
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	42,091	*b*4,488	18,523	65,102	0 1 5	35	21,464	(*l*) The right of retailing country spirits, toddy and drugs is farmed out by tâlukas as is deemed expedient, and licenses issued accordingly.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	3,09,382	*b*7,450	43,713	3,70,545	0 6 6	260	3,463	(*m*) Revenue from country spirits and toddy and license fees on account of Europe spirit, wine, beer, &c.
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·7	91,620	26,016	16,205	1,33,841	0 3 8	30	19,447	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	63,194	*g*657	2,889	66,740	0 1 0	56	18,970	
Total ..	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	11,37,157	50,851	1,46,914	13,34,919	2 0 10	866	6,138	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	1,51,093	55,196	13,787	2,20,076	..	73	11,837	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	*h*2,52,522	400	10,436	2,63,358	0 4 10	49	18,018	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	*i*81,650 *j*52,434	200	6,887	1,41,171	·22	215	2,969	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	10 7·85	*m*1,19,781	..	5,314	1,25,095	0 4 8	55	7,669	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	63,592	84,857	2,956	1,51,405	0 2 5	783	1,273	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	259·	2,72,881	6,506	6,006	2,85,393	0 9 5	127	3,801	
Total ..	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	9,23,953	1,47,159	45,386	11,86,498	0 4 5	1,302	3,293	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	1,20,343 *k*4,775	*b*300	25,327	150,745	0·31	(*l*)287	1,667	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	1,17,958	870	38,807	1,57,635	0 3 4	43	17,549	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	1,04,200	1,205	41,100	1,46,505	0 2 9	564	1,512	
Thar and Parkar ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	4,598	..	7,550	12,148	0 0 10	85	2,392	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	16,500	595	7,100	24,195	0 3 1	104	1,194	
Total ..	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	3,68,374	2,970	1,19,884	4,91,228	0 3 3	1,083	2,229	
Total for four Divisions .	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	37,25,177	8,36,459	4,20,591	49,82,227	0 5 1	4,640	3,628	
Bombay City and Island.	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	22,33,559	6,126	41,020	22,80,705	4 5 8	774	998	
Import Duty	..	..	..	..	9,06,498 3,153	1,79,106	188	10,88,945	..	..	..	
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	31,43,210	1,85,232	41,208	33,69,650	4 5 8	774	998	
Grand Total ..	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	133·	68,68,387	10,21,691	4,61,799	83,51,877	0 8 1	5,414	34,049	

(2.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during 1883-84.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Revenue from Number of wholesale Licenses.	Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.	Incidence per Head.	Number of License for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Disa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	..	*a*1,100	98,932	1,00,032	0 1 10	61	14,113	(*a*) License fees received for the privileges of selling foreign spirits, liquors and wines. No license is issued for the sale of spirits alone.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	40	24,469	24,509	0 0 5	53	15,184	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	1	50	25,016	25,066	0 1 6	57	4,404	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	200	1,24,762	1,24,962	0 6 1	5	65,386	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	..	880	4,75,000	4,75,880	0 12 5	18	34,122	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	17	3,150	4,72,135	4,75,285	..	31	..	
Total ..	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	18	5,420	12,20,314	12,25,734	0 5 3	225	16,525	
Central Division.												
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	90	1,050	1,21,200	1,22,250	0 2 6	71	11,002	
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	..	600	5,08,620	5,09,220	0 6 7	132	9,373	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	..	950	41,141	42,091	0 0 11	20	37,561	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	2,632	3,06,750	3,09,382	0 5 6	146	6,168	All country liquor consumed in the district is manufactured at the distillery according to the European method.
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·7	..	600	91,020	91,620	0 2 6	13	44,877	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	656	63,194	63,850	0 0 11	16	66,396	
Total ..	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	90	6,488	11,31,925	11,38,413	0 3 5	398	13,356	
Southern Division.												
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	259·	3	250	2,72,631	2,72,881	0 9 0	4	1,20,707	
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	15	750	1,50,343	1,51,093	..	16	54,000	Spirit is not manufactured in the district in the European method. Rs. 750 denote revenud derived from spirit imported abroad.
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	400	2,52,522	2,52,922	0 4 7	26	33,958	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	3	200	81,650	81,850	..	65	9,389	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	5	250	1,19,531	1,19,781	0 4 6	28	12,783	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	650	63,592	64,242	0 1 0	15	66,472	
Total ..	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	29	2,500	9,40,269	9,42,769	0 3 6	154	27,838	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	4	4,775	1,20,343	1,25,118	..	130	3,682	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	870	1,17,958	1,18,828	0 2 6	24	31,443	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	1,205	1,04,200	1,05,405	0 2 0	301	2,833	
Thar and Párkar ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	1	25	4,573	4,598	0 0 4	19	10,167	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	595	16,500	17,095	0 2 2	57	2,179	
Total ..	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	5	7,470	3,63,574	3,71,044	0 2 5	531	4,545	
Total for four Divisions .	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	142	21,878	36,56,082	36,77,960	0 3 8	1,308	12,030	
Bombay City and Island.	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	80	28,726	22,04,833	22,33,559	4 1 0	533	1,261	
Import Duty	..	..	..	..	..	9,09,651	..	9,09,651	..	..	..	
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	80	9,38,377	22,04,833	31,43,210	4 1 0	533	1,261	
Grand Total ..	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	133·	222	960,255	58,60,915	68,21,170	0 6 7	1,841	8,967	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(3.)—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad during 1883-84.

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Mahammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.																		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	..	13	....	50 to 100	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,100	....	66,221	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	2	....	40	....	..	....	....	....	..	40	....	402,400	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	1	..	50	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	50	....	255,479	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	4	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	200	....	81,732	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	..	17	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	880	....	36,129	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	17	23	50	100	....	..	....	....	....	..	3,150	....	35,102	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	18	59	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	5,420	....	63,020	
Central Division.																		
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	14	....	100 50	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,050	....	55,800	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	..	12	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	600	....	248,939	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	..	19	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	950	....	39,538	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	66	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	2,632	....	13,646	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	123·7	..	12	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	600	0 0 1	48,617	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	15	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	656	0 0 1	70,823	
Total	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	..	138	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	6,488	....	38,522	
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	..	15	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	780	0 1 0	54,000	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	5	50	50	....	..	....	....	....	..	400	....	17,658	(*b*) Fees for licenses for the sale of spirits as well as wine, beer, &c.
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	3	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	b200	....	212,831	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	5	..	50	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	250	....	84,368	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	8	....	100	....	..	....	....	....	..	650	0 0 1	124,636	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	259·	3	1	50	100	....	..	....	....	....	..	250	....	482,830	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	14	29	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	2,500	....	147,834	
Sind.																		
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	4	16	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	4,775	....	29,918	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	85·57	..	11	....	24 to 106	....	..	....	....	....	..	870	....	68,602	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	16	....	25 to 150	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,205	....	53,311	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	1	..	25	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	25	....	203,344	(*c*) Includes a sum of Rs. 100 realized from the Agent of the Railway Co-operative Stores at Jacobabad for retailing foreign spirits without a license.
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	4 1 1	....	100 75 20	....	..	....	....	....	..	c595	0 0 9	20,697	
Total	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	5	49	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	7,470	....	49,262	
Total for four Divisions.	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	37	275	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	21,878	....	57,219	
Bombay City and Island.	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	80	80	50 to 200	50 to 600	4	2,28,547	....	916,597	6 3 3	4 0 2	938,378	1 3 5	9,665	
Grand Total	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	133·	117	355	....	....	....	2,28,547	....	916,597	....	..	960,256	....	46,503	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(4.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Country Spirits during 1883-84.

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Revenue, including License Duty levied by.				Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Mahammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed Capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed Capacity	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2
Northern Division.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa.	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	1	..	48	..	..	93,352	.	5,580	98,932	51,242	25° and 50° below U. P.	..	....	98,932	0 1 10	17,935	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	..	51	..	..	..	24,469	..	24,469	....	....	..	....	24,469	..	15,780	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	..	57	..	..	..	25,015	..	25,015	60,800	....	..	....	25,015	0 1 6	4,482	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	1	..	1	..	*a*	..	124,762	..	124,762	{ 41,610 20,678	25o U. P. 50o U. P.	..	2 0 0 1 5 6	124,762	0 6 1	326,930	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	1	..	1	..	..	..	475,000	..	475,000	319,191	25o U. P. 60o U. P.	168,628 150,563	{ 11 as. to Rs. 2	475,000	0 12 4	614,198	(*a*) Right farmed.
Thána	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	..	..	8	..	..	398,912	..	..	398,912	357,068	25o to 60 U. P.	357,068	12 as. to Rs. 1-12	472,135	..	106,990	
Total ..	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	3	..	166			4,92,264	6,49,246	5,580	1,147,090	850,589		676,259		1,220,313	0 5 3	22,398	
Central Division.																					
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	1	..	57	..	..	121,200	..	..	121,200	65,260	65o U. P. 25o U. P. 50o U. P.	..	....	121,200	0 2 6	13,705	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	508,620	508,620	Mds. 126,049 Gal.	....	..	....	508,620	0 6 6	10,397	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	..	..	15	..	..	41,141	..	..	41,141	{ 10,804 6,662	25o U. P. 50o U. P.	..	....	41,141	0 0 11	751,228	
Poona	42,636	858,585	900,621	168·40	1	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	306,750	{ 1st sort, 11,017 2nd Do. 829	1st sort 25o U. P. 2nd sort 50o U. P.	..	R. 2-8 to 2-12 R. 1-10-9 to 1-13-6	306,750	0 5 5	11, 257	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·7	1	..	39	..	..	91,020	..	..	91,020	{ 24,507 16,746	25o U. P. 50o U. P.	..	....	91,020	0 2 5	14,959	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	1	..	94	..	..	63,194	..	..	63,194	24,909	{ 25o U. P. 50o U. P.	*b*	*c* { 2 12 0 1 13 1 *c* { 2 8 0 1 10 9	63,194	0 0 11	10,62,350	
Total ..	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	4	..	404			3,16,555	..	508,620	1,131,925	160,734 Mds. 126,049				1,131,925	0 3 4	13,158	
Southern Division.																					
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,838	259·	..	..	180	..	..	272,631	..	..	272,631	....	....	..	....	272,631	0 9 0	2,682	
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	1	..	177	..	..	150,343	..	..	150,343	73,910	25o and 50 U. P.	..	....	150,343	0 2 9	838,848	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	..	272	..	..	..	252,522	..	..	....	....	..	....	252,522	0 4 7	3,246	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	..	..	23	*e*	*e*	..	81,650	..	81,650	48,849	....	..	....	81,650	0 2 0	9,822	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	..	..	28	..	..	8,641	110,890	..	119,531	165,448	25o and 50o U. P.	..	....	119,531	0 4 6	15,065	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	7	..	..	..	63,592	..	63,592	130,113	....	..	....	63,592	0 1 0	142,441	
Total ..	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	1	..	687	..		4,31,615	508,654	..	687,747	418,320				9,402,69	0 3 8	6,240	
Sind.																					
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	..	..	114	*a*	*a*	..	120,343	..	120,343	....	....	..	....	120,343	0 2 5	4,199	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	117,958	117,958	32,995	....	..	....	117,958	0 2 6	58,048	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	104,200	0 1 11	2,992	
Thar and Párkar ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	..	..	19	..	4,573	..	..	..	..	753	....	..	....	4,573	0 0 4	10,702	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	1	..	51	..	....	..	16,500	..	16,500	7,017	....	..	....	16,500	0 2 15	2,435	(*d*) Sold by public auction.
Total ..	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	1	..	482	..	4,573	..	136,843	117,958	254,801	1,470,418 Mds. 126,049				363,574	0 2 4	5,007	(*e*) The rate of license duty cannot be shown, as the ábkári farms are sold by contract.
Total for four Divisions.	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	9	..	1,739	..	4,573	12,40,434	1,294,743	632,158	3,221,563	1,470,408				3,656,081	0 3 8	8,473	
Bombay City and Island.	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	2	..	453	..	*d*	15,95,171	..	..	1,595,171	887,892	50o U. P.	..	Rs. 2 to 3	22,04,833	2 13 7	1,706	
Grand Total ..	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	133·	11	..	2,192	..	4,573	28,35,605	1,294,743	632,158	4,816,734	2,358,300 Mds. 1,26,049	....	676,259	.....	5,860,914	0 3 10	7,531	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(5.)—Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled during 1883-84.

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*).					Tá'di.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
	Mahammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Northern Division.											Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		(*a*) Not known (*b*) No separate licenses for manufacture of liquor from tádi are issued. Impossible to ascertain.
Ahmedabad, including Disa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	..	..	..	..	..	48	5,580	93,352	98,932	860,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	..	..	..	..	51	24,469	..	24,469	149,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	..	..	..	..	57	25,015	..	25,015	117,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	124,762	124,762	326,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thána	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	..	..	..	..	..	8	398,912	..	472,135	*a*	*b*	*c* 267,743	..	*c* 267,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	..	..	..	..	..	165	453,976	218,114	745,313	14,54,556	..	*c* 267,743	..	*c* 267,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Division.																									
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	..	..	..	..	57	121,200	..	121,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	..	..	..	..	..	117	508,545	..	508,545	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	75	..	75	..	(*e*) On account of fee levied from farmer for tapping tádi trees and amount of buddene (tree tax).
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	41,141	41,141	751,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	..	..	80	306,750	..	306,750	900,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·7	..	..	..	..	..	1	91,020	..	91,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	..	..	..	..	1	63,194	..	63,194	1,249,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	..	..	..	..	..	257	10,90,709	41,141	11,31,850	29,00,941	..	..	..	..	..	3	75	..	75	..	*With 15 shops.
Southern Division.																									
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	259·	..	..	..	..	..	3	272,631	..	272,631	482,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The right to sell toddy spirit in the Alibág and Panvel Tálukás is not sold separately, but included in the license to sell. Mowra spirit. (*d*) Includes rupees 6,120 on account of separate undistilled tádi shop farms and tapping fees above Ghats.
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	1	..	150,343	150,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	252,522	252,522	..	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	65	81,650	..	81,650	18,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	5	62,229	..	62,229	195,526	..	..	..	..	..	8	*d* 57,302	..	*d* 57,302	226,314	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnágiri	71,951	926,039	997,990	254·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	63,592	..	63,592	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	71	143,879	150,343	294,222	213,953	3	272,631	..	272,631	482,830	15	120,894	..	120,894	226,314	21	..	252,522	252,522	..	
Sind.																									
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	114	120,343	..	120,343	*a*	..	..	..	..	..	9	300	..	300	*a*	..	..	..	..	..	
Hyderabad	621,915	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	25	50	12	117,933	..	117,933	104,582	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	285	..	..	104,200	852,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thar and Párkar	157,684	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	51	..	16,500	16,500	38,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1,970 194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	450	120,343	16,500	241,043	890,986	..	..	..	..	..	10	325	..	325	50	12	117,933	..	117,933	104,582	
Total for four Divisions	2,947,630	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	521	264,222	166,843	535,265	11,04,939	425	18,17,816	259,255	21,49,794	48,38,327	25	388,962	..	388,962	226,364	36	118,008	252,522	370,530	104,582	
Bombay City and Island	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	..	..	..	..	225	153,531	1,595,171	1,748,702	2,111,949	228	69,706	386,425	456,131	773,196	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	183·	521	264,222	166,843	535,265	1,104,939	650	19,70,847	18,54,426	38,08,496	69,50,276	253	458,668	386,425	845,093	999,560	36	118,008	252,522	370,530	104,582	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(6.)—Revenue from Wine and Beer and Fermented Liquors during 1883-84.

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licenses	Number of Licenses for Retail of					Revenue derived from						Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tádi, Fermented.	Pachwal or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Tádi, Fermented.	Pachwal or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors.	Total Revenue.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad, including Disa ..	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	..	*a*13	..	2	..	..	1,100	..	614	..	..	1,714	..	57,391	*a* No license is granted separately for the privilege of selling wine or beer.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	2	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	40	..	4,02,400	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	9	..	..	59	..	2,55,479	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..		..	1	..	..	..	..	8,056	..	..	8,056	0 0 4	3,26,930	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	..	*b*17	..	319	..	..	*b*,880	..	3,14,419	..	..	3,15,299	0 8 2	1,828	*b* Wine and beer.
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	17	23	..	1,020	..	..	3,150	..	44,597	..	..	47,747	0 0 11	774	
Total ..	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	18	55	..	1,342	..	..	5,220	..	3,67,695	..	..	3,72,915	0 1 8	2,661	
Central Division.																			
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1,640	..	..	1,640	0 0 6	1,30,201	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No special licenses are issued for wine and beer, &c., apart from what is known as English liquor licenses.
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	..	..	..	*d*1	..	..	..	..	4,488	..	..	4,488	0 0 1	7,51,228	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	17,450	..	..	17,450	0 0 3	30,020	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·7	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	600	26,016	..	..	26,616	0 0 8	44,877	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	15	..	1	..	..	656	..	1	..	..	657	0 0 1	70,823	*d* With 6 shops.
Total ..	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	..	15	12	39	..	..	656	600	49,595	..	..	50,851	0 0 1	80,546	
Southern Division.																			
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	259.	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	6,506	..	..	6,506	0 0 3	4,555	
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	15	*b*15	..	1	..	..	750	..	55,196	..	..	55,946	0 1 0	57,600	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	5	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	400	..	1,76,581	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	8	..	753	..	..	650	..	84,207	..	..	84,857	0 1 4	1,310	No separate licenses are issued for the exclusive sale of wine and beer, &c.
Total ..	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	18	28	..	860	..	..	1,800	..	1,45,909	..	..	1,47,709	0 0 6	4.827	
Sind.																			
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	..	*c*20	..	9	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	300	..	53,187	*c* 4 Wholesale, 16 Retail } For foreign liquor in general.
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	11	..	..	..	..	870	..	..	..	..	870	..	68,602	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,205	..	53,311	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	6	..	..	..	70	595	..	..	..	16,500	17,095	0 2 2	1,774	
Total ..	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	..	37	..	25	..	70	1,465	..	300	..	16,500	19,470	0 0 1	3,89.32	
Total for four Divisions ..	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	36	135	12	2,266	..	70	9,141	600	5,63,499	..	..	5,90,945	0 0 7	6,521	
Bombay City and Island ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	..	..	137	..	..	1,65,844	13,189	6,126	..	73	1,85,232	0 3 9	5,643	
Grand Total ..	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	133·	36	135	12	2,403	..	70	1,74,985	13,789	5,69,625	..	16,573	7,76,177	0 0 10	6,473	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(7.)—Revenue derived from Opium and preparations of Opium, such as Madad and Chandol, during 1883-84.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.						Rs.	M. s. t. g.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmedabad, including Disa ...	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	4	1,333	.....	...	1,333	...	215,217	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	...	...	144 19 14 157	...	*a* 7,450 *b* 9,247	...	.....	Sale of opium being farmed out, no information can be given.
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	42	...	28 6 21 25	11,046	11,046 *a* 559	0 0 9	6,082	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	1	...	14 0 61 129	8,209	557	...	326,930	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	2	...	45 32 29 0	...	46,305	0 1 2	307,099	*a* Miscellaneous realizations.
Thána	36,972	818,951	855,923	214 12	2	...	20 28 0 27	...	2,672	...	403,683	*b* Penalty recovered from the opium farmer for short sales.
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6	51	1,333	253 7 46 146	19,255	79,169	0 0 3	74,082	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	44	...	1 4 41 135	...	12,379	0 0 3	17,754	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·42	91	42,766	116 24 10 173	309	*c* 43,137	0 0 7	13,595	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	1	...	0 1 0 0	20	15,709	0 0 4	751,228	*c* Including Rs. 62 on account of interest and miscellaneous items.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	44	...	101 21 50 0	31,430	34,863	0 0 8	20,468	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,441	129·7	1	...	79 36 42 45	...	10,114	0 0 3	583,411	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	5	...	2 11 28 0	...	747	0 0 1	212,470	
Total ...	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3	186	42,766	301 19 12 161	31,759	1,16,949	0 0 4	28,580	
Southern Division.												
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	2·59	9	998	4 6 47 132	3,530	4,528	0 0 2	42,405	
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	15	...	11 5 62 135	...	11,111	0 0 3	57,600	The figures are exclusive of the Panvel Táluka as the whole Thána Collectorate was farmed to one man. Licenses are sold by auction.
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	9	...	6 13 43 96	...	4,342	...	98,100	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	23	...	5 9 37 22	...	5,513	...	27,760	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	9	...	1 23 85 169	...	1,824	...	46,871	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	7	...	2 20 77 0	...	2,103	...	142,441	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6	72	998	31 0 33 170	3,530	29,421	0 0 1	59,544	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	94	...	45 0 34 0	36,154	55,071	0 0 11	5,092	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	11	19,617	59 11 16 122	...	19,617	0 0 5	68,602	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	70	...	49 14 0 0	...	...	...	12,185	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	43	6,411	21 9 0 0	...	6,411	0 0 5	4,729	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	21	...	4 13 23 157	...	3,465	0 5 6	5,913	
Total ...	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2	239	26,028	179 7 74 85	36,154	84,564	0 0 6	10,099	
Total for four Divisions ...	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80	548	71,125	764 35 7 178	90,698	3,10,103	0 0 4	28,713	
Bombay	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	30	...	0 0 13 147	...	15,720	0 0 3	25,773	Licenses are put up for sale by public auction by inviting tenders.
Grand Total ...	3,105,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	1330	578	71,125	764 35 21 133	90,698	3,25,823	0 0 3	28,561	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*concluded.*

(8.)—Revenue derived from Hemp (Gánja) and its congeners and preparations therefrom, during 1883-84.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of					License Duty on					Fixed Duty on					Quantity sold—Indian Maunds.					Total Revenue.					Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Northern Division.											Rs.										M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	Rs.					Pies	Rs.
Ahmedabad, including Disa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·10	..	*a*56	..	..	..	56	*a*5,244	..	..	..	5,244	..	..	..	..	..	86 0 0	..	15 0 0	9 0 0	110 0 0	*a*5,244	..	..	..	*a*5,244	1	15,373
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	11	..	..	..	11	570	..	..	..	570	..	..	..	..	..	45 23 20	..	4 24 30	1 0 0	50 47 50	570	..	..	..	570	..	73,163
Panch Mahális	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	*a*4	..	..	..	*a*4	*a*463	..	..	..	463	*b*15	..	..	..	15	13 37 5	..	4 39 10	1 20 35	20 16 50	*a*478	..	..	..	478	..	63,869
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	*a*1	..	..	..	1	1,288	..	..	..	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	48 18 0	..	15 15 0	0 26 0	64 19 0	1,288	..	..	..	1,288	..	3,26,930
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	..	*a*6	..	..	..	6	1,616	..	..	..	1,616	..	..	..	..	..	192 6 0	..	251 34 0	..	444 0 0	3,677	..	1,108	..	{ 4,785 *1,616 }	2	1,02,366
Thána	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·12	*a*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 24 25	..	....	..	77 24 25	7,612	..	..	..	7,612	..	..
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·6		78	..	..	..	78	9,181	..	..	..	9,181	15				15	463 28 50	..	291 32 40	12 6 35	767 27 45	18,869		1,108	..	21,593	1	47,669
Central Division.																																
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	33	..	..	4	37	5,441	..	..	306	5,747	..	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	..	....	15 0 0	1,215 0 0	5,441	..	..	306	5,747	1	21,113
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	..	101	..	..	4	105	3,924	..	..	..	3,924	*c*383	..	..	..	*c*383	239 5 5	..	....	2 17 55	241 22 60	4,307	..	..	73	4,380	1	11,783
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	4	12	..	..	1	13	1,533	..	..	121	1,654	1,160	..	..	..	1,160	424 16 0	..	....	7 0 0	431 16 0	2,693	..	..	121	*d*2,814	..	57,787
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	8,850	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	392 23 15	..	..	..	..	8,850	1	21,966
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·7	..	11	..	..	4	15	2,740	..	..	3,351	6,091	..	..	..	..	..	230 8 8	..	....	16 67 34	247 35 42	2,740	..	..	3,351	6,091	2	38,894
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	29	..	..	5	34	2,086	..	..	56	2,142	..	..	..	..	..	501 4 0	..	....	1 32 0	502 36 0	2,086	..	..	56	2,142	3	31,245
Total	289,947	5,026,100	5,316,047	142·3		186			18	245	15,724	..	..	3,334	28,408	1,543				1,543	2,594 33 13	..	....	43 37 9	3,031 13 37	17,267	..	..	3,907	30,024	1	21,289
Southern Division.																																
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	259·	1	8	..	..	..	8	1,382	..	..	8	1,390	96	..	..	..	96	94 0 0	..	....	..	94 0 0	1,478	..	..	..	1,478	..	47,706
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	..	40	..	..	1	41	2,648	..	..	8	2,656	20	..	..	..	20	....	..	....	..	....	2,648	..	..	8	2,676	..	21,073
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	*a*11	..	..	..	11	6,094	..	..	..	6,094	..	..	..	..	..	346 5 5	..	....	2 33 6	348 38 11	6,094	..	..	..	6,094	1	80,264
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	32	..	..	..	..	..	1,374	..	..	..	1,374	..	..	..	..	..	150 31 6	..	....	..	150 31 6	1,374	..	..	..	1,374	..	19,952
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	1·7·85	..	15	..	..	..	15	3,490	..	..	..	3,490	..	..	..	..	..	....	95 0 0	....	..	95 0 0	3,490	..	..	..	3,490	1	28,122
Rátnagiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	853	..	853	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	37 29 19	..	37 29 19	..	..	853	..	853	..	1,24,636
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·6		74		8	1	83	14,988		853	16	15,857	116				116	590 36 11	95 0 0	37 29 19	2 33 6	726 18 36	15,084		853	8	15965	0	51,652
Sind.																																
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·91	..	*a*144	..	..	..	144	25,327	..	..	..	25,327	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.. ..	..	....	2,537	..	..	..	..	5	3,324
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	19,190	..	..	..	..	19,190	19 18 39	8 13 57	1,028 22 24	0 12 40	1,056 27 0	..	..	..	..	19,190	5	94,328
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	10	..	..	..	*e*263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	23 8 21	2,736 35 43	0 32 0	2,760 35 64	..	..	..	..	41,100	9	3,243
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,139	..	1,139	..	..	..	..	..	32 23 46	..	....	..	32 23 46	..	..	..	1,139	1,139	1	9,243
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,100	....	4 22 0	511 21 70	..	516 3 70	..	..	..	..	7,100	9	3,067
Total	1,970,194	443,629	2,413,823	50·2		176	..	8	..	462	25,327		1,139	..	45,656	..				26,290	52 2 5	36 3 78	4,276 39 57	0 44 40	4,367 10 20	25,327		1,139	..	68,529	5	5,316
Total for four Divisions	2,947,639	12,787,605	15,735,244	126·80		514	..	16	19	868	65,220		1,992	3,850	99,102	1,674				27,964	3,701 19 79	131 3 78	4,606 21 36	60 1 10	8,892 29 58	76,547		3,100	3,915	1,36,111	2	18,366
Bombay	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	50	..	14	10	74	*a*25300	..	..	..	25,300	148	15	25	..	188	286 0 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	..	342 0 0	..	..	..	..	25,488	6	10,448
Grand Total	31,05,663	13,402,777	16,508,440	133·		564	..	30	29	942	90,520		1,992	3,850	1,24,402	1,822	15	25		28,152	3,987 19 79	137 3 78	4,656 21 36	60 1 10	9,234 29 58	76,547		3,100	3,915	1,61,599	2	17,674

(*a*) Includes bhâng and other preparations.
(*b*) Pass fee on gánja and bhâng.
(*c*) Includes pass fees for transport.
(*d*) Excluding Rs. 30 realized on account of fines and confiscation.
*License duty.
(*e*) Represents the number of licensed shops for the retail sale of drugs. No separate licenses are issued.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1884.

1	2								3	4
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.									Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.
	General Stamps.						Court-fee.			
Years.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue.)	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Adhesive.	Impressed.	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1883-84..	70,305 1 0	1,69,643 14 0	2,38,840 2 0	13,64,533 14 0	55,632 10 0	23,665 10 0	....	23,23,028 14 0	42,45,650 1 0	6,831 7 0
Total of 1882-83..	55,156 10 0	1,42,600 15 0	2,44,022 5 0	13,58,083 8 0	15,547 8 0	17,139 3 0	....	23,53,032 10 0	41,85,582 11 0	5,647 2 0
Difference ..	+15,148 7 0	+27,042 15 0	—5,182 3 0	+6,450 6 0	+40,085 2 0	+6,526 7 0	....	—30,003 12 0	+60,067 6 0	+1184 5 0

1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act—*continued.*						Other Miscellaneous Receipts.			Charges on account of Discount.
Years.	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Adjudication Fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payments of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Non-Judicial.	Court-fee.	Total realized *i. e* Total of Columns 3 to 11.	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1883-84..	7,320 6 3	676 13 0	7,815 12 0	299 0 0	163 4 3	6,068 2 9	801 4 8	32 14 5	42 75 659 1 4	1,715 7 10
Total of 1882-83..	6,490 4 0	923 12 0	9,326 7 0	283 8 0	47 14 3	10,507 12 0	1.176 4 2	33 10 8	42 20 019 5 1	1,185 13 10
Difference ..	+830 2 3	—246 15 0	—1,510 11 0	+15 8 0	+115 6 0	—4,439 9 3	—374 15 6	—0 12 3	+55,639 12 3	+529 10 0

1	13						14	15	16	17
	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*									
Years.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On Sale of other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	On Sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.	Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XXI.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1883-84..	5,023 2 1	2,592 2 7	36,177 4 4	49 0 2	32,033 15 1	77,591 0 1	370 14 0	30,988 0 0	2,715 7 7	39,993 6 4
Total of 1882-83..	4,149 12 8	2,604 7 9	35,883 3 2	....	32,441 0 2	76,264 5 7	516 9 7	19,496 8 6	3,093 5 6	41,951 13 8
Difference ..	+873 5 5	—12 5 2	+294 1 2	+49 0 2	—407 1 1	+1326 10 6	—145 11 7	+11,491 7 6	—377 13 11	—1,958 7 4

1	18		19	20						
	Miscellaneous Charges.			Net Receipts of the current year.						
Years.	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.	Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of one-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1883-84..	41,827 0 9	26,271 13 7	2,19,757 10 4	68,589 9 2	1,64,618 12 11	2,36,247 15 5	12,76,050 15 1	55,583 9 10	23,665 10 0	22,31,144 14 7
Total of 1882-83..	39,572 2 10	24,568 10 10	2,05,463 8 6	53,970 12 2	1,38,438 12 1	2,41,388 8 6	12 83 585 11 8	15,547 8 0	17,139 3 0	22,64,485 5 2
Difference ..	+2,254 13 11	+1,703 2 9	+14,294 1 10	+14,618 13 0	+26,180 0 10	—5,140 9 1	—7,534 12 7	+40,036 1 10	+6,526 7 0	—33,340 6 7

1	20	21							
	Net Receipts of the current year—*continued.*	Net Receipts of the last year.							
Years.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of one-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1883-84..	40,55,901 7 0	53,970 12 2	1,38,438 12 1	2,41,388 8 6	12,83,585 11 8	15,547 8 0	17,139 3 0	22,64,485 5 2	40,14,555 12 7
Total of 1882-83..	40,14,555 12 7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Difference ..	+41,345 10 5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from 1874-75 to 1883-84.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kaládgi.	Kánara.	Khándesh.	Kolába.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
																											Actuals.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ..	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	1,39,193	1,13,631	1,96,113	79,739	58,787	3,87,098	..	88,600	1,87,246	2,93,764	1,02,630	1,91,236	1,19,392	1,08,349	1,68,306	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	78	493	42,77,586	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76 ..	10,24,740	2,02,378	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	1,37,563	1,05,295	2,06,830	77,029	71,732	3,65,622	..	96,070	1,95,535	2,60,326	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,06,449	1,23,215	1,59,458	1,93,812	18,783	1,126	41	342	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2
1876-77 ..	9,62,853	2,15,579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	1,36,624	99,016	2,06,720	78,290	77,478	3,69,801	68,090	1,11,894	1,85,648	2,72,934	1,32,744	1,97,227	1,25,672	1,10,822	1,66,624	1,70,572	16,611	1,350	45	408	41,92,456	55,690	1·3
1877-78 ..	9,80,937	2,00,272	1,48,090	1,30,444	1,82,985	1,28,762	1,05,042	1,93,491	64,168	67,913	3,10,781	71,413	1,16,424	1,59,133	2,46,996	1,30,668	1,74,461	1,29,316	1,04,209	1,50,144	1,48,968	20,697	1,116	32	236	39,61,608	2,30,848	5·5
1878-79 ..	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,25,337	1,31,725	1,31,182	1,11,260	1,99,878	73,943	73,507	3,85,088	72,056	1,01,478	2,01,632	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,542	1,27,954	1,22,895	1,47,698	1,40,730	19,023	1,148	54	209	41,75,002	2,13,394	5·3
1879-80 ..	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	1,48,899	1,11,929	1,22,275	1,96,226	62,886	76,104	3,95,269	70,703	1,10,896	1,93,801	2,30,375	1,42,408	1,78,007	1,45,514	90,816	1,53,081	1,58,995	18,693	1,067	30	144	40,39,760	1,35,242	3·2
1880-81 ..	10,88,388	2,23,296	96,570	1,27,733	1,69,795	1,10,922	1,30,888	1,94,194	59,183	68,790	3,40,139	67,662	1,06,810	1,78,660	2,04,367	1,40,224	1,47,968	1,53,749	71,266	1,54,213	1,68,507	22,006	1,309	32	153	40,21,825	17,935	0·4
1881-82 ..	10,38,660	2,34,921	98,423	1,16,844	1,58,700	1,04,128	1,26,840	2,03,794	52,786	65,345	3,99,681	63,460	1,09,687	1,72,516	1,92,688	1,27,993	1,41,448	1,45,610	72,598	1,54,109	1,61,884	19,136	1,241	53	141	39,62,889	58,936	1·4
1882-83 ..	12,48,471	2,30,037	89,832	1,21,439	1,43,905	1,02,829	1,09,856	1,90,353	56,898	69,911	3,98,214	61,062	1,06,635	1,69,208	1,82,631	1,28,956	1,19,320	1,30,995	66,302	1,39,668	1,37,069	14,601	1,189	44	131	40,14,556	51,667	1·3
1883-84 ..	12,00,699	2,22,466	91,529	1,24,604	1,52,065	1,06,892	1,11,558	1,98,039	58,778	72,802	3,83,157	76,725	1,20,500	1,81,007	1,83,390	1,33,710	1,13,683	1,53,159	70,392	1,49,126	1,32,979	17,194	1,290	38	107	40,55,901	41,345	1·

(3.)—Statement showing the Sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-Fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1883-84.

Districts.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	1½ Rupees Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.	3 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	6 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Sheets.	15 Rupees Sheets.	20 Rupees Sheets.	25 Rupees Sheets.	30 Rupees Sheets.	35 Rupees Sheets.	40 Rupees Sheets.	45 Rupees Sheets.	50 Rupees Sheets.	55 Rupees Sheets.	60 Rupees Sheets.	65 Rupees Sheets.	70 Rupees Sheets.	75 Rupees Sheets.	80 Rupees Sheets.	85 Rupees Sheets.	90 Rupees Sheets.	95 Rupees Sheets.	100 Rupees Sheets.	105 Rupees Sheets.	110 Rupees Sheets.	115 Rupees Sheets.	120 Rupees Sheets.	125 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay	3,42,923	2,302	8,660	13,203	6,387	21,623	6,788	43,665	4,196	6,791	18,115	7,299	7,926	1,490	1,175	3,300	1,185	1,214	391	348	235	289	136	116	60	51	36	97	33	32	26	21	17	70	19	15	17	14
Ahmedabad	55,370	12,396	1,180	17,567	2,808	55,575	3,924	9,734	907	1,480	3,530	1,350	1,360	630	641	700	277	219	66	85	69	55	33	13	12	23	11	19	9	6	5	5	6	10	4	2	3	8
Ahmednagar	35,356	10,968	2,070	18,748	1,326	34,391	1,712	5,058	199	364	2,286	501	479	421	320	378	113	114	25	31	26	34	16	10	3	7	1	4	8	5	3	1	3	6	1	1	1	2
Belgaum	26,280	1,974	962	8,814	610	38,747	1,231	4,664	152	332	2,155	618	941	161	251	484	157	137	34	57	17	45	24	15	9	3	6	12	1	5	4	3	3	3	9	1	1	3
Broach	34,364	5,139	1,268	16,339	1,512	46,147	2,175	7,758	440	1,206	2,934	909	1,035	409	564	554	241	196	59	64	41	38	16	16	3	6	5	24	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dhárwár	25,179	3,053	2,379	8,058	703	34,117	2,240	4,199	160	523	1,529	533	727	413	502	466	165	112	38	51	23	24	16	33	10	6	3	6	24	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hyderabad	42,195	10,244	2,969	12,894	3,084	34,215	3,034	5,344	1,053	2,630	854	569	856	535	566	486	168	163	44	49	32	32	26	7	10	6	6	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaira	59,137	15,303	1,174	24,969	3,634	59,215	5,221	8,190	1,068	2,185	3,196	2,008	960	535	691	466	171	120	45	52	35	25	25	12	6	13	2	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kaladgi	12,638	3,131	161	6,535	305	20,612	1,525	2,335	22	30	1,066	65	354	304	274	345	48	73	21	4	12	14	14	11	1	5	2	23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kánara	23,133	2,243	815	8,736	831	22,787	1,226	3,466	203	609	1,505	529	372	295	341	207	123	128	27	33	16	24	18	11	5	18	7	23	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Khándesh	63,337	16,780	709	33,286	4,718	1,15,616	9,614	19,985	1,419	3,023	7,581	2,107	2,635	1,506	1,221	1,409	557	419	116	111	58	97	32	16	13	38	7	23	9	1	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	4
Kolába	57,024	6,656	378	10,223	1,144	28,928	2,141	3,544	496	895	1,560	774	524	283	241	197	91	61	25	39	17	29	9	7	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karáchi	92,655	5,428	1,624	6,933	2,917	23,297	2,582	3,877	391	528	1,720	401	581	375	241	276	118	86	26	39	17	29	9	4	5	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Násik	43,773	13,449	1,291	22,536	2,323	59,336	4,079	11,009	121	353	4,621	427	1,556	1,084	847	817	328	207	53	40	27	45	23	31	13	27	4	15	12	6	7	2	3	4	1	2	3	2
Poona	81,021	7,145	5,063	28,902	3,829	54,125	8,148	6,522	987	1,821	3,205	1,433	1,291	372	954	230	234	131	55	76	43	91	27	13	8	27	4	8	7	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	2	5
Ratnágiri	75,598	11,508	667	14,040	3,628	49,968	3,535	7,705	534	1,085	3,300	982	918	571	468	481	178	137	38	39	25	25	9	6	4	3	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
Sátára	54,029	9,058	5,200	27,736	3,865	45,664	1,728	7,564	198	538	2,605	710	768	402	313	537	162	94	29	35	17	39	21	6	3	6	2	15	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	1
Shikárpur	59,471	5,388	5,235	10,227	6,044	46,869	5,746	10,265	836	870	4,443	606	1,374	753	395	604	143	267	41	52	10	77	12	11	2	7	4	11	2	3	6	3	2	6	2	1	1	6
Sholápur	28,043	4,863	673	11,110	517	23,137	703	3,214	177	455	1,380	334	355	232	188	252	104	63	27	22	21	12	11	5	4	8	5	4	7	3	6	3	2	16	2	4	2	2
Surat	49,880	8,461	715	10,610	1,119	38,090	2,648	7,591	30	65	8,373	58	953	739	732	522	243	207	59	76	26	62	17	14	10	8	6	15	7	3	7	10	7	3	6	2	3	2
Thána	1,07,587	5,427	1,622	15,434	2,307	47,892	3,476	7,393	438	3,065	471	872	611	182	521	443	184	124	39	43	27	32	13	15	4	1	7	8	5	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1
Aden	1,360	1,520	..	877	472	2,182	332	376	86	92	193	47	48	44	21	34	8	13	3	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Baroda	623	219	11	82	25	201	33	61	..	31	..	..	6	5	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathiáwár	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,76,441	1,05,643	44,707	3,23,160	51,477	9,02,742	67,078	1,33,397	13,706	24,731	76,002	22,389	26,934	12,261	13,001	13,656	5,034	4,354	1,260	1,332	780	1,129	511	372	158	215	103	280	100	120	93	88	67	266	39	36	39	34	32

| Districts. | 130 Rupees Sheets. | 135 Rupees Sheets. | 140 Rupees Sheets. | 145 Rupees Sheets. | 150 Rupees Sheets. | 155 Rupees Sheets. | 160 Rupees Sheets. | 165 Rupees Sheets. | 170 Rupees Sheets. | 175 Rupees Sheets. | 180 Rupees Sheets. | 185 Rupees Sheets. | 190 Rupees Sheets. | 195 Rupees Sheets. | 200 Rupees Sheets. | 205 Rupees Sheets. | 210 Rupees Sheets. | 215 Rupees Sheets. | 220 Rupees Sheets. | 225 Rupees Sheets. | 230 Rupees Sheets. | 235 Rupees Sheets. | 240 Rupees Sheets. | 245 Rupees Sheets. | 250 Rupees Sheets. | 255 Rupees Sheets. | 260 Rupees Sheets. | 265 Rupees Sheets. | 270 Rupees Sheets. | 275 Rupees Sheets. | 300 Rupees Sheets. | 325 Rupees Sheets. | 350 Rupees Sheets. | 375 Rupees Sheets. | 400 Rupees Sheets. | 425 Rupees Sheets. | 450 Rupees Sheets. | 475 Rupees Sheets. | 500 Rupees Sheets. | 525 Rupees Sheets. | 550 Rupees Sheets. | 575 Rupees Sheets. | 600 Rupees Sheets. | 625 Rupees Sheets. | 650 Rupees Sheets. | 675 Rupees Sheets. | 700 Rupees Sheets. | 725 Rupees Sheets. | 750 Rupees Sheets. | 775 Rupees Sheets. | 800 Rupees Sheets. | 825 Rupees Sheets. | 850 Rupees Sheets. | 875 Rupees Sheets. | 900 Rupees Sheets. | 1,000 Rupees Sheets. | Total Amount. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84.

Districts.	Balance on the 1st April 1883.	Receipts, 1883-84.	Charges, 1883-84.	Closing Balance on the 31st March 1884.	Districts.	Balance on the 1st April 1883.	Receipts, 1883-84.	Charges, 1883-84.	Closing Balance on the 31st March 1884.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Southern Division.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	42,111	1,32,094	1,35,138	39,067	Belgaum	38,928	94,008	1,14,688	18,248
Kaira	32,342	1,41,968	1,54,137	20,173	Dhárwár	32,744	1,72,664	1,52,250	52,158
Panch Mahás	88,824	37,132	83,803	42,153	Kolába	15,770	70,499	45,170	41,099
Broach	52,114	1,39,144	1,60,905	30,353	Kaládgi	24,826	95,501	73,728	46,599
Surat	36,388	2,06,593	2,25,879	17,102	Kánara	7,221	75,658	76,352	6,527
Thána	39,462	1,51,467	1,51,818	39,111	Ratnágiri	2,991	53,058	40,148	9,919
	2,91,241	8,08,398	9,11,680	1,87,959	*Sind Division.*	1,16,498	5,61,388	5,03,336	1,74,550
Central Division.					Karáchi...	26,263	1,15,693	94,768	47,188
Násik	25,306	1,25,833	1,27,590	23,549	Hyderabad	3,049	1,20,837	1,04,897	18,989
Khándesh	1,24,343	2,41,544	2,14,099	1,51,788	Shikárpur	1,01,847	1,66,217	1,96,845	71,219
Ahmednagar	5,406	1,06,872	84,611	27,667	Thar and Párkar ...	4,021	21,256	20,491	3,256
Poona	18,673	1,06,329	1,16,949	8,053	Upper Sind Frontier ...	58	23,270	20,126	3,086
Sholápur	36,378	79,742	69,910	46,210					
Sátára	42,768	1,22,362	1,23,787	41,343		1,27,080	4,47,273	4,37,127	1,37,226
	2,52,874	7,82,682	7,36,946	2,98,610		7,87,693	25,99,741	25,89,089	7,98,345

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Receipts. A. 1882-83.	Actual Receipts. B. 1883-84.	C. Estimated Receipts, 1883-84.	A compared with B. Increase in 1883-84.	A compared with B. Decrease in 1883-84.	B compared with C, Increase over Budget Estimate.	B compared with C, Decrease under Budget Estimate.
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	25,12,728	25,99,740	23,52,450	87,012	....	2,47,290	....
Do. Educational Fund	13,82,765	14,11,632	13,37,690	28,867	....	73,942	....
Steam Boiler Inspection	10,825	17,004	16,400	6,179	....	604	....
Government Central Book Depôt	1,40,324	1,72,143	1,42,000	31,819	....	30,143	....
Total ..	40,46,642	42,00,519	38,48,540	1,53,877	....	3,51,979	....
Excluded Local Funds.							
Báriya Tribute	10,219	17,886	13,481	7,667	....	4,405	....
Cotton Improvement	4,792	5,762	5,000	970	....	762	....
Infanticide	9,878	2,321	2,817	....	7,517	....	456
Station Improvement	28,343	27,623	27,817	....	720	....	194
Indus Conservancy	42,647	36,016	37,096	....	6,631	....	1,080
Dispensary	7,716	6,513	6,475	....	1,203	38	....
Ports	2,32,546	2,62,171	1,86,598	29,625	....	75,573	....
Cantonments	2,10,800	2,05,495	2,08,286	....	5,305	....	2,791
Rewa Kántha Education	1,403	1,374	1,400	....	29	....	26
Schools	6,737	8,782	7,961	2,045	....	821	....
Scholarships and Prizes	18,367	14,695	12,777	....	3,672	1,918	....
Steam Vessels Survey	16,129	12,326	15,480	....	3,803	....	3,154
Total ..	5,89,577	6,01,004	5,25,188	40,307	28,880	83,517	7,701

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. A. 1882-83.	Actual Expenditure. B. 1883-84.	C. Estimated Charges, 1883-84.	A compared with B. Increase in 1883-84.	A compared with B. Decrease in 1883-84.	B. compared with C. Increase over Budget Estimate.	B. compared with C. Decrease under Budget Estimate.
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	26,27,742	25,89,088	27,58,920	....	38,654	....	1,69,832
Do. Educational Fund	14,38,510	14,98,830	15,48,750	60,320	....	....	49,920
Steam Boiler Inspection	10,745	10,838	10,650	93	....	188	....
Government Central Book Depôt	1,22,329	1,50,326	1,28,490	27,997	....	21,836	....
Total ..	41,99,326	42,49,082	44,46,810	88,410	38,654	22,024	2,19,752
Excluded Local Funds.							
Báriya Tribute	19,584	20,822	19,845	1,238	....	977	....
Cotton Improvement	15,704	8,542	10,000	....	7,162	....	1,458
Infanticide	8,149	9,736	7,563	1,587	....	2,173	....
Station Improvement	26,780	23,360	29,904	....	3,420	....	6,544
Indus Conservancy	36,038	28,943	33,800	....	7,095	....	4,857
Dispensary	6,146	8,480	6,388	2,334	....	2,092	....
Ports	2,18,942	1,85,782	1,85,330	....	33,160	443	....
Cantonments	1,62,247	2,63,898	2,80,746	1,01,651	....	....	16,848
Schools	7,533	6,505	7,961	....	1,028	....	1,456
Scholarships and Prizes	13,619	11,908	12,757	....	1,711	....	849
Rewa Kántha Education	2,273	1,596	1,504	....	677	92	....
Steam Vessels Survey	10,260	10,432	9,780	172	....	652	....
Total ..	5,27,275	5,80,004	6,05,587	1,06,982	54,253	6,429	32,012

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

District.	2	3								4			5								
		Number of Members of Committee.								By balance in hand at the close of last year.			Octroi.								
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	
	Population within municipal limits.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.	Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals.)	Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	Class IV. (Building materials.)	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)	Class VI. (Tobacco.)	Class VII. (Cloth.)	Class VIII. (Metals.)	Total.
Northern Division.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,97,655	37	65	19	121	45	76	17	104	28,358	51,159	79,517	1,14,373	..	1,922	4,894	2,069	6,973	31,842	3,596	1,65,669
Kaira	71,330	20	51	9	80	32	48	9	71	43	24,421	24,464	15,985	..	3,730	2,032	1,904	651	9,438	2,888	36,628
Panch Mahâls ..	22,159	8	20	..	28	14	14	4	24	..	4,724	4,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	58,295	17	26	12	55	17	38	8	47	2,208	25,974	28,182	42,814	..	3,433	5,594	366	1,570	4,513	4,090	62,380
Surat	1,37,233	21	41	12	74	29	45	10	64	8,783	43,625	52,408	1,05,936	2,116	6,424	7,642	2,387	3,536	9,365	3,291	1,40,697
Thâna	83,384	34	64	19	117	43	74	19	98	281	23,532	23,813	3,280	..	451	325	..	3,492	93	5	7,646
Total ..	5,70,056	137	267	71	475	180	295	67	408	39,673	1,73,435	2,13,108	2,82,388	2,116	15,960	20,487	6,726	16,222	55,251	13,870	4,13,020
Central Division.																					
Ahmednagar ..	46,453	17	26	12	55	23	32	12	43	22,384	3,844	26,228	17,775	..	2,848	1,559	575	293	1,912	1,683	26,650
Khândesh	1,71,745	84	218	12	314	121	193	38	276	440	51,925	52,365	16,743	790	2,773	3,584	2,380	293	3,783	1,920	32,266
Násik	70,470	29	41	30	100	40	60	21	79	30,210	26,089	56,299	23,998	..	830	938	1,063	689	3,095	1,717	32,330
Poona	1,49,610	53	98	12	163	63	100	34	129	9,824	1,06,823	1,16,647	85,448	11	15,742	11,473	3,783	2,891	8,824	5,369	1,33,541
Sátára	1,08,259	55	113	12	180	64	116	26	154	1	1,16,144	1,16,145	30,830	702	2,730	2,003	1,846	616	10,095	2,493	51,315
holâpur	1,02,466	24	49	17	90	35	55	11	79	2,281	1,40,244	1,42,525	63,916	1,514	17,858	21,519	6,318	1,336	21,954	4,996	1,39,411
Total ..	6,49,003	262	545	95	902	346	556	142	760	65,140	4,45,069	5,10,209	2,38,710	3,017	42,781	41,076	15,965	6,123	49,663	18,178	4,15,513
Southern Division.																					
Kolâba	46,656	24	71	..	95	28	67	12	83	7,584	7,399	14,983	6,025	..	591	253	406	841	961	242	9,319
Ratnâgiri	42,440	25	50	12	87	31	56	15	72	73	7,963	8,036	14,908	..	491	249	2,092	1,013	2,738	1,857	23,348
Belgaum	64,347	33	50	24	107	41	66	15	92	351	27,486	27,837	27,083	1,226	4,165	2,583	1,001	1,149	3,698	610	41,515
Kaládgi	40,872	15	48	..	63	24	39	10	53	..	19,603	19,603	12,700	96	358	727	414	237	1,519	217	16,268
Dhárwár	1,16,142	42	95	21	158	56	102	23	135	...	28,873	28,873	16,922	726	1,742	4,440	4,325	3,046	3,556	2,279	37,036
Kánara	45,985	24	60	11	95	31	64	14	81	135	14,122	14,257	11,033	299	2,345	254	1,216	962	2,115	1,845	20,069
Total ..	3,56,442	163	374	68	605	211	394	89	516	8,143	1,05,446	1,13,589	88,671	2,347	9,692	8,506	9,454	7,248	14,587	7,050	1,47,555
Sind.																					
Karáchi	1,09,959	45	87	16	148	48	100	34	114	5,036	1,19,742	1,24,778	89,039	4,824	17,500	18,393	5,892	10,502	40,969	543	1,87,662
Hyderabad	88,492	62	122	15	199	67	132	33	166	1,032	1,40,599	1,41,631	84,321	..	871	1,012	4,315	4,124	27,094	4,280	1,26,017
Shikárpur	1,17,359	53	94	30	177	62	115	31	146	3,114	2,32,279	2,35,393	1,13,282	..	7,099	3,315	8,174	6,196	20,863	1,951	1,61,780
Thar and Párkar ..	7,195	12	23	..	35	12	23	3	32	..	12,151	12,151	4,637	..	521	57	471	811	1,408	158	8,063
Upper Sind Frontier.	7,365	4	10	..	14	5	9	1	15	..	13,361	13,361	12,122	267	110	507	172	534	864	107	14,683
Total ..	3,30,370	176	336	61	573	194	379	102	471	9,182	5,18,132	5,27,314	3,03,401	5,091	27,001	23,284	19,024	22,167	91,198	7,039	4,98,205
Grand Total ..	19,05,871	738	1522	295	2555	931	1624	400	2155	1,22,137	12,42,082	13,64,220	9,13,170	12,571	95,434	93,353	51,169	51,760	210699	46,137	14,74,293

11—*continued.*

District.	Other Taxes in detail—*continued.*																
	Trinkets.	Chappa duty.	Tax on fishing boats.	Tax on other boats.	(b) Shop tax and stallage-fees.	Mándwa fees.	Tax on cotton manufacture.	Factory tax.	Poll tax on pilgrims.	Fees for keeping goods on streets.	Fees on music.	Fees on stamping cloth.	Fees on stones.	Water tax on animals.	Water tax on native craft.	Tax on animals kept for use.	Capitation tax.	Tax on foot rollers for cleaning cotton.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahâls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thâna	..	..	1,854	300	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	197	..	1,854	300	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Division.																		
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khândesh	..	..	..	..	..	26	4,549	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Násik	..	..	..	..	53	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	7,254	..	1,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sátára	..	..	..	..	935	..	..	..	5,258	..	..	1,063	14	..	..	..	..	..
Sholâpur	..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,856	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	398	..	..	988	605	4,549	650	49,368	27	1,739	1,063	14	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.																		
Kolâba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnâgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,309	842	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	102	801	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,125	..
Kánara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	102	809	..	..	406	..	..	..	..	8,309	842	429	5,125	10
Sind.																		
Karáchi	..	..	..	..	(b) 107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	(b) 107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	197	398	1,854	300	1,605	1,414	4,549	650	49,774	27	1,739	1,063	14	8,309	842	429	5,125	10

(a) License fee on snuff shops. (b) Stallage fees levied during fairs.

RIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1883-84.

6														7	8	9	10	11				
Assessed Taxes.																		Other Taxes in detail.				
Conservancy Cess.			License on Trades.			Leather and Hides.		Water Tax.			Hala'lkhor Cess.											
Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Total.	Collection for the current year.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Total.	(a) Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Total.	Tax on houses and lands.	(b) Tax on vehicles and License fees for public conveyance.	Tax on animals.	Tolls, &c.	Tax on aninals for sale.	Tax on kilns.	Fees for slaughtering animals.	Tax on mills.	Tax on bangles, &c
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
291	40,304	40,595	..	1,058	1,058	2,671	2,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,864	9,859	..	17,505	..	..	..	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	484	484	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,279	212	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	15	522	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,831	3,917	..	7,699	..	..	..	..	..
184	35,592	35,776	..	182	182	492	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,130	11,393	302	60,833	..	..	585	..	..
1,651	3,719	5,369	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,215	718	..	29,384	..	94	..	2,491	..
2,126	79,615	81,740	..	1,260	1,260	4,169	4,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,171	26,104	302	1,15,421	..	94	612	2,491	91
2,398	8,787	11,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	2,080	2,284	..	31	31	..	..	222	4,178	4,400	..	..	..	40,923	..	645	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,333	6,927	8,760	..	10	10	..	..	..	4,447	4,447	..	..	..	21,715	306	237	7,649	..	..	..	..	..
12,809	14,403	27,212	..	234	234	..	..	..	13,391	13,391	..	..	..	29,805	3,755	3,253	..	..	..	87	..	..
999	1,688	2,687	..	304	304	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	9,403	1,528	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 290	(a) 290																	
7,021	1,054	8,075	..	20	20	5	5	3,734	1,878	5,612	156	1,828	1,984	1,390	894	3,406	13,735	1,015	..	..	..	....
25,264	34,939	60,203	..	(a) 889	(a) 889	5	5	3,956	23,922	27,878	156	1,828	1,984	1,12,327	6,483	9,384	21,384	1,015	..	87	..	..
1,243	2,365	3,608	617	701	1,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,563	2,502	10	1,102	..	..	..	..	..
..	45	45	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,598	564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,597	5,999	7,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,274	2,621	3 427	6,495	..	..	180	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,396	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2,882	2,882	..	..	..	921	921	..	..	..	23,089	1,863	1,545	5,727	..	..	1,181	..	..
2	891	893	..	(a) 35	(a) 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,678	1,662	1,175	1,979	..	..	38	..	..
2,842	9,300	12,142	617	3,588	4,205	..	..	..	921	921	..	..	..	59,598	9,212	6,340	15,303	..	..	1,399	..	..
				(a) 35	(a) 35																	
..	3,015	3,015	..	1,551	1,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,696	17,306	7,065	266	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 290	..	..	..	..	2,255	..	..
585	3,871	4,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,748	8,653	..	843	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
585	6,886	7,471	..	1,551	1,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,444	26,527	7,065	1,109	..	..	2,255	..	..
30,817	1,30,740	1,61,556	617	7,323	7,940	4,174	4,174	3,956	24,843	28,799	156	1 828	1,984	2,63,540	68,326	23,091	1,53,217	1,015	94	4,353	2,491	91

12	13									14			15	16	17	18	
	Miscellaneous Receipts.									Debt.							
Total income from taxation.	Realizations under special Acts.	Proceeds of land, &c.	Income from markets (rent, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night soil, street refuse, &c.)	Municipal fines.	Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grant-in-aid from provincial or local funds.	Sundries (rent of municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	Total.	Loans.	Deposits (Contractors, Salaries unpaid, &c.)	Advances.	Total income of year, excluding balance.	Total, including balance.	Incidence of taxation (Column 12) per head of population.	Incidence of income shown in Column 15, per head of population.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R-.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,47,118	716	3,266	6,983	5,416	3,330	..	9,101	26,020	54,832	..	3,290	787	3,06,027	3,85,544	1 4 0	1 8 9	
45,608	1,238	19	266	937	655	..	4,320	613	8,048	..	180	3	53,339	78,303	0 10 2	0 12 1	
10,052	168	28	..	98	84	..	..	364	742	..	3	3	10,800	15,524	0 7 3	0 7 9	
80,565	137	2,002	6,800	192	397	..	548	1,515	11,591	..	8,070	..	1,00,226	1,28,408	1 6 1	1 11 6	
2,55,401	107	3,629	5,343	3,025	825	5	4,350	5,949	23,233	..	10,579	738	2,80,951	3,42,359	1 13 9	2 1 9	
66,490	430	63	4,539	341	1,345	401	400	3,018	10,537	..	526	1,342	78,895	1,02,708	0 12 8	0 15 1	
7,05,234	2,796	9,007	23,931	10,009	6,636	406	18,719	37,479	1,08,983	..	22,648	2,873	8,39,738	10,52,846	1 3 9	1 7 6	
46,925	20	1,028	8,764	2,525	787	225	..	4,920	18,269	..	959	1,862	68,015	94,243	1 0 0	1 7 5	
85,781	3,218	3,641	8,603	1,765	2,213	2	..	3,282	22,724	..	1,838	1,129	1,11,472	1,63,837	0 7 11	0 10 4	
75,810	78	300	1,639	1,214	1,027	180	..	5,860	10,298	..	220	186	86,514	1,42,813	1 1 2	1 3 7	
2,20,543	1,753	2,373	1,699	23,133	381	..	11,897	4,279	45,515	61,500	18,332	333	3,46,223	4,62,870	1 7 7	2 4 6	
74,668	506	1,475	4,321	684	155	..	11,412	3,029	21,582	100,000	178	604	1,97,032	3,13,177	0 10 3	1 10 10	
2,12,826	318	4,356	1,498	3,073	742	73	4,901	6,961	21,922	..	1,755	21,885	2,58,388	4,00,913	2 1 2	2 8 4	
7,16,553	5,893	13,173	26,524	32,394	5,305	480	28,210	28,331	1,40,310	161,500	23,282	25,999	10,67,644	15,77,853	1 1 8	1 10 3	
24 422	690	..	400	111	115	..	..	2,131	3,447	..	1,077	279	29,225	44,207	0 8 4	0 10 0	
45710	291	20	3,257	881	27	9	..	6,188	10,673	30,000	59	516	84,958	92,995	1 0 5	2 0 0	
70,112	533	381	3,126	461	333	..	..	1,857	6,691	..	218	1,596	78,617	1,06,453	1 1 4	1 3 6	
20857	444	64	61	131	159	..	..	1,441	2,300	..	..	..	23,157	42,760	0 8 1	0 9 0	
80,364	742	1,709	4,550	985	118	191	7,490	3,239	19,024	..	182	2,191	1,01,761	1,30,634	0 11 0	0 14 0	
33,277	1,105	148	508	16	165	80	..	3,094	5,116	..	191	139	38,723	52,980	..	..	
2,72,742	3,805	2,322	11,902	2,585	917	280	7,490	17,950	47,251	30,000	1,727	4,721	3,56,441	4,70,029	0 12 2	1 0 0	
2,45,662	4,032	1,66,551	11,220	1,702	2,536	37	2,280	48,192	2,36,550	..	15,220	47	4,97,479	6,22,257	2 3 9	4 8 4	
1,25,562	3,284	1,365	8,823	180	564	..	..	5,300	19,716	..	1,588	8	1,49,874	2,91,504	1 7 3	1 11 1	
1,81,475	4,185	8,352	15,564	289	658	639	1,751	65,479	96,947	..	6,027	430	2,84,879	5,20,272	1 8 8	2 6 10	
8,103	1,451	..	86	..	1	..	..	753	2,291	..	..	..	10,394	22,546	1 2 0	1 7 1	
14,927	754	12	5,968	..	18	..	..	2,803	9,555	..	..	19	24,501	37,862	2 0 4	3 5 3	
5,78,729	13,706	1,76,280	41,661	2,171	3,777	726	4,031	1,22,707	3,65,059	..	22,835	504	9,67,127	14,94,441	1 12 0	2 14 10	
22,73,278	26,200	2,00,782	1,04,018	47,159	16,635	1,892	58,450	2,06,467	6,61,603	1,91,500	70,492	34,097	32,30,950	45,95,169	1 3 1	1 11 1	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2	3	4		5			6										
			General Establishment.		Public Safety.			Public Health.										
								(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)		
																Conservancy.		
District.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year.	Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes including octroi (establishment, purchase of account books, paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	Registration of births and deaths.	Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter houses, latrines, &c.)	Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	Vaccination (establishment.)	Water-works (establishment, re-pairs.)	Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry-earth land for burying night-soil, &c.	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	79,517	3,06,027	16,688	16,254	4,648	16,686	920	288	9,061	1,415	15,147	940	11,362	26,347	27,462	37,194	126	14
Kaira	24,464	58,839	3,624	4,942	348	3,667	193	..	158	676	7,176	383	1,153	2,702	6,137	5,192	..	..
Panch Mahâls ..	4,724	10,800	706	341	124	1,365	61	..	..	..	855	..	88	188	1,637	..	17	..
Broach	23,182	1,00,226	7,508	5,614	2,440	18,563	387	..	1,258	773	1,424	320	57	9,360	9,579	2,787	..	..
Surat	52,408	2,89,951	16,416	14,575	8,981	24,199	17,905	120	2,177	5,293	8,147	673	9	17,164	17,310	30,643	..	7,323
Thâna	23,813	78,895	5,446	5,513	319	4,893	114	..	2,058	187	3,931	634	6,068	625	13,042	9,544	1	78
Total ..	2,13,108	8,39,738	50,388	47,239	16,860	69,373	19,580	408	14,712	8,344	36,680	2,950	18,737	56,386	75,167	85,360	144	7,415
Central Division.																		
Khândesh	52,365	1,11,472	9,851	5,494	638	4,263	405	..	5,351	1,999	3,465	252	3,024	220	6,240	15,715	58	36
Násik	56,299	86,514	4,175	7,919	128	3,951	81	..	2,580	186	612	323	893	..	10,554	16,055	36	35
Ahmednagar ..	26,228	68,015	5,520	4,237	125	2,103	329	192	12,036	224	1,095	257	2,752	129	5,141	11,982	35	457
Poona	1,16,647	3,46,223	18,127	17,459	1,618	11,014	5,845	..	58,499	1,034	7,172	965	20,512	3,364	18,619	48,336	17	3,041
Sholápur	1,42,525	2,58,388	11,547	16,082	1,271	6,554	264	222	17,223	937	11,930	969	22,372	430	9,634	34,355	..	..
Sátára	1,16,145	1,97,032	9,046	6,943	2,671	2,228	230	..	3,450	1,726	5,093	291	2,969	..	4,797	7,098	..	..
Total ..	5,10,209	10,67,644	58,266	58,134	6,451	30,113	7,154	414	94,139	6,106	29,367	3,057	52,522	4,143	54,985	1,33,541	146	3,569
Southern Division.																		
Kolába	14,983	29,225	2,655	2,157	342	809	43	76	50	58	1,974	152	2,799	183	4,997	3,269	58	..
Ratnágiri	8,036	84,958	2,869	2,239	536	2,897	53	127	1,338	340	1	30	37,890	511	2,377	1,151	5	..
Belgaum	27,837	78,617	3,714	6,058	759	2,580	187	219	12,605	434	662	476	938	364	8,281	18,065	..	..
Kaládgi	19,603	23,157	1,559	2,841	..	1,236	14	4	269	414	1,399	109	149	18	5,355	1,615	5	..
Dhárwár	28,873	1,01,761	5,339	9,920	..	3,385	444	677	4,320	376	4,796	723	3,322	82	17,859	5,930	..	..
Kánara	14,257	38,723	2,296	3,321	215	2,055	63	..	2,909	168	4,813	118	161	241	3,149	4,083	..	..
Total ..	1,13,589	3,56,441	18,432	26,536	1,852	12,962	804	1,103	21,491	1,790	13,645	1,608	45,259	1,298	42,018	34,113	68	..
Sind.																		
Karáchi	1,24,778	4,97,479	23,018	17,675	2,923	15,829	31,719	720	1,01,330	3,369	9,323	3,293	3,239	7,265	8,460	52,582	..	..
Hyderabad	1,41,631	1,49,874	11,928	6,201	949	2,586	12,526	180	3,668	1,763	2,822	252	21,994	4,113	9,076	10,830	..	..
Shikárpur	2,35,393	2,84,879	22,056	15,228	172	14,097	13,906	..	55,304	3,435	5,376	1,373	1,443	7,482	22,407	16,368	16	..
Thar and Párkar ..	12,151	10,394	871	1,198	..	110	490	..	607	34	1,300	..	680	..	288	1,290	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	13,361	24,501	1,894	1,219	..	1,438	3,707	..	4,484	1,413	193	120	204	184	2,105	2,405	..	..
Total ..	5,27,314	9,67,127	59,767	41,521	4,044	34,060	62,348	900	1,65,393	10,014	19,014	5,038	27,560	19,044	42,336	83,475	16	..
Grand Total ..	13,64,220	32,30,950	1,86,853	1,73,430	29,207	1,46,508	89,886	2,825	2,95,735	26,254	98,706	12,653	1,44,078	80,871	2,14,506	3,36,489	371	10,984

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1883-84.

			7	8						9	10					11	12	13		
(*j*)	(*k*)		Public Instruction.	Public Convenience.							Debt.							Balance at close of year.		
	Other measures.			Public Works.								Interest.								
Drainage works (establishment, repairs.)	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies.)	Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	Contributions to schools.	Establishment.	Construction and maintenance of roads.	Other (new) works.	Other Repairs.	Survey of land.	Other charges (Roman printing, rewards, &c.)	Contribution to local or provincial funds.	Loans, instalments paid during the year.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.)	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,487	..	2,328	11,958	828	66,294	17,597	2,787	3,661	418	4,330	6,000	..	3,000	14,828	787	5,246	3,26,100	16,920	42,526	59,446
107	18	381	2,100	90	3,856	1,669	1,061	..	658	..	..	..	..	64	140	3,316	49,814	159	28,358	28,517
32	..	..	(*a*) 400	72	..	629	631	223	850	..	..	..	..	3	182	..	8,400	..	7,115	7,115
..	144	723	1,320	300	31,343	3,372	1,749	412	2,426	..	..	..	..	7,318	..	1,550	1,10,727	1,769	15,902	17,671
23	2,946	14,462	7,514	1,135	25,401	1,376	10,705	1,035	6,612	1,974	7,862	..	5,627	9,131	608	18,457	2,85,800	10,232	46,321	56,553
..	179	1,473	2,192	..	11,945	1,887	1,947	..	545	..	4,000	..	463	561	1,394	3,419	82,456	245	20,002	20,247
1,649	3,287	19,367	25,484	2,425	1,38,844	26,530	18,880	5,331	11,509	6,304	17,862	..	9,090	31,905	3,111	31,988	8,63,297	29,325	1,60,224	1,89,549
1,281	68	1,715	5,366	75	3,738	5,383	7,025	417	732	..	7,324	..	3,688	238	2,169	6,245	1,02,477	2,030	59,330	61,360
1,386	..	242	3,169	84	9,657	2,583	494	..	2,336	..	4,000	..	184	34	340	3,873	75,918	40,261	26,634	66,895
117	94	815	2,154	576	5,142	..	1,008	..	256	..	458	..	..	926	1,932	2,435	62,885	27,615	3,741	31,356
9,831	..	3,821	3,091	2,382	26,637	73,941	2,858	..	3,625	100	..	..	..	19,249	401	1,528	3,58,596	8,865	95,408	1,04,273
3,757	438	3,496	10,816	24	10,616	26,987	6,222	1,858	18,483	..	10,000	..	9,135	2,371	24,465	1,795	2,64,252	1,666	1,34,996	1,36,662
383	198	1,037	1,144	252	8,835	1,48,950	3,337	..	632	5,000	10,730	..	12,284	1,165	1,390	632	2,42,564	12	70,603	70,615
16,755	1,148	11,126	25,740	3,893	64,675	2,57,845	20,944	2,275	26,064	5,100	32,512	..	25,291	23,983	30,697	16,508	11,06,692	80,449	3,90,712	4,71,161
..	15	..	1,201	..	2,888	55	114	..	68	..	2,025	..	..	1,159	275	1,354	28,915	7,606	7,680	15,286
..	156	150	1,737	78	2,137	3,453	155	..	369	..	5,537	472	2,791	67	191	6,083	75,751	81	17,166	17,247
3	214	202	1,768	1,075	10,349	297	912	..	659	..	..	..	..	351	1,670	2,047	74,891	210	31,356	31,566
118	..	..	750	..	6,731	12,110	192	..	221	300	2,684	..	..	..	..	314	38,403	..	4,350	4,350
243	587	72	1,260	1,551	4,772	1,270	442	7,088	741	..	2,656	..	1,344	268	29	2,094	82,253	...	48,385	48,385
240	..	1,843	4,024	453	2,628	3,624	164	..	465	..	300	..	39	172	228	560	38,332	155	14,495	14,650
1,304	972	2,267	10,940	3,157	29,505	20,809	1,979	7,088	2,523	300	13,202	472	4,174	2,017	2,393	12,452	3,38,545	8,052	1,23,432	1,31,484
38	..	13,740	10,234	5,752	65,756	13,559	5,426	840	7,563	..	..	..	..	4,705	50	7,034	4,15,440	15,551	1,91,266	2,06,817
176	37	1,574	4,746	98	8,609	7,429	3,447	62	468	..	22,906	..	..	512	10	3,069	1,42,030	2,109	1,47,364	1,49,473
1,220	1,195	3,004	25,241	3,447	15,806	57,843	3,734	..	8,130	..	..	..	..	4,489	561	388	3,03,730	3,619	2,12,926	2,16,545
..	..	2,456	1,049	..	25	226	169	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	812	11,720	..	10,821	10,821
14	..	501	172	..	..	..	1,586	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	21,855	..	16,010	16,010
1,448	1,232	21,275	41,442	9,297	90,196	79,062	14,362	902	16,468	..	22,906	..	..	9,706	647	11,303	8,94,775	21,279	5,78,387	5,99,666
21,156	6,639	54,035	1,03,606	18,772	3,23,220	3,84,246	56,165	15,596	56,564	11,704	86,482	472	38,555	67,611	36,848	72,251	32,03,309	1,39,105	12,52,755	13,91,860

(*a*) Including contributions to liabrary.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the

1	2	3					4				
		GRAIN.					SUGAR.				
Name of Municipality.	Population within municipal limits.	Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Northern Division.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.
Ahmedabad	1,97,655	15,59,700 2 20	877 20 0	15,58,822 22 20	27,592	7 35 37	61,835 24 0	408 36 0	61,426 28 0	20,614	0 12 34
Kaira	71,330	2,59,900 15 63	....	2,59,900 15 63	6,307	3 25 39	1,642 19 0	....	1,642 19 0	408	0 0 73
Panch Mahâls	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..
Broach	58,295	5,03,560 0 0	604 0 0	5,02,956 0 0	7,460	8 25 8	17,147 20 0	2,579 0 0	14,568 20 0	8,586	0 9 73
Surat	1,37,233	14,17,725 0 0	2,33,779 0 0	11,83,946 0 0	17,844	8 25 7	36,176 0 44	1,029 21 33	35,146 19 11	31,999	0 10 19
Thána	83,384	....	....	....	..	..	991 19 20	....	991 19 20	178	0 0 38
Total ..	5,47,897	37,40,885 18 3	2,35,260 20 0	35,05,624 38 3	59,203	6 15 74	1,17,793 2 64	4,017 17 33	1,13,775 25 31	61,785	0 8 24
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	41,099	2,97,952 0 0	702 0	2,97,250 0 0	11,965	7 5 11	11,193 0 0	9 0 0	11,184 0 0	7 5 4	0 10 58
Khándesh	68,590	10,86,772 15 0	5,104 0 0	10,81,668 15 0	8,240	15 30 63	14,730 0 0	50 30 0	14,679 10 0	1,316	0 8 44
Násik	52,403	2,16,133 3 0	753 34 0	2,15,379 9 0	10,413	4 4 32	7,675 0 0	509 10 0	7,165 30 0	1,642	0 5 37
Poona	1,56,822	14,71,706 6 0	78,123 0 0	13,93,583 6 0	55,895	8 35 36	1,93,735 28 0	1,19,107 0 0	74,628 28 0	11,338	0 19 3
Sátára	1,08,259	4,40,985 24 18	....	4,40,985 24 18	15,426	4 2 73	3,216 5 64	....	3,216 5 64	450	1 15 0
Sholápur	1,02,466	11,47,958 21 0	....	11,47,958 21 0	30,733	11 7 28	48,673 0 0	429 19 0	48,243 21 0	4,152	0 18 66
Total ..	5,30,239	46,61,507 29 18	84,682 34 0	45,76,824 35 18	1,32,672	8 25 21	2,79,222 33 64	1,20,105 19 0	1,59,117 14 64	19,658	0 12 0
Southern Division											
Kolába	36,305	2,41,175 10 0	....	2,41,175 10 0	2,705	6 25 57	4,324 30 0	....	4,324 30 0	361	0 4 61
Belgaum	59,856	6,10,110 0 0	96,091 0 0	5,14,019 0 0	15,583	8 23 56	17,580 0 0	2,317 0 0	15,263 0 0	776	0 10 16
Dhárwár	1,16,142	7,10,117 0 0	2,28,415 0 0	4,81,702 0 0	9,698	4 5 72	1,00,559 0 0	48,622 0 0	51,937 0 0	2,249	0 17 70
Kaládgi	40,872	2,34,987 0 0	....	2,34,987 0 0	7,090	5 29 77	5,534 0 0	....	5,534 0 0	298	0 5 33
Kánara	39,469	2,47,506 0 0	97 0 0	2,47,409 0 0	5,636	6 10 64	9,503 0 0	13 0 0	9,490 0 0	368	0 9 58
Ratnágiri	27,403	99,024 29 30	14,325 0 0	84,699 29 30	1,798	3 3 50	14,265 32 10	3,972 0 0	10,293 32 10	1,189	0 15 2
Total ..	3,20,047	21,42,919 39 30	3,38,928 0 0	18,03,991 39 30	42,510	5 25 37	1,51,766 22 10	54,924 0 0	96,842 22 10	5,241	0 12 8
Sind.											
Karáchi	1,09,959	20,14,186 14 67	15,49,057 34 53	4,65,128 20 14	32,429	4 9 16	1,06,055 35 15	73,056 25 60	32,999 9 35	6,905	0 12 0
Hyderabad	88,492	9,11,073 33 60	1,37,695 27 0	7,73,378 6 60	50,601	8 29 46	26,061 13 50	7,155 33 0	18,905 20 50	5,506	0 8 41
Shikárpur	1,17,359	30,88,532 7 20	18,71,823 0 40	12,16,709 6 60	58,271	10 14 55	98,418 16 10	33,189 28 0	65,228 28 10	14,219	0 22 20
Thar and Párkar ..	7,195	45,373 20 60	2,463 13 0	42,910 7 40	2,820	35 38 44	1,689 39 15	151 16 10	1,538 23 5	575	0 8 44
Upper Sind Frontier ..	7,365	1,47,584 38 70	29,015 38 0	1,18,569 0 70	7,410	16 3 77	1,997 36 75	8 32 45	1,989 4 30	775	0 10 64
Total ..	3,30,370	62,06,750 35 37	35,90,055 33 33	26,16,695 2 4	1,51,531	7 36 65	2,34,223 21 5	1,13,562 15 35	1,20,661 5 50	31,980	0 14 48
Grand Total ..	17,28,553	1,67,52,064 2 8	42,48,927 7 33	1,25,03,136 34 55	3,85,916	7 9 26	7,83,005 39 63	2,92,609 11 68	4,90,396 27 75	1,18,664	0 11 27

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84, the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.

5					6					7				
Ghee.					Class I.					Class II.				
Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,08,495 36 47	701 20 0	1,07,794 16 47	43,456	0 21 65	21,27,403 22 40	1,174 7 0	21,26,229 15 40	1,14,373	10 30 23	..	..	..	..	..
9,141 12 35	151 8 60	8,990 8 55	5,523	0 5 3	3,18,860 0 13 and 2,11,575 cocoanuts in No.	787 32 60	3,18,072 7 33 and 2,11,575 cocoanuts in No.	15,985	....	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
8,434 17 0	....	8,434 17 0	14,287	0 5 63	7,37,276 37 0	15,628 0 0	7,21,648 37 0	42,814	12 15 13	..	..	..	..	..
27,270 25 0	603 10 0	26,667 15 0	50,534	0 7 61	21,12,713 35 52	2,53,528 21 33	18,59,185 14 19	1,05,936	13 21 72	2,65,980	..	2,65,980	2,116	1 15 0
573 20 24	....	573 20 24	188	0 0 22	90,627 0 60	3,094 35 0	87,532 5 60	2,913	1 1 79	..	..	..	..	..
1,53,915 31 26	1,455 33 60	1,52,459 37 46	1,13,988	0 11 10	53,86,881 16 5 and 2,11,575 cocoanuts in No.	2,74,213 16 13	51,12,667 39 72 and 2,11,575 cocoanuts in No	2,82,021	9 13 20	2,65,980	..	2,65,980	2,116	1 15 0
										Mds.		Mds.		Mds.
2,214 0 0	....	2,214 0 0	760	2 9 0	3,24,757 0 0	431 0 0	3,24,326 0 0	17,774	7 31 8	..	..	..	..	..
1,659 38 0	....	1,659 38 0	304	0 1 0	12,33,271 34 0	5,670 30 0	12,27,601 4 0	16,648	17 35 77	26,829	..	26,829	790	0 15 50
5,162 21 0	296 0 0	4,866 21 0	1,629	0 3 57	4,81,872 23 0	2,861 25 0	4,79,010 38 0	23,997	9 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
26,410 33 0	2,531 0 0	23,879 33 0	5,666	0 6 7	33,55,298 31 0	4,51,583 0 0	29,03,715 31 0	1,04,805	18 20 51	Rs. 352	..	Rs. 352	11	Rs. ..
4,121 31 0	....	4,121 31 0	728	0 1 41	6,29,431 36 26	....	6,29,431 36 26	30,830	5 32 45	19,764	..	19,764	702	0 2 11
7,713 10 0	....	7,713 10 0	2,915	0 3 0	7,39,011 30 0	1,144 29 0	7,37,867 1 0	63,916	7 8 3	1,73,695	..	1,73,695	1,514	1 11 1
47,282 23 0	2,827 0 0	44,455 23 0	12,002	0 3 28	67,63,643 34 26	4,61,691 4 0	63,01,952 30 26	2,57,970	11 35 26	1,93,811 Mds.26,829	..	1,93,811 Mds.26,829	3,017	0 5 9 M. s. t. 0 2 1
1,986 10 0	....	1,986 10 0	320	0 2 15	2,60,368 14 0	....	2,60,368 14 0	6,025	7 6 60	..	..	..	..	..
602 0 0	99 0 0	503 0 0	56	0 0 27	9,41,788 0 0	2,07,386 0 0	7,34,402 0 0	27,083	12 10 62	58,868	..	58,868	1,226	0 15 8
7004 0 0	26 0 0	6,978 0 0	731	0 2 32	11,27,145 0 0	3,20,723 0 0	7,97,422 0 0	16,922	6 34 50	49,960	19,808	30,152	726	0 4 1
2,878 0 0	....	2,878 0 0	339	0 2 65	3,81,525 0 0	....	3,81,525 0 0	12,700	9 13 30	9,150	..	9,150	96	0 3 6
724 0 0	....	724 0 0	151	0 0 58	3,74,474 0 0	210 0 0	3,74,264 0 0	11,033	9 19 23	12,019	..	12,019	299	0 4 10
8,982 20 0	7,793 10 0	1,189 10 0	114	0 1 58	18,90,508 23 25	45,242 0 0	18,45,266 23 25	14,908	67 13 41	..	..	..	..	..
12,176 30 0	7,918 10 0	14,258 20 0	1,711	0 1 62	49,75,808 37 25	5,82,561 0 0	43,93,247 37 25	88,671	13 29 4	1,29,997	19,808	1,10,189	2,347	0 5 6
9,550 37 70	170 4 40	19,380 33 30	20,434	0 7 4	27,49,760 7 29	16,97,240 17 26	10,52,519 30 3	89,039	9 22 70	1,75,148	..	1,75,148	4,824	1 9 5
3,532 22 45	1,792 8 0	16,740 14 45	20,016	0 7 45	9,80,936 20 60	1,47,273 9 0	8,33,663 11 60	84,321	9 16 66	..	..	..	..	..
0,116 16 20	6,396 15 0	23,720 1 20	16,981	1 8 6	37,55,711 19 10	20,49,720 13 20	17,05,991 5 70	1,13,282	14 21 37	..	..	..	..	..
901 9 20	164 15 35	736 33 65	553	0 4 1	51,331 14 5	3,006 34 25	48,324 19 60	4,637	6 28 52	..	..	..	..	..
,456 38 40	59 33 5	2,397 5 35	1,498	0 13 1	2,34,778 21 75	29,084 23 50	2,05,693 38 25	12,122	27 37 12	51,088	..	51,088	267	0 15 0
,558 4 35	8,582 36 0	62,975 8 35	59,482	0 7 49	77,72,518 3 19	39,26,325 17 41	38,46,192 25 58	3,03,401	11 25 54	2,26,236	..	2,26,236	5,091	0 10 11
2,933 8 61	20,783 39 60	2,74,149 9 1	1,87,183	0 6 27	2,48,98,852 10 75 and 2,11,575 cocoanuts in No.	52,44,790 37 54	1,96,54,061 13 21 and 2,11,575 cocoanuts in No.	9,32,063	11 14 64	8,16,024 Mds.26,829	19,808	7,96,216 Mds.26,829	12,571	0 7 4 M. s. t. 0 2 1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the

1	8					9					10			
	Class III.					Class IV.					Class V,			
Name of Municipality.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption of expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.
Northern Division.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	50,091 5 0	....	50,091 5 0	1,922	0 10 57	2,34,391	122	2,34,269	4,894	1 2 11	Mds. s. 97,697 28	Mds. ..	Mds. s. 97,697 28	2,069
Kaira	5,89,097 29 70 and Rs. 3,160	....	5,89,097 27 70 and Rs. 3,160	3,730	0 4 0	1,01,817	..	1,01,317	2,032	1 6 10	1,070 7 20 Rs.	38 28 13 Rs.	1,031 19 7 Rs.	1,904
Panch Mahâls ..	....	....	.. ..	..	8 7 39	....	..	....	..	..	1,00,740	1,111	99,629	..
Broach	4,23,648 0 0	10,765 0 0	4,12,883 0 0	3,433	7 3 24	3,17,724	38,300	2,79,424	5,594	4 11 2	26,598 Mds.	.. Mds. s.	26,598 Mds. s.	366
Surat	9,12,895 0 0	....	9,12,895 0 0	6,424	6 26 6	3,21,465	14,277	3,07,188	7,642	2 3 9	92,800	29 30	92,770 10	2,387
Thâna	20,283 28 0	....	20,283 28 0	451	0 9 58	14,204 and 13,24,790 Bricks and tiles in No.	..	14,204 and 13,24,790 Bricks and tiles in No.	325	0 2 8	..	..	....	..
Total ..	19,96,015 15 70 Rs. 3,160	10,765 0 0	19,85,250 15 70 Rs. 3,160	15,960	3 24 74 Rs. 0 0 1	9,89,601 and 13,24,790 Bricks in No.	52,699	936,902 and 13,24,790 Bricks and tiles in No.	20,487	1 11 4	1,27,338 Mds. s. t. 1,91,567 35 20	1,111 Mds. s. t. 68 18 13	1,26,227 Mds. s. t. 1,91,499 17 7	6,73
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar ..	51,183 0 0	0 66 0	51,117 0 0	2,848	1 9 2	49,619 Mds. s. t.	395 Mds.	49,224 Mds. s. t.	1,559	1 2 10 Mds.	1,33,112 Mds. s. t.	617 Mds.	1,32,495 Mds. s. t.	577
Khândesh ..	1,16,586 10 0	....	1,16,586 10 0	2,773	1 29 29	2,11,531 16 0 Rs.	.. Rs.	2,11,531 16 0 Rs.	3,584	3 3 28 Rs.	4,28,598 23 0	1,245	4,27,353 23 0	2,366
Násik	40,430 0 0	....	40,430 0 0	830	0 30 68	30,395	..	30,395	938	0 9 3	8,375 28 0	38	8,337 28 0	1,063
Poona	10,23,772 27 0	51,034 0 0	9,72,738 27 0	19,274	6 8 9	7,03,601	60,680	6,42,921	14,257	4 1 7	65,072 16 0	10,536	54,536 16 0	4,691
Sátára	1,33,156 39 32	....	1,33,156 39 32	2,730	1 9 15	50,915	..	50,915	2,003	0 7 6	28,606 30 23	..	28,606 30 23	1,846
Sholápur ..	4,32,834 10 0	251 6 0	4,32,583 4 0	17,858	4 8 69	8,26,143 0 0	44,275	7,81,868	21,519	7 0 1	Rs.4,36,944 and Mds. 1,149	Rs.3,573	Rs. 4,33,371 and Mds. 1,149	6,313
Total ..	17,97,963 6 32	51,351 6 0	17,46,612 0 32	46,313	0 13 13	16,60,673 Mds. s. t. 2,11,531 16 0	1,05,350	15,55,323 Mds. s. t. 2,11,531 16 0	43,860	2 14 11 Mds. s. t. 3 3 28	5,70,056 Mds. s. t. 5,31,802 17 23	4,190 Mds. 11,819	5,65,866 Mds. s. t. 5,19,983 17 23	16,851
Southern Division.														
Kolába	29,626 0 0	....	29,626 0 0	591	0 32 51	13,253	..	13,253	253	0 5 11	24,047	..	24,047	40
Belgaum ..	2,87,487 0 0	9,562 0 0	2,77,925 0 0	4,165	4 25 58	1,02,498	3,915	98,583	2,583	1 10 4	2,08,067	6,739	2,01,328	1,001
Dhárwár ..	77,694 0 0	11,390 0 0	66,304 0 0	1,742	0 22 60	1,91,795	50,478	1,41,317	4,440	1 3 5	4,59,912	1,01,332	3,58,580	4,324
Kaládgi	3,932 0 0	....	3,932 0 0	358	0 3 67	42,144	..	42,144	727	1 0 5	91,495	...	91,495	41
Kánara	94,014 0 0	657 0 0	93,357 0 0	2,345	2 14 49	12,037	12	12,025	254	0 4 10	1,64,376	750	1,63,626	1,216
Ratnágiri ..	10,956 10 0	986 0 0	9,970 10 0	491	0 14 44	13,072	471	12,601	249	0 7 4	26,81,672	17,577	26,64,095	2,09
Total ..	5,03,709 10 0	22,595 0 0	4,81,114 10 0	9,692	1 20 5	3,74,799	54,876	3,19,923	8,506	0 15 11	36,29,569	1,26,398	35,03,171	9,45
Sind.														
Karáchi	5,87,212 13 20	49,155 22 0	5,38 056 31 20	17,500	4 35 58	7,40,406	73,145	6,67,261	18,393	6 1 1	7,46,965	5,48,398	1,98,567	5,48
Hyderabad ..	13,245 16 60	2,094 2 60	11,151 14 0	871	0 5 3	53,724	4,672	49,052	1,012	0 8 10	2,79,475	43,141	2,36,334	4,31
Shikárpur ..	3,28,545 17 0	8,058 26 0	3,20,486 31 0	7,999	2 29 8	2,45,347	15,312	2,30,035	3,315	1 15 4	5,42,846	92,911	4,49,935	8,17
Thar and Párkar	1,773 29 17	253 5 50	1,520 23 47	521	0 8 30	1,431	..	1,431	57	0 3 2	16,566	2,502	14,064	47
Upper Sind Frontier	406 31 20	....	406 31 20	110	0 2 16	8,247	..	8,247	507	1 1 11	13,528	2,010	11,518	17
Total ...	9,31,183 27 37	59,561 16 3	8,71,622 11 7	27,001	2 10 2	10,49,155	93,129	9,56,026	23,284	2 14 3	15,99,380	6,88,962	9,10,418	19,02
Grand Total...	52,28,871 19 59 Rs. 3,161	1,44,272 22 30	50,84,598 37 29 Rs. 3,161	98,066	2 30 70 Rs. a. p. 0 0 1	40,74,228 Mds. s. t. 2,11,531 16 0	3,06,054	37,68,174 Mds. s. t. 2,11,531 16 0	96,137	2 2 10 Mds. 0 4 71	59,26,343 Mds. s. t. 7,23,370 12 43	8,29,062 Mds. 11,887 18 13	51,[illegible] Mds. s. t. 7,11,482 24	52,0

(IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

axed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84, the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population—continued.

	11					12					13					14	
	Class VI.					Class VII.					Class VIII.					Incidence of Taxation per Head.	
expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
s. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rs. 19 68	27,253 31 75	....	27,253 31 75	6,973	0 5 41	22,45,865	5,612	22,40,253	31,842	11 5 4	1,73,246	68	1,73,178	3,596	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 13 5
..	4,487 10 30	24 0 0	4,463 10 30	651	0 2 40	8,47,265	2,450	8,44,815	9,438	11 13 6	2,37,191	1,613	2,35,578	2,888	3 4 10	0 8 7	0 8 6
..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. a. p. 0 7 3	20,676 5 0	1,876 0 0	18,800 5 0	1,570	0 12 72	4,72,945	21,612	4,51,333	4,513	7 11 10	3,16,558	50,648	2,65,910	4,090	4 8 11	0 11 9	1 1 1
0 27 3	19,866 6 8	2,391 28 26	17,474 17 62	3,536	0 5 7	7,68,831	1,52,272	6,16,559	9,365	4 7 10	2,19,343	..	2,19,343	3,291	1 9 6	0 12 4	1 0 4
..	19,788 17 40	1,336 10 0	18,452 7 40	3,234	0 8 68	3,728	..	3,728	93	0 0 8	43	..	43	5	..	0 0 6	0 1 5
0 3 8	92,071 30 73	5,627 38 26	86,443 32 47	15,964	0 6 24	43,38,634	1,81,946	41,56,688	55,251	7 9 4	9,46,381	52,329	8,94,052	13,870	1 10 1	0 8 2	0 12 0
2 10	3,925 0 0	12	3,913 0 0	298	0 3 60	3,02,357	7,100	2,95,257	1,912	7 1 3	2,06,542	26	2,06,516	1,683	4 15 2	6 6 9	0 10 2
s. s. t. 0 17	3,248 32 0	....	3,248 32 0	293	0 1 1	Mds. 7,72,906	Mds. 4,180	Mds. 7,68,726	Mds. 3,749	Mds. 11 8 24	Mds. 3,50,489	Mds. 4,825	Mds. 3,45,664	Mds. 1,992	Mds. 5 1 6	0 3 11	0 7 6
6 29	4,936 17 0	....	4,936 17 0	689	0 3 61	Rs. 7,49,752	Rs. 25,400	Rs. 7,24,352	Rs. 3,094	Rs. 13 13 2	Rs. 2,79,222	Rs. 565	Rs. 2,78,657	Rs. 1,716	Rs. 5 5 1	0 7 4	0 9 10
13 72	26,507 22 0	5,266	21,241 22 0	3,571	0 5 33	28,77,546	11,93,668	16,83,878	10,773	10 11 9	20,08,688	15,78,278	4,30,410	6,703	2 11 11	0 10 8	0 13 7
10 45	4,167 25 43	....	4,167 25 43	615	0 1 43	14,54,564	..	14,54,564	10,095	13 6 11	2,74,267	..	2,74,267	2,493	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 7 7
Rs. 3 8 s. t. 9 5	6,544 17 0	....	6,544 17 0	1.336	0 2 44	24,87,955	74,400	24,13,555	21,954	23 8 10	6,60,032	1,965	6,58,067	4,996	6 6 9	0 9 11	1 5 9
1 0 s. t. 39 18	49,329 33 43	5,278	44,051 33 43	6,803	0 3 25	78,72,174 Mds. 7,72,906	13,00,568 and Mds. 4,180	65,71,606 and mds. 7,68,726	51,577	12 6 3 S. 0 12 0	34,28,751 and Mds. 3,50,489	15,80,834 and Mds. 4,825	18,47,917 and Mds. 3,45,664	19,493	3 7 9 Mds. s. t. 5 1 6	0 7 9	0 13 5
10 7	23,034 0 0	....	23,034 0 0	841	0 25 30	1,74,789	..	1,74,789	961	4 13 3	14,811	..	14,811	242	0 6 6	0 2 7	0 4 1
5 9	29,726 0 0	8688 0 0	21,038 0 0	1,149	0 14 4	15,64,574	1,05,750	14,58,824	3,698	24 5 11	1,99,429	7,257	1,92,172	610	3 3 8	0 7 3	0 11 1
1 4	7,262 0 0	6003 0 0	1,259 0 0	3,046	0 0 34	8,94,521	3,19,130	5,75,391	3,556	4 15 5	10,71,826	45,778	10,26,048	2,279	8 13 4	0 2 4	0 5 1
3 7	3,246 0 0	....	3,246 0 0	237	0 3 14	7,86,876	..	7,86,876	1, 519	19 4 0	73,933	..	73,933	217	1 2 11	0 4 11	0 6 4
2 3	3,488 0 0	361 0 0	3,127 0 0	962	0 3 13	3,56,382	12,079	3,44,303	2,115	8 11 6	1,40,866	11,630	1,29,236	1,845	3 4 4	0 4 0	0 8 1
3 6	27,763 0 10	5,434 35 0	22,328 5 10	1,013	0 32 47	23,60,089	14,38,364	9,21,725	2,738	33 10 2	2,58,705	1,38,524	1,20,181	1,857	4 6 2	0 8 8	0 13 7
15 2	94,519 0 10	20,486 35 0	74,032 5 10	7,248	0 9 20	61,37,231	18,75,323	42,61,908	14,587	13 5 0	17,59,570	2,03,189	15,56,381	7,050	4 13 9	0 4 5	0 4 7
12 11	14,322 0 10	526 22 0	13,795 18 10	10,502	0 5 1	69,00,539	28,42,531	40,58,008	40,969	36 14 6	2,49,209	3,03,111 89,642	35,740	543	0 5 2	0 12 11	1 11 4
10 9	11,249 29 20	2,158 36 60	9,090 32 40	4,124	0 4 9	22,63,496	90,272	21,73,224	27,094	24 8 11	2,97,566	2,763	2,94,802	4,280	3 5 3	0 15 3	1 6 9
13 4	21,456 27 15	9,524 26 40	11,932 0 55	6,196	0 4 5	51,90,151	2,45,129	49,45,016	20,863	42 2 2	4,66,232	45,639	4,20,593	1,951	3 9 4	0 15 6	1 6 0
15 3	3,633 25 50	2,038 3 30	1,595 22 20	811	0 8 69	1,10,744	17,140	93,604	1,408	13 0 1	11,251	623	10,628	158	1 7 7	1 10 3	1 0 6
9 0	2,620 4 20	28 15 0	2,591 29 20	534	0 14 5	95,904	100	95,804	864	13 0 2	7,141	..	7,141	107	0 15 7	1 10 4	1 15 4
12 1	53,282 6 35	14,276 23 50	39,005 22 65	22,167	S. t. 4 57	1,45,60,829	31,95,172	1,13,65,656	91,198	34 6 5	10,31,399	3,52,137 —89,642	7,68,904	7,039	5 2 3	0 14 28	1 7 13
15 9 Mds. 16 38	2,89,202 31 1	45,669 16 76	2,43,533 14 5	52,182	0 5 50	3,29,08,687 Mds. 7,72,906	65,53,000 Mds. 4,180	2,63,55,858 Mds. 7,68,726	212,633	15 3 11 Mds. 0 12 0	71,66,101 Mds. 3,50,489	21,88,489 —89,642 Mds. 4,825	50,67,254 Mds. 3,45,664	47,452	2 14 10 Mds. 0 7 79	2 13 11	0 13 11

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2	3			4			5	6	7
Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Northern Deccan Division.										
Khándesh	1,237,231	20,855	19,021	39,876	16·86	15·37	32·23	109·64	.....	9·74
Násik	781,206	12,560	11,654	24,214	16·08	14·91	30·99	107·77	.....	2·81
Ahmednagar	751,228	14,750	13,821	28,571	19·63	18·40	38·03	106·72	.....	0·53
Poona	900,621	13,532	12,173	25,705	15·02	13·52	28·54	111·16	.....	0·06
Sholápur	582,487	10,679	9,955	20,634	18·33	17·09	35·42	107·29	6·31	.....
Southern Deccan Division.										
Sátára	1,062,350	20,990	19,747	40,737	19·76	18·59	38·35	106·29	15·20	.....
Belgaum	864,014	17,838	17,240	35,078	20·65	19·95	40·60	103·47	18·37	.....
Dhárwár	882,907	19,917	19,010	38,927	22·56	21·53	44·09	104·77	22·35	.....
Kaládgi	638,493	11,399	11,037	22,436	17·85	17·29	35·14	103·28	13·68	.....
Konkan Division.										
Kánara	421,840	7,068	6,735	13,803	16·75	15·97	32·72	104·94	6·61	.....
Ratnágiri	997,090	10,549	9,427	19,976	10·58	9·45	20·03	111·90	3·15	.....
Kolába	381,649	5,293	4,959	10,252	13·87	12·99	26·86	106·73	5·03	.....
Bombay City...	773,196	7,774	7,158	14,932	10·05	9·26	19·31	108·61	.....	10·77
Thána	908,548	13,667	12,976	26,643	15·04	14·28	29·32	105·32	2·50	.....
Gujarát Division.										
Surat	614,198	10,986	10,624	21,610	17·89	17·24	35·18	103·41	3·74	.....
Broach	326,930	5,705	5,203	10,908	17·45	15·91	33·36	109·65	5·48	.....
Kaira	804,800	15,359	13,639	28,998	19·08	16·95	36·03	112·61	10·92	.....
Panch Mahals	255,479	3,426	3,203	6,629	13·41	12·54	25·95	106·96	9·12	.....
Ahmedabad	856,324	14,297	12,620	26,917	16·70	14·74	31·43	113·29	7·88	.....
Sind Division.										
Karáchi	478,688	4,926	4,079	9,005	10·29	8·52	18·81	120·76	3·83	.....
Hyderabad	754,624	6,942	5,068	12,010	9·20	6·72	15·92	136·98	1·45	.....
Thar and Párkar	203,344	3,367	2,511	5,878	16·56	12·35	28·91	134·09	9·75	.....
Shikárpur	852,986	8,787	7,078	15,865	10·30	8·30	18·60	124·85	2·83	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	1,300	897	2,197	10·47	7·22	17·69	144·93	8·50	.....
Total for 1883 ...	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	109·32	4·97	.....
Do. for 1882 ...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	30·12	29·59	29·86	108·71	8·99	.....

(2.)—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7		
District.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths Registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Deccan Division.												
Khándesh	9,944	124·42	27,082	24,840	51,922	109·83	42·82	41·07	41·97	25·26	22·94	24·13
Násik	5,940	131·51	13,887	12,517	26,404	110·94	34·94	32·61	33·80	27·27	25·19	26·25
Ahmednagar	6,666	112·69	15,183	13,785	28,968	110·14	39·79	37·29	38·56	25·65	23·73	24·71
Poona	5,348	168·40	13,508	12,255	25,763	110·22	29·68	27·51	28·60	21·29	19·37	20·35
Sholápur	4,521	128·84	8,844	8,114	16,958	108·99	30·00	28·20	29·11	26·09	23·96	25·07
Southern Deccan Division.												
Sátára	4,988	212·98	12,654	11,937	24,591	106·01	23·76	22·53	23·15	25·31	23·52	24·43
Belgaum	4,657	185·53	9,959	9,249	19,208	107·68	22·92	21·53	22·23	30·63	28·13	29·40
Dhárwár	4,535	194·68	9,662	9,533	19,195	101·35	21·86	21·62	21·74	27·49	26·39	27·01
Kaládgi	5,757	110·90	7,049	6,650	13,699	106·00	22·19	20·72	21·46	20·91	19·61	20·17
Konkan Division.												
Kánara	3,911	107·85	5,806	5,212	11,018	111·40	26·03	26·21	26·11	33·04	31·47	32·29
Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	9,035	7,796	16,831	115·89	19·10	14·88	16·88	20·13	17·10	18·55
Kolába	1,496	255·11	4,475	3,856	8,330	116·05	23·31	20·33	21·82	20·05	17·89	18·98
Bombay City...	22	35,145·27	12,185	11,074	23,259	110·03	26·22	35·90	30·08	28·15	39·39	32·49
Thána	4,243	214·12	12,442	11,922	24,364	104·36	26·57	27·08	26·82	22·56	21·33	21·90
Gujarát Division.												
Surat	1,662	369·55	9,728	9,588	19,316	101·46	31·79	31·11	31·44	28·57	26·54	27·56
Broach	1,453	225·00	4,922	4,192	9,114	117·41	29·21	26·46	27·88	34·71	33·18	34·37
Kaira	1,609	500·18	10,808	9,401	20,209	114·97	25·32	24·87	25·11	33·52	30·89	32·30
Panch Mahals	1,613	158·38	2,336	1,964	4,300	118·94	17·81	15·80	16·83	30·28	25·20	27·86
Ahmedabad	3,821	224·10	10,902	9,265	20,167	117·67	24·81	22·22	23·55	33·49	31·56	32·58
Sind Division.												
Karáchi	14,115	33·91	3,965	3,208	7,173	123·60	14·91	15·08	14·98	18·04	16·12	17·32
Hyderabad	9,030	83·57	6,213	4,709	10,922	131·94	15·26	13·56	14·47	13·86	12·03	13·03
Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	2,227	1,669	3,896	133·43	19·81	18·35	19·16	15·47	16·06	15·71
Shikárpur	10,001	85·29	7,564	5,886	13,450	128·51	16·41	15·02	15·77	12·25	11·43	11·87
Upper Sind Frontier	1,877	66·16	674	467	1,141	144·33	9·62	8·65	9·19	8·90	7·55	8·22
Total for 1883 ...	123,860	132·85	221,110	199,088	420,198	111·06	26·02	25·02	25·52	24·90	23·19	24·22
Do. for 1882 ...	123,860	132·85	181,835	161,583	343,418	112·53	21·40	20·31	20·87	29·69	27·40	28·72

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.					All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						From all Causes.	
						Suicide.		Wounding and accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
						Male.	Female.													
A.—DISTRICTS.																				
Northern Deccan Division.																				
Khándesh	1,187,766	10,425	2,198	29,718	6,318	17	15	218	24	274	1,396	50,329	8·78	1·85	25·02	5·32	0·23	1·17	42·37	21·69
Násik	732 671	3,728	436	15,619	2,278	7	11	101	15	134	1,328	24,023	5·09	0·59	21·32	3·11	0·18	2·49	32·79	23·91
Ahmednagar	704,910	7,142	215	15,175	2,347	8	11	109	15	143	2,458	27,480	10·13	0·30	21·53	3·33	0·20	3·49	38·98	24·29
Poona	753,245	5,016	954	13,030	1,357	7	7	180	34	228	1,446	22,031	6·66	1·27	17·30	1·80	0·30	1·92	29·25	20·34
Sholápur	489,561	2,126	27	8,587	882	7	20	106	9	142	1,300	13,064	4·34	0·06	17·54	1·80	0·29	2·66	26·69	24·22
Southern Deccan Division.																				
Sátára	1,010,863	1,143	356	17,298	1,796	16	18	257	50	341	2,407	23,341	1·13	0·35	17·11	1·78	0·34	2·38	23·09	24·31
Belgaum	809,824	419	360	9,159	3,659	13	31	174	30	248	4,199	18,044	0·52	0·44	11·31	4·52	0·31	5·18	22·28	29·40
Dhárwár	791,836	28	451	9,621	3,350	24	35	166	25	250	3,643	17,343	0·04	0·57	12·15	4·23	0·32	4·60	21·92	27·43
Kaládgi	631,469	1,003	642	8,280	1,258	15	28	134	39	216	2,186	13,585	1·59	1·02	13·11	1·99	0·34	3·46	21·51	22·10
Konkan Division.																				
Kánara	397,450	..	117	6,133	776	18	10	149	14	191	3,275	10,492	..	0·29	15·43	1·95	0·48	8·24	26·40	31·74
Ratnágiri	975,527	91	904	8,235	637	14	14	241	124	393	6,019	16,279	0·09	0·93	8·44	0·65	0·40	6·17	16·68	18·76
Kolába	368,469	338	299	5,496	67	5	10	117	22	154	1,570	7,924	0·92	0·81	14·92	0·18	0·42	4·26	21 51	17·85
Thána	870,831	1,872	1,567	17,155	289	18	23	204	127	375	2,106	23,364	2·15	1·80	19·70	0·33	0·43	2·42	26·83	21·13
Gujarát Division.																				
Surat	491,125	457	531	11,756	1,781	8	12	148	56	224	606	15,355	0·93	1·08	23·94	3·62	0·46	1·23	31·26	28·15
Broach	278,170	14	39	6,798	335	1	5	69	30	105	368	7,659	0·05	0·14	24·44	1·20	0·38	1·32	27·53	35·50
Kaira	737,186	132	3	14,473	2,080	12	17	209	81	319	1,148	18,155	0·18	..	19·63	2·82	0·43	1 56	24·62	32·71
Panch Maháls	229,743	10	11	3,643	83	5	5	42	41	93	48	3,888	0·04	0·05	15·86	0·36	0·40	0·21	16 92	26 94
Ahmedabad	684,984	75	58	11,985	991	6	11	94	65	176	600	13,885	0·11	0·08	17·49	1·45	0·26	0·88	20·27	28·51
Sind Division.																				
Karáchi	410,356	..	173	4,290	103	4	4	219	56	283	603	5,452	..	0·42	10·45	0·25	0·69	1·47	13·29	15·34
Hyderabad	709,429	...	377	8,460	79	8	8	206	215	437	347	9,640	..	0·53	11·84	0·11	0·62	0·49	13·60	11·66
Thar and Párkar	200,516	..	13	3,543	6	..	..	23	78	101	137	3,800	..	0·06	17·67	0·03	0·50	0·68	18·95	14·39
Shikárpur	769,913	...	...	11,211	136	6	8	194	110	318	73	11,738	..	..	14·56	0·18	0·41	0·09	15·24	10·58
Upper Sind Frontier	1,12,829	...	..	940	14	..	..	13	4	17	13	984	..	..	8·33	0·12	0·15	0·12	8·72	5·65
Total of Districts for 1883	14,348,658	34,019	9,731	240,545	30,622	219	306	3,373	1,264	5,162	37,776	357,855	2·37	0·68	16·76	2·13	0·36	2·63	24·94	23·20
Total of Districts for 1882	14,351,769	6,852	1,186	217,470	24,226	204	337	3,243	1,305	5,089	34,063	288,886	0·48	0·08	15·15	1·69	0·35	2·37	20·13	26·73
B.—TOWNS.																				
Khándesh District.																				
Dhulia	18,449	137	..	178	18	..	..	3	..	3	46	382	7·43	..	9·65	0·98	0·16	2·49	20·71	16·47
Nandurbár	6,841	39	49	190	16	..	..	..	2	2	3	239	5·71	7·16	19·00	2·33	0·29	0·44	34·94	20·87
Chopda	13,932	206	5	250	1	1	2	1	..	4	2	468	14·79	0·36	17·94	0·07	0·29	0·14	33·59	16·90
Nasirabad	10,243	107	93	293	9	..	..	2	..	2	..	504	10·45	9·08	28·60	0·88	0·20	..	49·20	34·17
Násik District.																				
Násik	24,101	428	34	546	129	..	..	5	..	5	330	1,472	17·76	1·41	22·65	5·35	0·21	13·69	61·08	44·89
Yeola	17,685	15	54	237	64	..	..	2	1	3	326	699	0·86	3·05	13·41	3·61	0·17	18·43	39·53	31·02
Devláli Cantonment	2,969	19	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	45	6·40	..	5·05	1·68	..	2·02	15·16	7·21
Málegaon do.	3,780	3	1	69	17	1	..	..	..	1	74	165	0·79	0·26	18·25	4·50	0·26	19·58	43·65	40·35
Ahmednagar District.																				
Ahmednagar	32,903	145	131	265	117	1	..	6	..	7	403	1,068	4·41	3·98	3·05	3·56	0·21	12·25	32·46	38·37
Sangamner	8,796	75	5	131	3	..	..	..	1	1	97	312	8·53	0·59	14·89	0·34	0·11	11·02	35·47	22·78
Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,589	6	1	35	10	..	1	2	..	3	53	108	1·31	0·22	7·63	2·18	0·65	11·55	23·53	18·83
Poona District.																				
Poona City	99,622	189	282	1,086	168	6	3	38	..	47	1,029	2,751	1·90	2·33	10·90	1·68	0·47	10·33	27·61	23·93
Junnar	10,373	61	..	88	16	..	..	1	..	1	144	310	5·88	..	8·48	1·54	0·10	13·88	29·89	23·50
Poona Cantonment	30,129	9	37	226	73	3	1	6	..	10	196	551	0·30	1·23	7·50	2·42	0·33	6·51	18·29	16·00
Kirkee do.	7,252	4	2	50	11	..	..	5	..	5	48	120	0·55	0·28	6 89	1·52	0·69	6·62	16·55	
Sholápur District.																				
Sholápur	59,890	183	14	1,492	97	2	1	23	..	26	330	2,142	3·06	0·23	24·91	1·62	0·43	5·51	35·77	50·92
Bársi	16,126	50	12	374	41	..	1	8	..	9	174	660	3·10	0·74	23·19	2·54	0·56	10·79	40·93	38·51
Pandharpur	16,910	185	2	444	307	2	..	2	8	12	142	1,092	10·94	0·12	26·26	18·15	0·71	8·40	64·58	51·05
Sátára District.																				
Sátára	29,028	12	16	399	115	3	2	8	1	14	149	705	0·41	0·55	13·75	3·96	0·48	5·13	24·28	27·89
Wái	11,676	38	12	131	19	..	..	1	..	1	50	251	3·25	1·03	11·22	1·63	0·08	4·28	21·49	21·50
Karád	10,778	16	1	152	30	..	..	3	...	3	92	294	1·48	0·09	14·10	2·78	0·28	8·54	27·28	27·44
Belgaum District.																				
Belgaum	23,115	..	74	147	59	1	..	11	..	12	183	475	..	3·20	6·36	2·55	0·52	7·92	20·55	30·20
Gokák	10,307	2	1	88	97	..	3	2	2	7	37	232	0·19	0·10	8·54	9·41	0·68	8·59	22·51	28·24
Athni	11,186	58	..	119	89	..	..	4	..	4	99	369	5·18	..	10·64	7·96	0·36	8·85	32·99	28·18
Belgaum Cantonment	9,582	..	5	52	15	..	..	..	..	..	16	88	..	0·52	5·43	1·56	..	1·67	9·18	35·23

N.B.—The figures given in column No. 2 have been revised and corrected.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883—continued.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.													From all Causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding and accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
B.—TOWNS—*continued.*																				
Dhárwár District.																				
Dhárwár	27,191	..	18	199	56	4	3	11	1	19	133	425	..	0·66	7·32	2·06	0·70	4·89	15·63	23·26
Hubli	36,677	..	3	287	226	1	..	6	1	..	293	817	..	0·08	7·82	6·16	0·22	7·99	22·27	25·93
Gadag Betgeri	17,001	..	9	138	92	1	1	5	2	9	141	389	..	0·53	8·12	5·41	0·53	8·29	22·88	19·50
Ránebennur	10,202	..	12	95	39	1	..	1	..	2	73	221	..	1·18	9·31	3·82	0·20	7·15	21·66	19·33
Kaládgi District.																				
Kaládgi	7,024	5	3	38	40	..	1	1	1	3	25	114	0·71	0·43	5·41	5·69	0·43	3·56	16·23	30·06
Kánara District.																				
Kárwár	13,761	..	2	137	14	..	1	2	..	3	115	271	..	0·15	9·95	1·02	0·22	8·35	19·69	22·60
Kumta	10,629	1	28	95	9	..	..	1	..	1	121	255	0·09	2·63	8·94	0·84	0·09	11·39	23·99	17·96
Ratnágiri District.																				
Vengurla	8,947	..	38	51	16	..	1	4	..	5	130	240	..	4·25	5·70	1·79	0·56	14·53	26·83	25·37
Ratnágiri	12,616	..	49	112	17	..	1	1	..	2	132	312	..	3·89	8·88	1·34	0·15	10·47	24·73	18·94
Kolába District.																				
Alibág	6,376	37	35	68	..	..	..	1	..	1	101	242	5·80	5·49	10·66	..	0·16	15·84	37·95	24·30
Mahád	6,804	25	9	87	3	1	..	..	..	1	39	164	3·67	1·32	12·79	0·44	0·14	5·74	24·10	22·48
Thána District.																				
Thána	14,456	6	28	178	..	2	2	..	1	5	69	286	0·41	1·94	12·31	..	0·35	4·77	19·78	20·75
Kalyán	14,910	106	8	87	1	..	..	6	..	6	39	247	8·22	0·61	6·74	0·07	0·47	3·02	19·13	20·21
Panvel	10,351	314	43	65	3	2	..	2	..	4	38	467	30·34	4·15	6·28	0·28	0·39	3·67	45·11	19·22
Bombay City	773,196	1,014	1,431	5,775	1,769	39	31	263	6	339	12,931	23,259	1·31	1·85	7·47	2·29	0·44	16·72	30·08	32·49
Surat District.																				
Surat	109,844	82	802	1,846	38	4	2	19	2	27	946	3,741	0·75	7·30	16·81	0·35	0·24	8·61	34·06	26·44
Bulsár	13,229	52	9	77	14	..	2	2	1	5	63	220	3·93	0·68	5·82	1·06	0·38	4·76	16·63	13·09
Broach District.																				
Broach	37,281	73	101	611	34	4	1	6	..	11	218	1,048	1·96	2·71	16·39	0·91	0·29	5·85	28·11	23·56
Jambusar	11,479	1	..	151	241	..	..	9	5	14	..	407	0·09	..	13·15	20·99	1·22	..	35·46	30·77
Kaira District.																				
Kaira	12,640	61	4	301	59	..	..	3	..	3	8	436	4·82	0·32	23·81	4·67	0·24	0·63	34·49	27·03
Nadiád	28,304	88	..	844	2	..	1	10	2	13	13	960	3·11	..	29·82	0·07	0·46	0·46	33·92	30·31
Borsad	12,228	1	..	226	3	1	..	2	3	6	..	236	0·08	..	18·49	0·25	0·49	..	19·30	23·81
Kapadvanj	14,442	..	6	326	15	..	1	4	..	5	70	422	..	0·42	22·57	1·04	0·35	4·85	29·22	26·89
Panch Mahals District.																				
Godhra	13,342	..	14	135	..	..	..	9	1	10	5	164	..	1·05	10·12	..	0·75	0·37	12·29	35·04
Dohad	12,394	18	6	196	11	1	..	3	1	5	12	248	1·45	0·48	15·81	0·89	0·40	0·97	20·01	38·55
Ahmedabad District.																				
Ahmedabad	124,767	58	1	3,026	82	1	4	14	2	21	1,902	5,090	0·46	0·01	24·25	0·66	0·17	15·24	40·80	57·23
Gogha	7,063	1	..	110	47	..	..	2	..	2	..	160	0·14	..	15·57	6·65	0·28	..	22·65	27·38
Viramgám	18,900	1	9	519	73	..	2	..	..	2	37	641	0·05	0·47	27·33	3·84	0·11	1·95	33·75	37·10
Dholka	17,716	..	..	202	71	2	..	3	1	6	45	324	..	..	11·40	4·01	0·34	2·54	18·29	21·60
Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,854	4	..	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	67	1·40	..	15·07	0·35	..	6·66	23·48	30·53
Karáchi District.																				
Karáchi	68,332	..	97	858	88	1	1	25	1	28	650	1,721	..	1·42	12·56	1·29	0·41	9·51	25·19	21·16
Hyderabad District.																				
Hyderabad	45,195	..	123	788	19	2	..	14	..	16	336	1,282	..	2·72	17·44	0·42	0·35	7·43	28·36	29·16
Thar and Párkar District.																				
Umarkot	2,828	..	..	87	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	96	..	..	30·76	0·71	..	2·48	33·95	39·25
Shikárpur District.																				
Shikárpur	42,496	..	4	599	2	..	1	14	..	15	116	736	..	0·09	14·10	0·05	0·35	2·73	17·32	22·14
Sukkur	27,389	..	..	419	43	1	..	22	..	23	79	564	..	..	15·30	1·57	0·84	2·88	20·79	13·14
Lárkhána	13,188	..	..	312	..	..	..	8	..	8	92	412	..	..	23·66	..	0·60	6·98	31·24	18·58
Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
Jacobabad	11,352	..	..	111	14	..	..	6	..	6	26	157	..	..	9·78	1·23	0·52	2·24	13·83	18·85
Total of Towns	2,105,756	3,935	3,673	26,196	4,670	88	70	612	46	816	23,053	62,345	1·87	1·74	12·44	2·22	0·39	10·35	29·11	31·75
Total for 1883	164,54,414	37,954	13,404	266,741	35,292	307	376	3,985	1,310	5,978	60,829	420,198	2·31	0·81	16·21	2·14	0·39	3·70	25·74	24·22
Total for 1882	16,454,414	7,904	1,630	243,454	28,353	274	411	3,880	1,348	5,913	56,164	343,415	0·48	0·10	14·80	1·72	0·36	3·41	20·87	27·80

N.B.—The figures given in column No. 2 have been revised and corrected.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

Class.	Number open on the 31st December 1882.	Number open during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
Bombay Presidency.				
I.	44	...	1	43
II.	126	2	...	128
III A.	18	2	...	20
III B.	11	...	...	11
Total ...	199	4	1	202

(2.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2												3				4
	In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		H.				A.	B.	C.	D.	
District.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				Total Number of Patients treated, both In-door and Out-door.
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily Attendance.	
Konkan	14,435	9,004	1,398	2,015	1,343	9·3	845	273	588·5	143·3	49·5	781·3	221,935	27,381	249,316	2,450·6	263,751
Deccan	8,085	5,146	857	205	510	6·3	562	277	281·8	58·0	32·7	372·5	433,875	36,395	470,270	4,395·9	478,355
Gujarát	7,609	5,841	473	442	369	4·8	528	175	318·2	47·4	18·9	384·5	376,513	28,392	404,905	4,731·4	412,514
Sind	5,372	4,403	306	163	257	4·7	334	90	167·1	16·7	8·7	192·5	179,643	10,407	190,050	1,976·9	195,422
Aden and Persian Gulf..	754	407	65	154	80	10·6	110	14	46·8	4·9	1·7	53·4	21,066	387	21,453	233·2	22,207
Total ..	36,255	24,801	3,099	2,979	2,559	7·0	2,379	829	1,402·4	270·3	111·5	1,784·2	1,233,032	102,962	1,335,994	13,788·0	1,372,249

(3.)—Statement showing the Diseases of In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2																
	Diseases.																
	General Diseases.												Local Diseases.				
	Order A.—Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.												
District.	Small-pox.	Malarious fever, Ague and Remittent fever.	Cholera.	Other Diseases of this Order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other Diseases of this Order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external car.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart Diseases.	Dysentery.
Konkan	522	60,469	605	5,155	9,714	4,323	353	1,153	365	905	230	1,904	9,820	3,631	5	18,411	269	4,446
Deccan	244	68,929	5,083	3,845	12,218	5,781	882	1,470	315	230	323	2,088	61,365	11,209	49	23,243	164	6,843
Gujarát	39	72,197	527	3,479	13,640	6,684	536	2,327	265	494	376	1,966	33,732	16,246	11	22,740	295	5,281
Sind	36	44,323	..	1,437	6,407	2,886	298	876	40	278	151	1,251	22,916	7,137	4	10,553	183	2,914
Foreign	4	5,193	..	90	1,028	232	86	244	12	92	18	184	757	518	..	1,447	43	280
Total ..	845	251,111	6,215	14,006	43,007	19,906	2,155	6,070	997	1,999	1,098	7,393	128,590	38,741	69	76,394	954	19,764

1	2												3	4	
	Diseases—*continued.*													Surgical Operations.	
	Local Diseases—*continued.*														
District.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its Complications.	Abscess, Boils and Whitlows.	Skin Diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour: premature, natural and difficult.	Other Local Diseases.	Debility and Old Age.	Poison and poisoned Wounds.	Injuries.	Total Number of In-door and Out-door Patients.	Major.	Minor.
Konkan	11,077	30,057	1,491	1,204	2,447	5,814	25,151	4,028	233	45,422	2,059	673	11,815	263,751	1,440	15,887
Deccan	10,062	51,602	1,584	2,464	3,602	14,081	72,167	16,254	86	80,924	2,016	3,252	15,980	478,355	966	17,633
Gujarát	9,848	21,774	1,357	2,363	4,188	20,810	66,766	19,439	49	67,683	3,177	1,558	12,687	412,514	1,032	24,831
Sind	4,119	686	1,236	2,346	2,672	10,042	10,143	14,779	28	37,507	1,013	854	8,307	195,422	981	15,208
Foreign	465	497	117	212	256	659	1,212	1,623	9	5,403	142	62	1,322	22,207	121	1,863
Total ..	35,571	104,616	5,785	8,589	13,165	51,406	175,439	56,123	405	236,939	8,407	6,399	50,091	1,372,249	4,540	75,422

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

(3a.)—Statement showing the Results of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st December 1882.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Operations on the Eye and its appendages	22	998	1,020	940	21	27	1	31
Operations on Arteries ..	..	14	14	12	..	2	..	..
Operations on Joints ..	7	429	436	409	13	5	1	8
Operations on Bones	6	69	75	53	15	4	1	2
Amputations	22	340	362	277	4	11	44	26
Removal of Tumours	13	315	328	293	12	8	4	11
Removal of Foreign Bodies ..	..	58	58	55	..	1	..	2

Name of Operations.	Remained on 31st December 1882.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Removal of Calculi	44	526	570	485	7	12	45	21
Incisions	15	1,086	1,101	1,010	17	41	16	17
Reparative Operations ..	6	57	63	57	1	3	..	2
Operations not classified ..	11	374	385	232	62	37	45	9
Obstetrical Operations ..	1	127	128	95	..	9	22	2
Total ..	147	4,393	4,540	3,918	152	160	179	131

(4.)—Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

District.	Total treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Classes. A. Europeans.	B. Eurasians.	C. Hindus.	D. Muhammadans.	E. Pársis.	F. Christians. Native.	G. Others.	Daily Attendance. Average Number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per Cent. of. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan	122,756	49,498	91,497	263,751	2,673	1,621	162,808	51,618	9,813	30,906	4,312	1,709·2	664·9	857·8	3,231·9	52·9	20·5	26·6	100
Deccan	208,356	78,915	191,084	478,355	1,540	491	378,452	88,454	1,174	4,796	3,448	2,237·1	853·0	1,678·3	4,768 4	46·9	17 9	35·2	100
Gujarát	187,804	82,753	141,957	412,514	316	123	301,154	89,153	18,675	2,335	758	2,512·4	1,068·7	1,534·8	5,115·9	49·2	20 8	30·0	100
Sind	114,665	29,129	51,628	195,422	1,798	741	87,694	97,753	2,701	2,432	2,303	1,308·1	363·8	497·5	2,169·4	60 3	16·8	22 9	100
Foreign	13,710	4,319	4,178	22,207	268	1	1,363	18,650	596	392	937	191·3	49·7	45·6	286·6	66 8	17 3	15·9	100
Total ..	647,291	244,614	480,344	1,372,249	6,595	2,977	931,471	345,628	32,959	40,861	11,758	7,958·1	3,000·1	4,614·0	1,5572·2	51·1	19·3	29 6	100

(5.)—Statement showing the Current Income and Expenditure on account of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.

1	2 Income. A	B. From Government.						C. 1	2	3	4		D.
District.	Cash Balance on 1st January 1883.	As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowances given by Government.	Total.	From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other Miscellaneous Sources.	Total.	Interest on Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawals of Deposits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan	21,551 12 0	2,15,232 6 5	..	24,735 14 9	..	..	1,05,931 12 3	3,45,900 1 0	11,600 1 5	46,114 13 7	14,111 3 4	71,826 2 4	5,716 9 4	..
Deccan	45,555 11 7	1,01,295 11 4	..	11,903 3 9	..	..	61,590 2 8	1,74,789 1 9	18,787 2 11	23,956 6 8	4,110 6 8	46,854 0 3	1,285 6 9	..
Gujarát	20,711 1 9	76,443 11 1	..	8,521 11 10	..	..	41,822 14 0	1,26,788 4 11	14,898 4 2	11,416 10 1	2,123 5 4	28,438 3 7	5,922 12 10	..
Sind	26,905 11 6	56,925 4 9	..	5,670 14 5	..	..	22,610 9 3	85,206 12 5	6,664 9 0	18,970 4 2	971 5 1	26,606 2 3	800 4 4	..
Foreign	1,353 2 6	32,296 8 11	..	1,664 0 10	..	..	12,326 13 3	46,287 7 0	....	4,562 8 6	1,209 4 0	5,771 12 6	1,000 0 0	..
Total ..	1,16,077 7 4	4,82,193 10 6	..	52,495 13 7	..	..	2,44,282 3 5	7,78,971 11 6	51,950 1 6	1,05,020 11 0	22,525 8 5	1,79,496 4 11	14,845 1 3	..

1	2 Income—*continued.* E. Subscription. From Europeans.	From Natives.	F. Total Income.	3 Expenditure. A. On Establishment.	B. On Bázár Medicines.	C. On European Medicines whether from Government Stores or purchased.	D. On Diet.	E. On Miscellaneous Charges.	F. On Buildings or Repairs.	G. Invested during the year.	H. Total Expenditure during the year.	4 Cash Balance on 1st December 1883.	5 Average Cost of each Diet.	6 Percentage of Total Cost Paid by Government.
District.														
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Konkan	16 0 0	4,45,040 9 1	2,65,729 2 0	9,411 0 4	33,188 0 11	56,177 8 9	35,738 6 1	7,408 15 10	9,000	4,17,553 1 11	27,187 7 7	0 2 1	880
Deccan .. 100	725 12 0	2,69,310 0 4	1,51,880 7 3	3,197 7 10	14,287 1 8	12,076 2 5	17,361 13 0	9,928 9 8	1,700	2,10,631 9 10	28,858 6 1	0 2 0	845
Gujarát .. 915	3,695 13 0	1,86,471 4 1	1,12,561 9 7	3,478 12 2	17,817 0 6	12,285 2 10	10,492 6 10	6,811 1 8	2,500	1,64,946 1 7	21,524 1 1	0 2 2	782
Sind 100	2,903 0 6	1,42,521 15 0	82,854 7 1	1,937 4 2	5,961 6 6	4,339 0 1	6,290 15 3	9,421 0 7	2,500	1,15,304 1 8	27,217 14 4	0 2 1	737
Foreign	....	54,502 6 0	36,267 4 9	140 14 6	1,709 0 10	7,633 15 11	4,835 11 4	2,121 0 2	..	52,708 3 6	1,793 11 6	0 2 1	795
Total .. 1,115	7,340 9 6	10,97,846 2 6	6,49,292 14 8	18,165 7 0	72,462 10 5	92,511 14 0	74,719 4 6	35,191 4 11	16,000	9,58,943 7 6	1,58,780 11 6	0 2 4	813

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883.*

1	2			3			4			5			6															7			8			9			10			11											
													Discharged.																										Percentage to											
													A.			B.						C.			D.												Daily Average Strength.						Admission.					
																Transferred to friends.																						A.			B.			C.			D.		
													Cured.			Improved.			Not Improved.			Otherwise.			Total.												Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
Asylums.	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.																		Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.													
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába	243	58	301	173	20	193	6	6	12	422	84	506	34	10	44	98	4	102	27	4	31	...	5	5*	159	23	182	41	9	50	222	52	274	229·8	53·0	282·8	15·3	3·3	18·6	14·8	18·9	15·6	17·8	16·9	17·7	18·9	38·4	21·4	22·9	34·6	24·4
Poona..	63	18	81	27	8	35	1	..	1	91	26	117	15	..	15	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24	15	3	18	54	21	75	58·0	22·0	80·0	5·4	2·3	7·7	25·8	..	18·7	25·8	13·6	22·5	53·5	..	41·7	53·8	37·5	50·0
Dhárwár	12	5	17	5	2	7	..	..	..	17	7	24	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	2	11	7	18	12·2	5·1	17·3	2·4	1·0	3·4	..	..	..	16·3	..	11·5	..	..	..	43·0	..	28·5
Ahmedabad	91	20	111	25	3	28	3	1	4	119	24	143	20	2	22	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	24	3	27	4	2	6	91	19	110	89·7	20·6	110·3	4·1	1·1	5·2	22·3	9·7	19·9	4·5	9·7	5·4	71·4	50·0	68·7	14·3	50·0	18·8
Hyderabad	96	13	109	43	6	49	..	..	..	139	19	158	15	3	18	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	27	3	..	3	112	16	128	106·0	15·0	121·0	8·0	1·0	9·0	14·2	20·0	14·0	2·8	..	2·3	34·8	50·0	36·7	6·9	..	6·0
Total for 1883 ..	505	114	619	273	39	312	10	7	17	788	160	948	84	15	99	119	7	126	30	4	34	..	5	5	233	31	264	65	14	79	490	115	605	495·7	115·7	611·4	35·2	8·7	43·9	16·9	12·9	16·2	13·1	12·1	12·9	29·6	32·6	30·1	22·9	30·4	24·0
Total for the year 1882 ..	510	117	627	263	33	296	5	3	8	778	153	931	82	18	100	114	7	121	28	3	31	6	2	8	230	30	260	43	9	52	505	114	619	506·4	118·9	625·3	33·8	7·4	41·2	16·2	15·1	15·9	8·5	7·6	8·3	30·6	50·0	32·9	16·0	25·0	17·1

* Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Poona.

(2.)—*Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1883.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Asylums.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Colába	53	4	57	7	...	7	1	...	1	61	4	65	6	2	8	8	1	9	47	1	48	49·1	2·0	51·1
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·5	...	0·5
Ahmedabad	14	1	15	3	1	4	...	...	...	17	2	19	2	...	2	1	...	1	14	2	16	14·1	1·6	15·7
Hyderabad	13	...	13	7	1	8	...	...	...	20	1	21	4	...	4	...	...	...	16	1	17	15·0	0·8	15·8
Total for 1883 ...	81	5	86	18	2	20	1	...	1	100	7	107	13	2	15	9	1	10	78	4	82	78·7	4·4	83·1
Total for the year 1882 ...	84	5	89	12	1	13	...	...	...	96	6	102	9	1	10	6	...	6	81	5	86	83·2	4·2	87·4

B 792—38 *ap*

D.—VACCI

(1.)—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE NORTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	124·43	25	P. 17,779	17,663	35,442	1,435
					R. 262	174	436	
2	Násik	781,206	131·52	13	P. 10,748	10,421	21,169	1,641
					R. 108	54	162	
3	Ahmednagar	751,228	112·69	13	P. 13,846	13,827	27,673	2,147
					R. 153	91	244	
4	Poona	900,621	168·41	17	P. 12,843	11,931	24,774	1,503
					R. 636	142	778	
5	Sholápur	582,487	128·83	12	P. 12,946	12,844	25,790	2,184
					R. 402	35	437	
6	Native States ... Dáng Territory... ...	60,270	15·70	...	.....	...	...	...
7	Akalkot	58,040	116·54	1	P. 1,155	952	2,107	2,373
					R. 251	15	266	
8	Modnimb	13,773	154·75	...	P. 224	264	488	490
					R. 2	...	2	
	Total by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District. Cantonment	37,381	4255·40	1	P. 887	578	1,465	1,717
					R. 184	68	252	
	Municipa	275,559	27261·98	8	P. 6,244	5,983	12,227	1,617
					R. 651	60	711	
	Local Fund	3,939,833	121·60	71	P. 61,031	60,125	121,156	1,722
					R. 726	368	1,094	
	Native States	132,083	29·84	1	P. 1,379	1,216	2,595	2,863
					R. 253	15	268	
	Total ...	4,384,856	119·01	81	P. 69,541	67,902	137,443	1,726
					R. 1,814	511	2,325	
	THE SOUTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
9	Sátára	1,062,350	212·98	15	P. 18,906	18,147	37,053	2,511
					R. 520	92	612	
10	Belgaum	864,014	185·54	12	P. 14,085	13,762	27,847	2,466
					R. 1,168	575	1,743	
11	Dhárwár	882,907	194·70	18	P. 14,549	13,775	28,324	1,614
					R. 534	198	732	
12	Kaládgi	638,493	110·90	9	P. 10,253	10,267	20,520	2,331
					R. 366	90	456	
13	Kolhápur States	800,189	284·16	11	P. 13,994	13,260	27,254	2,531
					R. 470	121	591	
14	Southern Maratha Jágirs. Sángli	196,832	219·68	4	P. 2,213	1,997	4,210	1,091
					R. 132	42	174	
15	Jamkhandi	83,917	170·56	2	P. 2,071	1,978	4,049	2,036
					R. 21	3	24	
16	Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222·94	2	P. 975	912	1,887	960
					R. 25	8	33	
17	Do. (Junior)	30,541	146·83	1	P. 265	214	479	487
					R. 6	2	8	
18	Kurundvád (Elder) ...	35,187	193·33	1	P. 440	390	830	838
					R. 7	1	8	
19	Do. (Younger) ...	25,811	226·41	1	P. 592	629	1,221	1,277
					R. 45	11	56	
20	Mudhol	52,163	144·10	1	P. 1,001	915	1,916	1,945
					R. 24	5	29	
21	Rámdurg	29,570	211·21	1	P. 703	565	1,268	1,291
					R. 21	2	23	
	Total ...	509,980	192·81	13	P. 8,260	7,600	15,860	1,247
					R. 281	74	355	

NATION.

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
35,471	22,132	12,127	34,598	436	385	97·62	88·30	28·28	33,646	27·19	374	0·30
21,191	13,237	7,164	20,608	162	132	97·35	81·48	26·55	18,341	23·48	44	0·05
27,701	19,922	7,461	27,536	245	151	99·50	61·88	36·86	21,235	28·27	43	0·06
24,779	12,968	10,368	23,768	778	360	95·94	46·27	26·79	18,370	20·40	252	0·28
25,799	16,365	8,838	25,540	437	313	99·03	71·62	44·38	15,735	27·01	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,114	1,068	771	2,002	266	232	95·02	87·22	38·49	1,575	27·14	...	...
488	324	160	486	2	2	99·59	100	35·43	267	19·39	...	...
1,465	1,247	199	1,449	252	131	98·91	51·98	42·27	1,248	33·39	13	0·35
12,228	8,287	3,451	11,924	711	348	97·52	48·66	44·54	10,736	38·96	87	0·32
121,248	75,090	42,308	118,677	1,095	862	97·95	78·79	30·34	95,076	24·12	615	0·16
2,602	1,393	931	2,488	268	234	95·88	87·31	20·61	2,109	15·97	...	...
137,543	86,016	46,889	134,538	2,326	1,575	97·88	67·74	31·04	109,169	24·90	715	0·16
37,607	18,391	16,238	35,086	612	499	94·69	61·54	33·50	27,073	25·48	19	0·02
27,864	9,939	15,852	26,955	1,744	1,182	96·79	67·81	32·57	17,662	20·44	28	0·03
28,370	11,781	14,312	27,361	737	504	96·60	68·85	31·56	16,867	19·10	20	0·02
20,528	9,145	9,969	19,693	456	347	95·97	76·10	31·39	11,607	18·18	6	0·01
27,269	11,796	13,138	26,025	591	428	95·49	72·42	33·06	15,636	19·54	...	...
4,220	1,433	2,167	3,772	174	112	89·60	64·37	19·73	2,726	13·85	...	...
4,051	2,133	1,740	3,992	24	19	98·59	79·17	47·80	2,352	28·03	...	...
1,914	607	1,094	1,783	33	32	94·49	96·97	32·43	1,233	22·03	...	...
479	209	261	473	8	3	98·75	37·50	15·59	505	16·54	...	...
832	250	512	777	8	8	93·61	100	22·31	602	17·11	...	...
1,221	371	709	1,080	56	41	88·45	73·21	43·43	447	17·32	...	...
1,916	1,054	747	1,882	29	18	98·23	62·07	36·42	1,095	20·99	...	...
1,268	460	584	1,147	23	11	90·46	47.83	39·16	637	21·54	...	...
15,901	6,517	7,814	14,906	355	244	93·98	68·73	29·77	9,597	18·82	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1.)—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	SOUTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT—*continued.*								
22	Sátára Jágirs	Pant Pratinidhi ...	58,916	131·80	1	P. 729	649	1,378	1,386
						R. 7	1	8	
23		Pant Sachiv	145,876	97·84	2	P. 1,309	1,286	2,595	1,300
						R. 1	4	5	
24		Phaltan	58,402	147·11	1	P. 778	804	1,582	1,587
						R. 5	...	5	
25		Jath	55,493	56·68	1	P. 835	814	1,649	1,654
						R. 5	...	5	
		Total ...	318,687	96·16	5	P. 3,651	3,553	7,204	1,445
						R. 18	5	23	
26	Under the Dhárwár Agency.	Sávanúr State	14,763	210·90	1	P. 497	489	986	1,012
						R. 19	7	26	
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District.	Municipal	155,444	37,148·68	6	P. 4,907	4,662	9,569	1,727
						R. 568	228	796	
		Local Fund	3,292,320	165·18	48	P. 52,886	51,289	104,175	2,228
						R. 2,020	727	2,747	
		Native States	1,643,619	185·85	30	P. 26,402	24,902	51,304	1,743
						R. 788	207	995	
		Total ...	5,091,383	176·90	84	P. 84,195	80,853	165,048	2,019
						R. 3,376	1,162	4,538	
	THE KONKAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
27	Kánara		421,840	107·87	13	P. 6,438	5,788	12,226	1,020
						R. 761	275	1,036	
28	Ratnágiri		997,090	254·22	13	P. 13,227	12,478	25,705	2,058
						R. 623	425	1,048	
29	Kolába		381,649	255·04	6	P. 3,993	3,960	7,953	1,410
						R. 278	232	510	
30	Thána		908,548	214·14	15	P. 9,540	9,086	18,626	1,264
						R. 242	90	332	
31	Native States ...	Sávantvádi	174,433	193·81	1	P. 2,781	2,760	5,541	7,295
						R. 1,108	556	1,664	
32		Janjira	76,361	234·96	1	P. 1,113	1,044	2,157	2,175
						R. 11	7	18	
33		Jawhár	48,556	90·93	1	1,096	1,050	2,146	2,146
	Total by Establishment in Konkan Registration District.	Municipal	51,478	2122·66	3	P. 1,200	1,002	2,202	843
						R. 273	54	327	
		Local Fund	2,657,649	196·17	44	P. 31,998	30,310	62,308	1,475
						R. 1,631	968	2,599	
		Native States	299,350	169·60	3	P. 4,990	4,854	9,844	2,842
						R. 1,119	563	1,682	
		Total ...	3,008,477	196·96	50	P. 38,188	36,166	74,354	1,579
						R. 3,023	1,585	4,608	
	THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.								
34	Bombay City (Municipal)		773,196	35145·27	8	P. 7,791	8,032	15,823	2,271
						R. 1,818	527	2,345	

NATION—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,417	414	845	1,277	8	6	92·67	75·00	21·78	707	12.00	...	...
2,595	980	1,492	2,592	5	5	99·88	100·	17·80	2,530	17·34	...	...
1,582	714	796	1,555	5	4	98·29	80·00	26·69	1,061	18·17	...	...
1,649	798	678	1,521	5	5	92·24	100·	27·50	1,078	19·43	...	...
7,243	2,906	3,811	6,945	23	20	96·40	86·96	21·86	5,376	16·87	...	...
986	318	591	942	26	22	95·54	84·62	65·30	615	40·98	...	...
9,577	4,509	4,138	8,948	802	476	93·51	59·80	60·63	5,553	35·72	2	0·01
104,252	44,747	52,233	1,00,147	2,747	2,056	96·13	74·85	31·04	67,656	20·55	71	0·02
51,399	21,537	25,354	48,818	995	714	95·15	71·76	30·14	31,224	19·00	...	...
165,228	70,793	81,725	1,57,913	4,544	3,246	95·68	71·53	31·65	104,433	20·51	73	0·01
12,277	2,115	6,379	11,024	1,036	635	90·17	61·29	27·64	9,350	22·16	18	0·04
25,785	11,097	12,302	25,349	1,048	817	98·62	77·96	26·24	23,759	23·83	48	0·05
7,978	4,832	2,887	7,841	512	276	98·59	54·12	21·27	8,688	22·76	79	0·21
18,679	10,001	7,679	18,137	334	201	97·37	60·54	20·18	21,268	23·41	206	0·23
5,609	4,095	1,085	5,422	1,664	1,031	97·85	61·96	36·99	4,588	26·30	...	...
2,171	1,102	946	2,151	18	18	99·72	100·	28·40	2,196	28·76	...	...
2,146	1,316	727	2,146	...	...	100·	...	44·07	1,796	36·99	...	...
2,202	1,247	544	1,976	327	175	89·74	53·52	41·78	2,632	51·13	11	0·21
62,519	27,398	28,703	60,375	2,603	1,754	96·90	67·49	23·38	60,434	22·74	340	0·13
9,926	6,513	2,758	9,719	1,682	1,049	98·73	62·37	35·97	8,580	28·66	...	...
74,647	35,158	32,005	72,070	4,612	2,978	96·93	64·63	24·95	71,646	23·81	351	0·12
16,226	12,331	2,157	14,911	2,345	2,071	94·24	88·32	21·96	17,654	22·83	415	0·54

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE EASTERN GUJARÁT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
35	Surat	614,198	369·44	10	P. 8,616 R. 251	8,459 44	17,075 295	1,737
36	Broach	326,930	224·99	6	P. 5,745 R. 5,030	5,292 297	11,037 5,327	2,727
37	Kaira	804,800	500·31	9	P. 13,471 R. 194	11,573 19	25,044 213	2,806
38	Panch Mahálś	255,479	158·35	5	P. 4,756 R. 310	4,365 53	9,121 363	1,897
39	Ahmedabad	856,324	224·10	14	P. 14,706 R. 687	13,699 172	28,405 859	2,099
40	Rewa Kántha States	543,452	113·41	12	P. 9,638 R. 163	8,903 56	18,541 219	1,563
41	Mahi Kántha States	517,485	46·84	5	P. 6,240 R. 25	5,537 1	11,777 26	2,361
42	Cambay	86,074	245·93	1	P. 702 R. 2	602 2	1,304 4	1,308
43	Surat Agency ... Dharampur	101,289	127·57	1	1,098	1,059	2,157	2,157
44	Surat Agency ... Bánsda	34,122	88·86	1	770	793	1,563	1,563
45	Surat Agency ... Sachín Local Fund ...	15,721	374·31	...	P. 288 R. 5	303 3	591 8	599
46	Jambughoda Local Fund	6,440	45·03	...	P. 208 R. 2	224 1	432 3	435
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Municipal	320,766	40205·69	7	P. 5,508 R. 523	5,107 53	10,615 576	1,599
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Local Fund	2,559,126	247·60	37	P. 42,282 R. 5,956	38,808 536	81,090 6,492	2,367
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Native States... ...	1,282,422	73·84	20	P. 18,448 R. 190	16,894 59	35,342 249	1,780
	Total ...	4,162,314	150·20	64	P. 66,238 R. 6,669	60,809 648	127,047 7,317	2,099
	THE WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WA'R STATES.							
47	Jhálávád Pránt. Limbdi	43,063	153·80	1	P. 1,215 R. 123	1,152 67	2,367 190	2,527
48	Jhálávád Pránt. Dhrángadra	99,686	87·29	1	P. 1,110 R. 199	1,004 149	2,114 348	2,462
49	Jhálávád Pránt. In five other States ...	325,917	109·40	5	P. 5,559 R. 1,060	5,326 775	10,885 1,835	2,544
	Total ...	468,666	106·47	7	P. 7,884 R. 1,382	7,482 991	15,366 2,373	2,734
50	Hálár Pránt. Rájkot...	61,809	229·77	1	P. 1,426 R. 295	1,479 88	2,905 383	3,753
51	Hálár Pránt. Do. Cantonment...	6,013	2696·41		P. 100 R. 68	95 22	195 90	
52	Hálár Pránt. Gondal.	135,604	197·41	2	P. 2,298 R. 223	2,275 178	4,573 401	2,487
53	Hálár Pránt. Morvi	89,964	121·57	1	P. 1,295 R. 264	1,208 202	2,503 466	2,969
54	Hálár Pránt. Navánagar	316,147	93·16	3	P. 4,158 R. 74	3,774 41	7,932 115	2,853
55	Hálár Pránt. In three other States.	74,790	207·13	3	P. 3,774 R. 363	3,677 284	7,451 647	2,911
	Total ...	684,327	116·93	10	P. 13,051 R. 1,287	12,488 815	25,539 2,102	2,774

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17,140	11,481	4,482	16,247	295	103	95·15	34·92	26·62	14,975	24·38	200	0·33
11,196	7,451	2,837	10,411	5,328	2,859	94·33	53·67	40·59	7,174	21·94	25	0·08
25,142	17,729	6,743	24,586	213	98	98·15	46·01	30·67	18,373	22·83	88	0·11
9,146	5,052	3,638	8,945	364	307	98·07	84·57	36·21	6,487	25·39	35	0·14
28,515	22,431	4,942	27,527	859	477	96·91	55·53	32·70	22,429	26·19	82	0·10
18,594	6,661	10,228	18,148	220	166	97·88	75·80	33·70	12,190	22·43	...	...
11,819	5,839	5,582	11,507	26	22	97·71	84·62	22·28	9,788	18·91	...	...
1,313	647	570	1,222	4	2	93·71	50·00	14·22	1,701	19·76	...	...
2,157	296	1,320	2,090	...	...	96·89	...	20·63	2,594	25·61	...	...
1,563	622	766	1,486	...	...	95·07	...	43·55	1,096	32·12	...	...
593	427	128	557	8	7	94·25	87·50	35·88	466	29·64	...	...
435	245	181	426	3	2	98·61	66·67	66·46	136	21·12	...	...
10,674	8,586	1,442	10,123	576	209	95·37	36·28	32·21	9,100	28·37	175	0·55
81,493	56,230	21,509	78,576	6,494	3,644	96·90	56·13	32·13	60,941	23·81	256	0·10
35,446	14,065	18,466	34,453	250	190	97·48	76·31	27·01	28,089	21·90	...	...
127,613	78,881	41,417	123,152	7,320	4,043	96·93	55·25	30·56	98,129	23·58	431	0·10
2,374	1,260	849	2,151	190	137	90·87	72·11	53·13	1,371	31·84	...	...
2,119	1,505	483	2,004	348	282	94·80	81·03	22·93	1,971	19·77	...	...
10,889	7,241	2,998	10,285	1,835	1,370	94·49	74·66	35·76	8,860	27·18	...	...
15,382	10,006	4,330	14,440	2,373	1,789	93·97	75·39	34·63	12,202	26·04	...	...
2,887	1,824	1,004	2,839	383	340	98·41	88·77	51·43	2,021	32·70	...	...
195	141	46	192	90	79	98·46	87·78	45·07	158	26·28	...	...
4,573	3,312	976	4,324	401	254	94·55	63·34	33·76	3,208	23·66	...	...
2,517	1,505	623	2,158	466	198	86·22	42·49	26·19	2,191	24·35	...	...
7,932	3,912	2,680	6,712	115	50	84·62	42·48	21·39	5,837	18·46	...	...
7,463	3,970	2,700	6,770	647	449	90·86	69·40	96·52	5,319	71·12	...	...
25,567	14,664	8,029	22,995	2,102	1,370	90·04	65·18	35·60	18,734	27·38	...	...

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	THE WESTERN GUJARÁT CIRCLE—KÁTHIÁWÁR STATES—*continued.*								
56	Sorath Pránt ...	Junágad	387,499	101·97	4	P. 4,478 R. 168	4,196 134	8,674 302	2,243
57		Jetpur	92,553	165·27	1	P. 1,016 R. 22	1,038 6	2,054 28	2,082
58		Porbandar	71,072	125·42	1	P. 870 R. 36	860 13	1,730 49	1,779
59		Bántva	38,517	189·46	1	P. 1,226 R. 106	1,183 68	2,409 174	2,583
60		In four other States...	50,139	196·74	4	P. 4,781 R. 237	4,668 195	9,449 432	2,470
		Total ...	639,780	118·81	11	P. 12,371 R. 569	11,945 416	24,316 985	2,300
61	Gohelvád Pránt ...	Bhávnagar	420,708	147·10	6	P. 7,107 R. 299	6,822 163	13,929 462	2,398
62		Pálitána	62,122	203·68	1	P. 1,082 R. 127	1,010 40	2,092 167	2,259
63		Vala	68,296	151·10	1	P. 1,065 R. 49	947 32	2,012 81	2,093
		Total ...	551,126	152·37	8	P. 9,254 R. 475	8,779 235	18,033 710	2,343
		Káthiáwár States, Total ...	2,343,899	147·69	36	P. 42,560 R. 3,713	40,694 2,457	83,254 6,170	2,484
64	Pálanpur States		576,478	72·06	7	P. 10,199 R. 586	9,120 410	19,319 996	2,902
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle.	Government	126,019	110·98	2	P. 3,263 R. 400	3,137 136	6,400 536	3,468
		Native State	2,794,358	106·98	41	P. 49,496 R. 3,899	46,677 2,731	96,173 6,630	3,597
		Total ...	2,920,377	107·14	43	P. 52,759 R. 4,299	49,814 2,867	102,573 7,166	2,552
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
65	Karáchi		478,688	33·91	11	P. 8,823 R. 2,320	7,635 1,906	16,458 4,226	1,880
66	Hyderabad		754,624	83·57	14	P. 12,922 R. 2,562	10,430 517	23,352 3,079	1,383
67	Thar and Párkar		203,344	15·97	7	P. 5,333 R. 1,404	4,273 2,952	9,606 4,356	1,995
68	Shikárpur		852,986	85·29	20	P. 14,925 R. 2,872	12,331 4,791	27,256 7,663	1,746
69	Upper Sind Frontier		124,181	58·05	3	P. 2,293 R. 655	2,028 1,483	4,321 2,138	2,153
70	Khairpur State		129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,739 R. 2	1,388 3	3,127 5	1,044
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District.	Municipal	196,600	5782 35	6	P. 5,271 R. 3,104	3,271 963	8,542 4,067	2,101
		Local Fund	2,217,223	46·21	49	P. 39,025 R. 6,709	33,426 10,086	72,451 16,795	1,864
		Native State	129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,739 R. 2	1,388 3	3,127 5	1,044
		Total ...	2,542,976	46·99	58	P. 46,035 R. 9,815	38,085 11,052	84,1 21,467	1,820

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,689	4,297	3,022	7,475	302	149	86·18	49·34	19·67	5,288	13·66	...	...
2,054	1,346	555	1,914	28	18	93·18	64·29	20·87	1,445	15·61	...	...
1,743	899	630	1,587	49	23	91·73	46·94	22·65	1,643	23·12	...	...
2,409	1,352	995	2,377	174	135	98·67	77·59	65·32	2,198	57·07	...	...
9,464	5,216	3,249	8,598	432	326	90·99	75·46	177·99	6,120	122·06	...	...
24,359	13,110	8,451	21,951	985	651	90·27	66·09	35·33	16,694	26·09	...	...
13,947	8,401	4,163	12,757	462	220	91·59	47·62	30·85	11,317	26·90	...	...
2,092	1,013	909	1,977	167	91	94·50	54·49	33·29	1,535	24·71	...	...
2,012	952	638	1,638	81	43	81·41	53·09	24·61	1,785	26·14	...	...
18,051	10,366	5,710	16,372	710	354	90·79	49·86	30·35	14,637	26·56	...	...
83,359	48,146	26,520	75,758	6,170	4,164	91·00	67·49	34·10	62,267	26·57	...	...
19,332	10,076	8,077	18,304	996	792	94·75	79·52	33·13	14,408	24·99	...	...
6,415	3,769	2,361	6,165	536	473	96·33	88·25	52·67	4,518	35·68	...	...
96,276	54,453	32,236	87,897	6,630	4,483	91·39	67·62	33·06	72,157	25·08	...	...
102,691	58,222	34,597	94,062	7,166	4,956	91·70	69·16	33·91	76,675	26·26	...	...
16,532	11,241	3,733	15,759	4,226	2,805	95·75	66·37	38·78	20,562	42·95	75	0·16
23,424	15,817	5,360	21,853	3,080	1,968	93·58	63·92	31·57	24,739	32·78	107	0·14
9,624	6,531	2,530	9,315	4,363	3,224	96·97	74·01	61·66	12,739	62·65	8	0·04
27,412	21,559	4,112	25,869	7,673	5,314	94·91	69·35	36·56	36,647	42·96	232	0·27
4,360	3,201	952	4,200	2,200	1,337	97·20	62·54	44·59	5,924	47·70	32	0·26
3,127	1,909	831	3,045	5		97·38	80·00	23·61	2,521	19·52	...	...
8,624	7,144	775	8,363	4,067	3,329	97·90	81·85	59·47	11,447	58·22	104	0·53
72,728	51,205	15,912	68,633	17,475	11,319	94·73	65·07	36·06	89,164	40·21	350	0·16
3,127	1,909	831	3,045	5	4	97·38	80·00	23·61	2,521	19·52	...	...
84,479	60,258	17,518	80,041	21,547	14,652	95·15	68·25	37·24	103,132	40·56	454	0·18

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE BARODA CIRCLE.							
71	Baroda States	2,185,005	254·96	31	P. 35,143 R. 404	31,849 56	66,992 460	2,176
	THE CUTCH CIRCLE.							
72	Cutch States	512,084	78·78	17	P. 9,539 R. 240	9,264 24	18,803 264	1,122
	ADEN.							
73	Aden Municipality	34,860	2962·07	1	P. 406 R. 2	175 2	581 4	585
	BY ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Government ...	126,019	110·98	2	P. 3,263 R. 400	3,137 136	6,400 536	3,468
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Municipal ...	1,807,903	15841·86	39	P. 31,327 R. 6,939	28,232 1,887	59,559 8,826	1,753
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Cantonment ...	37,381	4255·40	1	P. 887 R. 184	578 68	1,465 252	1,717
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Local Fund ...	14,666,151	118·09	249	P. 227,222 R. 17,042	213,958 13,285	441,180 30,327	1,894
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Native State ...	8,978,074	112·63	146	P. 147,136 R. 6,895	1,37,044 3,658	284,180 10,553	2,019
74	In British Territory	16,503,663	132·95	290	P. 259,223 R. 24,227	242,507 15,258	501,730 39,485	1,866
75	In Native State Territory	9,111,865	112·46	147	P. 150,612 R. 7,233	140,442 3,776	291,054 11,009	2,055
	Total for 1883 ...	25,615,528	124·86	437	P. 409,835 R. 31,460	382,949 19,034	792,784 50,494	1,930
	Total for 1882 ...	25,615,528	124·85	435	P. 390,934 R. 35,875	367,113 24,072	758,047 59,947	1,880

TION—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84—concluded.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
67,163	51,594	12,247	64,540	474	336	96·34	73·04	29·69	53,195	24·35	...	...
18,885	10,938	6,734	18,638	264	231	99·12	87·50	36·85	16,386	32·00	...	...
581	45	241	425	4	2	73·15	50·00	12·25	704	20·20	...	...
6,415	3,769	2,361	6,165	536	473	96·33	88·25	52·67	4,518	35·68	...	...
60,112	42,149	12,748	56,670	8,832	6,610	95·15	74·89	35·00	57,824	31·98	794	0·44
1,465	1,247	199	1,449	252	131	98·91	51·98	42·27	1,248	33·39	13	0·35
442,240	254,670	160,665	426,408	30,414	19,635	96·65	64·74	30·41	373,271	25·45	1,632	0·11
284,824	1,162,401	99,557	269,598	10,568	7,241	94·87	68·62	30·84	214,261	23·86	...	...
503,339	297,783	173,408	484,050	39,578	26,447	96·48	66·98	30·93	432,297	26·19	2,439	0·15
291,717	166,453	102,122	276,240	11,024	7,643	94·91	69·43	31·16	218,825	24·02	...	...
795,056	464,236	275,530	760,290	50,602	34,090	95·90	67·51	31·01	651,122	25·42	2,439	0·10
760,166	448,214	263,271	730,184	59,986	43,008	96·32	71·74	30·18	629,572	24·58	5,989	0·23

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1.)—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1883-84.

(For details see Statement No. III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.				
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
187,675	Towns ... 267	Males ...11,966,474	Institutions. For Males ...	6	3	272	5,582	7	45	5,915	537	2,525	8,977	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 25·36
	Villages ... 36,841	Females ...11,224,661	For Females ...	...	...	35	382	3	...	420	1	18	439	
	Total ... 37,108	Total ...23,191,135	Total ...	6	3	307	5,964	10	45	6,335	538	2,543	9,416	
			Scholars. Males	680	647	28,123	344,298	491	931 (1,372)	375,170 (1,372)	7,822	56,317	439,309	Male scholars to male population of school-going age† 24·47
			Females ...	1	12	2,434	35,605	103	16	38,171	215	2,724	41,110	Female scholars to female population of school-going age† 2·44
			Total ...	681	659	30,557	379,903	594	947 (1,372)	413,341 (1,372)	8,037	59,041	480,419	13·81

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2.)—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

(For details see Statement No. IV.)

1		Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
		University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions	For Males	1,99,309	97,128	8,13,299	15,04,268	68,431	1,72,468	28,54,903	27,000	37,194	2,33,045	59,047	4,24,499	14,865	80,063	8,75,713	40,21,904	
	For Females	....	....	1,11,476	1,60,437	19,375	....	2,91,288										
	Total	1,99,309	97,128	9,24,775	16,64,705	87,806	1,72,468	31,46,191	27,000	37,194	2,33,045	59,047	4,24,499	14,865	80,063	8,75,713	40,21,904	
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in column 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction		8·3	4·6	19·2	24·5	3·9	8·6	69·1	2·3	3·1	15·3	2·3	4·6	·3	3·0	30·9	100	
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction		....	....	·3	77·7	2·2	·3	81·0	..	..	·5	·6	15·2	..	2·7	19·0	100	
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction		3·4	....	40·2	49·2	·6	2·2	95·6	..	..	..	·6	1·1	2·7	..	4·4	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		4·9	2·4	23·0	41·4	2·2	4·3	78·2	·7	·9	5·8	1·5	10·6	·4	1·9	21·8	100	
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Departmental Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	228 10 10	90 6 5	13 9 0	0 6 10	105 12 10	59 5 7	20 3 7										
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	7 8 11	....	2 9 2	....	45 7 4	1 6 11	3 7 5										
	Total Cost	376 12 7	162 2 4	34 9 4	1 2 4	152 3 11	70 6 4	52 14 10										
Local Fund Schools‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	1 12 0	1 0 6	....	10 2 1	1 0 8										
	Cost to Local Funds	....	....	1 0 10	2 10 11	....	94 1 3	2 11 1										
	Total Cost	....	....	11 4 10	4 8 7	....	515 5 10	4 12 1										
Municipal Schools‡	Cost to Provincial Revenue	....	....	....	2 0 11	....	....	2 0 11										
	Cost to Municipal Funds	....	....	....	7 8 6	....	....	7 8 6										
	Total Cost	....	....	....	9 9 6	....	....	9 9 6										
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues	176 6 8	....	23 3 1	3 5 9	138 4 11	99 13 3	4 7 6										
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	....	....	1 7 7	0 6 7	....	....	0 7 4										
	Total Cost	225 13 10	....	30 1 2	4 8 7	139 12 11	99 13 3	5 14 8										
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	34 10 9	....	9 14 8	1 5 5	....	16 13 5	4 9 3										
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	....	....	0 1 10	0 8 9	....	0 4 2	0 6 4										
	Total Cost	294 10 4	....	41 8 7	6 0 2	....	47 11 4	19 12 1										
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost	....	....	15 10 3	6 14 6	132 0 10	....	14 5 5										
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	171 10 11	90 6 5	7 15 6	0 12 11	80 11 8	48 8 9	2 1 5										
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	5 6 10	....	1 6 0	2 0 9	34 5 3	4 7 2	2 0 10										
	Total Cost	349 0 10	162 2 4	32 3 7	4 10 1	149 4 11	82 0 8	8 0 0										

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns *7a*, *7b*, *7c*, respectively, of Statement IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in Statement VII.

A.—EDUCATIO

(3.)—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in th

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTIT											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts Colleges.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	3	492	410	400	..	..	..	..	1	38	38	31
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	1	165	134	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1	350	323	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	144	142	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	1,151	1,009	924	..	..	..	..	1	38	38	31
Secondary Schools.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys .. English	48	9,732	9,208	7,947	90	2,850	2,580	2,021	50	3,938	3,707	3,146
For Girls .. English	..	..	..	..	1	27	25	17	..	..	..	..
Total	48	9,732	9,208	7,947	91	2,877	2,605	2,038	50	3,938	3,707	3,146
Primary Schools.												
For Boys	35	2,110	1,956	1,239	3,820	257,825	243,192	177,468	1,418	79,946	77,330	58,360
For Girls	..	..	..	..	206	13,446	12,693	7,688	109	5,217	4,957	3,299
Total	35	2,110	1,956	1,239	4,026	271,271	255,885	185,156	1,527	85,163	82,287	61,659
Schools for Special Instruction.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	4	358	364	321	..	..	..	..	2	78	79	70
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	91	80	69	..	..	..	..	1	12	11	9
Schools of Art	1	212	191	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	3	147	147	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	21	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	1	91	74	60	1	38	35	21
Other Schools	31	56 (1,372)	39 (1,211)	25 (933)	1	12	12	11	..	..	..	..
Total	42	885 (1,372)	832 (1,211)	703 (933)	2	103	86	71	4	128	125	100
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	131	13,878	13,005	10,813	4,119	274,251	258,576	187,265	1,582	84,277	82,117	64,937

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

TIONS.																					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								
Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.																	
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, &c.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	27*g*	27*h*	28
..	151	123	114	..	..	..	..	6	681	681	681	..	2	6	4	484	11	165	9	..	1 girl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	165	165	..	..	..	2	..	124	3	36	..	..	12 girls.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	350	350	..	..	50	40	1	100	4	152	3	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144	144	..	..	12	9	..	107	1	12	3	..	
2	151	123	114	..	..	..	..	9	1,340	1,340	681	..	64	57	5	815	19	365	15	..	
65	8,502	8,088	6,819	19	3,393	3,136	2,593	272	28,415	28,415	8,184	15,811	1,911	1,768	264	19,032	1,328	3,917	184	11	503 girls.
32	2,084	1,923	1,562	2	31	31	23	35	2,142	2,142	139	257	1,214	502	141	53	3	207	22	..	211 boys.
97	10,586	10,011	8,381	21	34,24	3,167	2,616	307	30,557	30,557	8,323	16,068	3,125	2,270	405	19,085	1,331	4,124	206	11	
293	14,316	13,623	10,793	16	1,310	1,194	950	5,582	355,507	..	1,414	355,449	7	503	1,683	298,171	48,312	4,039	401	2,391	11,514 girls.
63	5,455	5,481	3,897	4	248	218	149	382	24,396	41	86	24,396	2	81	696	19,109	2,023	2,272	204	9	305 boys.
356	19,801	19,104	14,690	20	1,558	1,412	1,099	5,964	379,903	41	1,500	379,845	9	584	2,379	317,280	50,335	6,311	605	2,400	
..	..	..	..	1	55	54	52	7	491	36	383	491	..	..	53	375	63	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	103	..	..	103	..	1	7	82	4	4	5	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	212	..	..	..	14	20	1	113	3	50	11	..	8 girls.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	147	147	..	..	..	1	3	117	17	5	4	..	1 girl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	21	..	..	1	..	..	19	..	1	..	..	
5	310	320	251	..	..	..	..	7	439	44	..	337	..	6	43	314	54	20	2	..	7 girls.
1	60	63	52	..	..	..	..	33	128	..	60	22	..	..	..	114	13	..	1	..	
									(1,372)	(423)	(18)	(70)	(1)		(8)	(1,103)	(53)	(200)	(6)	(1)	
6	370	383	303	1	55	54	52	55	1,541	248	443	953	15	28	107	1,134	154	80	23	..	
									(1,372)	(423)	(18)	(70)	(1)		(8)	(1,103)	(53)	(200)	(6)	(1)	
461	30,908	29,621	23,488	42	5,037	4,633	3,767	6,335	413,341	32,186	10,947	396,866	3,213	2,939	2,896	338,314	51,839	10,880	849	2,411	12,046 girls in boys' schools.
									(1,372)	(423)	(18)	(70)	(1)		(8)	(1,103)	(53)	(200)	(6)	(1)	516 boys in girls' schools.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. ADVANCED, teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian								518	7,171	..	7,163	8	..	..	..	..	7,171	..	..	..	
(*b*) Sanskrit								10	239	..	239	..	..	..	..	239	..	..	..	..	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic								1	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For Boys.								2,466	56,997	578	1,107	55,279	1	..	641	42,373	11,075	2,690	178	39	
— „ Girls.								17	412	4	..	408	..	..	22	354	36	..	..	..	
3. EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
— „ Girls.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys.								67	2,178	876	584	1,103	..	..	19	1,048	805	306	..	..	
— „ Girls.								2	64	5	..	59	..	..	..	5	..	50	..	..	
Total ..								3,081	67,078	1,463	9,110	56,857	1	..	682	44,019	19,104	3,055	178	39	2,468 girls in boys' schools. 5 boys in girls' schools.
Grand Total ..								9,416	4,80,419	33,649	20,057	453,723	3,214	2,939	3,578	382,333	70,943	13,935	1,027	2,450	14,514 total girls in boys' schools. 521 total boys in girls' schools.

A.—EDUCATION

(4.)—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.														
	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.							MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							MAINTAINED
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses collected in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	93,752	..	3,100	33,304	..	24,328	1,54,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,704	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	3,833	..	..	5,465	..	2,028	11,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	—4,505	..	..	23,027	..	1,551	20,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	54,825	..	..	4,212	..	6,692	65,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,47,905	..	3,100	66,008	..	34,599	2,51,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,704	..
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys .. ..English ..	1,24,887	..	23,722	1,60,089	2,393	7,362	3,18,453	4,564	2,259	11,584	8,365	1,828	28	28,628	85,994	5,472
,, Girls .. ..English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	330	..	..	..	825	..	..
Total ..	1,24,887	..	23,722	1,60,089	2,393	7,362	3,18,453	4,564	2,754	11,914	8,365	1,828	28	29,453	85,994	5,472
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	840	..	..	876	..	532	2,248	2,34,662	6,45,564	37,474	1,69,156	2,139	1,607	10,90,602	2,52,992	32,334
,, Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,122	40,321	2,164	1,043	36	..	73,686	23,651	1,822
Total ..	840	..	..	876	..	532	2,248	2,64,784	6,85,885	39,638	1,70,199	2,175	1,607	11,64,288	2,76,643	34,156
Schools for Special Instruction.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	33,942	16,531	..	16	..	..	50,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,676	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	13,035	3,054	600	..	..	420	17,109	494	..	..	..	..	..	494	1,772	..
Schools of Art	24,537	..	..	2,616	..	3,567	35,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,494	..
Medical Schools	37,414	..	..	527	..	..	37,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1,878	..	..	..	..	..	1,878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	31,071	370	1,925	2,040	..	1,618	37,024	750	6,962	..	..	..	30,425	38,137	..	..
Total ..	1,41,877	19,955	2,525	5,199	..	10,605	1,80,161	1,244	6,962	..	..	..	30,425	38,631	15,942	..
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in .. Art Colleges ..	11,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges	4,462	..	..	2,300	..	411	12,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.	8,354	3,330	..	..	..	4,260	11,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	732	12,416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	2,113	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	643	831	4,79	99
Buildings	*292	..	..	..	..	839	4,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	3,809	..	..	..	..	..	92	21,387	1,35,372	1,000	..	2,012	..	1,59,801	1,8 , 1	..
Miscellaneous	24,480	..	..	669	..	..	3,809 25,501	1	..	2,441	313	24	..	2,779	..	..
Total ..	55,404	4,989	..	2,969	..	6,594	69,956	21,388	1,59,364	3,441	313	2,066	643	1,87,217	1,87,941	99
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4,70,913	24,944	29,347	*2,35,141	2,393	†59,692	8,22,430	2,91,980	8,54,965	54,993	1,78,877	6,069	32,73 3	14,11 , 87	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Exclusive of Rs 905 paid to Municipal Schools [illegible]

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

INSTITUTIONS.																			
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							UNAIDED.									
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
4c	4d	4e	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,879	..	..	8,583	4,275	..	..	7,649	1,152	23,166	36,242	..	..	..	..	98,027	..	3,100	42,832	55,350	1,99,309
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,833	..	..	5,465	2,028	11,326
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—4,535	..	..	23,027	1,551	20,073
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,825	..	..	4,212	6,692	65,729
1,879	..	..	8,583	4,275	..	..	7,649	1,152	23,166	36,242	..	..	..	..	1,52,180	..	3,100	75,536	65,621	2,96,437
18,157	371	1,504	1,11,498	75,192	..	990	1,12,745	30,459	85,965	3,05,351	37,933	1,441	9,995	49,369	2,04,643	2,259	36,296	3,37,289	2,32,812	8,13,299
..	..	..	..	24,120	..	200	49,727	15,008	21,421	1,10,476	116	..	59	175	24,120	495	530	49,843	36,488	1,11,476
18,157	371	1,504	1,11,498	99,312	..	1,190	1,62,472	45,467	1,07,386	4,15,827	38,049	1,441	10,054	49,544	2,28,763	2,754	36,826	3,87,132	2,69,300	9,24,775
40,253	3,216	15,502	3,44,297	11,885	4,788	5,300	9,367	7,359	20,006	58,705	4,492	418	3,506	8,416	2,47,387	6,50,352	42,774	2,24,144	3,39,611	15,04,268
..	546	3,183	29,202	13,731	275	160	5,584	10,934	25,525	56,209	360	914	66	1,340	43,853	40,596	2,324	6,987	66,677	1,60,437
40,253	3,762	3,685	3,73,499	25,616	5,063	5,460	14,951	18,293	45,531	1,14,914	4,852	1,332	3,572	9,756	2,91,240	6,90,948	45,098	2,31,131	4,08,288	16,64,705
3	..	132	10,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,131	..	7,131	33,942	16,531	..	19	17,939	68,431
..	..	..	3,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,529	3,054	600	..	2,192	19,375
..	..	..	3,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,537	..	..	2,616	12,061	39,214
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,414	..	..	527	..	37,941
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,878	..	..	..	..	1,878
..	..	..	..	6,351	..	..	438	100	11,091	17,980	..	..	..	..	7,101	6,962	..	438	41,616	56,117
..	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	94	..	294	..	..	..	..	31,171	370	2,025	2,040	1,712	37,318
3	..	132	16,077	6,451	..	100	438	194	11,091	18,274	..	7,131	..	7,131	1,49,572	26,917	2,625	5,640	75,520	2,60,274
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	..	..	..	..	27,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,194	..	..	..	..	37,194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,81,406	4,727	..	7,733	39,179	2,33,045
..	..	550	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,277	1,277	..	..	..	..	11,894	..	..	..	2,238	14,132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,462	..	..	2,300	4,260	11,022
36	..	2,333	7,254	..	..	..	..	795	1,661	2,456	639	..	..	639	8,354	3,330	..	675	10,406	22,765
..	..	..	909	320	..	527	230	622	2,273	3,972	..	..	..	..	320	188	527	230	4,447	5,712
..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	389	389	..	..	..	..	2,113	1,659	..	..	1,644	5,416
..	..	8,396	1,89,311	33,055	..	..	1,124	1,281	39,635	75,095	..	..	..	..	54,734	1,35,372	1,000	1 124	2,3 ,269	4,24,499
..	..	41	294	..	..	..	2,020	593	3,947	6,560	1,423	..	..	1,423	3,810	..	2,441	3,756	4,858	14,865
..	..	23	10,185	11,546	..	..	88	134	8,805	20,573	..	..	..	..	36,026	23,804	..	757	19,476	80,063
36	..	11,343	2,08,919	44,921	..	527	3,462	3,425	57,987	1,10,322	2,062	..	..	2,062	3,67,313	1,69,080	3,968	16,575	3,18,777	8,75,713
60,328	4,133	31,664	7,18,576	1,80,575	5,063	7,277	1,88,972	68,531	2,45,161	6,95,579	44,963	9,904	13,626	68,493	11,89,068	8,89,699	91,617	7,16,014	11,35,506	40,21,904

Police and Jail Schools.
do. do.
under institutions "maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards."

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for*

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.		
					1			2			3		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—													
For Boys	Departmental	English	48	9,732	3,969	...	3,969	5,763	...	5,763	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	90	2,850	83	...	83	2,767	...	2,767	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	1	41	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	49	3,897	753	...	753	3,131	...	3,131	...	..	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	65	8,502	1,933	38	1,971	3,512	67	3,579	888	105	993
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	19	3,393	1,407	...	1,407	1,986	...	1,986	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	272	28,415	8,145	38	8,183	17,200	67	17,267	888	105	993
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	1	27	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	32	2,084	5	87	92	9	515	524	38	460	498
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	2	31	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	35	2,142	5	87	92	9	573	582	38	460	498
	Total Secondary Schools		307	30,557	8,150	125	8,275	17,209	640	17,849	926	565	1,491
Primary Schools—													
For Boys	Departmental		18	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
	Local Fund		3,824	257,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,132	322	77,454
	Municipal		2	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	137
	Native States		1,418	79,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,582	14	23,596
	Aided		293	14,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,320	39	3,359
	Unaided		27	1,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	..	552
		Total	5,582	355,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,839	375	105,214
For Girls	Departmental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		205	13,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,607	1,627
	Municipal		1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Native States		109	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	586
	Aided		63	5,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,700	1,739
	Unaided		4	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
		Total	382	24,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3,952	4,011
	Total Primary Schools		5,964	379,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,898	4,327	109,225
	Grand Total		6,271	410,460	8,150	125	8,275	17,209	640	17,849	105,824	4,892	110,716

—continued.

General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1883-84.

Lower Primary Stage.						Total.			Remarks.
Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.						
4			5						
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,732	...	9,732	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	2,850	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	3,897	...	3,897	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,630	275	1,905	36	18	54	7,999	503	8,502	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,393	...	3,393	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,630	275	1,905	39	18	57	27,912	503	28,415	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	672	766	65	139	204	211	1,873	2,084	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	672	766	65	139	204	211	1,931	2,142	
1,724	947	2,671	104	157	261	28,123	2,434	30,557	
136	...	136	832	...	832	1,084	...	1,084	
95,658	2,582	98,240	74,668	7,596	82,264	247,458	10,500	257,958	
175	...	175	78	...	78	390	...	390	
32,353	101	32,454	23,391	505	23,896	79,326	620	79,946	
5,930	185	6,115	4,678	164	4,842	13,928	388	14,316	
796	6	802	459	...	459	1,807	6	1,813	
135,048	2,874	137,922	104,106	8,265	112,371	343,993	11,514	3,55,507	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	4,687	4,751	73	6,949	7,022	157	13,243	13,400	
...	14	14	...	24	24	...	46	46	
...	1,790	1,790	...	2,841	2,841	...	5,217	5,217	
63	2,335	2,398	46	1,302	1,348	148	5,337	5,485	
...	105	105	...	92	92	...	248	248	
127	8,931	9,058	119	11,208	11,327	305	24,091	24,396	
135,175	11,805	146,980	104,225	19,473	123,698	344,298	35,605	379,903	
136,899	12,752	149,651	104,329	19,630	123,959	372,421	38,039	410,460	

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(6.)—Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1883-84.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Jews and others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	2	1	..	3	4	3	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	2	..	4	91	13	..	..	104	67	9	..	..	76	..	..	63	1	12	..
3. B. Sc.	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
4. First B. A.	3	2	..	5	122	31	..	..	153	76	19	..	..	95	..	..	71	1	21	2
4. First B. Sc.	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
4. First Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Previous Examination	4	2	1	7	224	76	33	...	333	93	17	14	..	124	2	1	100	2	18	1
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Law	1	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	23	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	8	1	..	..
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. M. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L. M. S.	1	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	37	28	..	..	...	28	1	2	10	..	15	..
4. First M. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. First L. M. S.	1	..	..	1	79	..	..	..	79	42	..	..	..	42	1	7	15	1	18	..
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. B. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	19	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	10	..	..	..
4. First L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	24	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	11	..	1	..
Schools of General Education.																				
Matriculation Boys	27	22	19	68	632	251	281	608	1,772	293	132	111	55	591	19	16	414	10	126	6
Matriculation Girls	..	4	..	4	..	13	..	..	13	..	8	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..	1
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	38	5	2	45	205	52	7	70	702	141	27	2	26	311	..	1	283	7	19	1
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular.	313	4	28	345	1,327	31	87	748	5,238	517	19	53	218	1,771	..	..	1,671	99	..	1
Schools of Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	4	..	1	5	95	..	..	12	107	92	..	..	6	98	..	..	91	7	..	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	4	..	1	5	205	..	61	..	266	170	..	51	..	221	..	1	205	15	..	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	2	..	..	2	8	..	2	..	10	7	..	2	..	9	..	..	8	..	..	1
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	2	..	1	3	41	..	6	..	47	28	..	4	..	32	..	1	30	..	..	1
3. School of Art Examination	30	5	2	37	487	40	21	14	562	165	12	9	1	187	15	9	137	3	22	1
4. Vernacular Medical Examination.	2	..	..	2	32	..	..	..	32	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	24	4	1	1
5. Examination in Engineering	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..
6. Examination in Surveying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Industrial School Examination	1	1	1	3	53	28	12	..	93	15	16	9	..	40	1	..	2	..	2	..

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(7.)—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS OUT OF										
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other Sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.											
Arts Colleges.											
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training											
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.											
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys — English	..	90	2,850	2,580	2,021	4,564	2,259	11,584	8,365	1,828	28	28,628
For Boys — Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls — English	..	1	27	25	17	..	495	330	..	..	..	825
For Girls — Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	91	2,877	2,605	2,038	4,564	2,754	11,914	8,365	1,828	28	29,453
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	..	3,818	257,435	242,801	177,168	233,943	645,564	34,751	1,69,156	2,139	1,607	10,87,160
For Girls	..	205	13,400	12,645	7,648	30,430	40,321	1,580	1,043	36	..	73,410
Total	..	4,023	270,835	255,446	184,816	264,373	685,885	36,331	1,70,199	2,175	1,607	11,60,570
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.											
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	1	91	74	60	750	6,962	..	..	..	30,425	38,137
Other Schools	..	1	12	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2	103	86	71	750	6,962	..	..	..	30,425	38,137
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools		..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	611	811
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	..	..	..	..	..	21,387	1,35,372	1,000	..	2,042	..	1,58,801
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2,441	313	24	..	2,779
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,804	..	..	..	..	24,804
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	21,388	1,59,364	3,441	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	..	4,116	273,815	258,137	186,925	291,075	8,54,985	51,686	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	4	

—continued.

on Public Instruction in Bombay for the official year 1883-84.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions maintained by				In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by					
The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	..	..	3,100	3,100	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	..	..	3,100	3,100	
..	..	..	2,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,722	11,584	990	36,296	38,555	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	200	530	1,025	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	2,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,722	11,914	1,190	36,826	39,580	
..	..	4,788	6,50,352	2	390	391	300	719	2,723	..	..	..	..	3,442	..	34,751	5,300	42,774	6,93,126	
..	..	275	40,596	1	46	48	40	186	584	..	..	..	..	770	..	1,580	160	2,324	42,920	
..	..	5,063	6,90,948	3	436	439	340	905	3,307	..	..	..	..	4,212	..	36,331	5,460	45,098	7,36,046	
16,531	..	..	16,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,531	
3,054	..	..	3,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	600	3,654	
..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	6,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,962	
370	..	..	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,925	..	100	2,025	2,395	
19,955	..	..	26,917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,525	..	100	2,625	29,542	
4,727	..	..	4,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,727	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
3,330	..	..	3,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,330	
..	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	527	715	
1,659	..	..	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,659	
..	..	..	1,35,372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,36,372	
..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,441	..	2,441	2,441	
..	..	..	23,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,804	
9,716	..	..	1,69,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,441	527	3,968	1,73,048	
29,671	..	5,063	8,89,699	3	436	439	340	905	3,307	..	..	..	..	4,212	29,347	51,686	7,277	91,617	9,81,316	

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(8.)—Distribution of all Schools and Colleges in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1884.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.	Increase and Decrease of the Year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Scholars. Increase.	Scholars. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Poona	Maráthi	5,348	960,621	343	19,794	2·20	1,185	244	21	13	..	1,559	..
Sholápur	Do.	4,521	582,437	194	8,415	1·44	712	161	28	6	..	273	..
Sátára	Do.	4,988	1,062,350	251	15,75.	1·48	1,343	209	23	..	8	769	..
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,022	997,000	155	12,014	1·20	1,297	128	30	2	..	92	..
Thána	Do.	3,875	867,367	172	10, 20	1·34	1,815	135	28	..	34	..	936
Kolába	Do.	1,864	482,330	112	6,771	1·40	1,261	93	20	31	..	1,521	..
Bombay	Do. and Gujaráti.	22	773,196	184	22,786	2·95	1	1	22	..	5	4,093	..
		24,540	5,605,941	1,411	96,353	1·72	7,614	971	25	52	47	8,307	936
Native States.													
Akalkot	Maráthi and Kánarese.	498	58,040	23	985	1·70	105	19	26	4	..	111	..
Modnimb Táluka (Miraj)	Maráthi	89	10,086	8	222	2·21	12	8	11	..	..	..	48
Bhor	Do.	1,491	145,876	28	954	0·6	477	23	64	..	..	33	..
Aundh	Do.	447	58,916	20	860	1·46	71	18	11	2	..	64	..
Phaltan	Do.	397	58,402	17	737	1·26	72	14	28	..	..	18	..
Jath	Do.	854	42,486	19	726	1·45	11	16	43	1	..	9	..
Jawhár	Do.	534	48,506	6	270	0·55	116	6	89	..	..	15	..
Sávantvádi	Do.	900	174,433	46	2,916	1·67	226	37	24	..	1	140	..
Mahidurgi	Do.	63	10,452	2	134	1·3	15	2	31	..	1	2.	..
Miraj Junior (Kurole Táluka)	Do.	Not known	2,745	3	43	1·6	8	3	..	1	..	..	33
		5,303	606,942	172	7,781	1·28	1,212	146	37	7	1	445	81
Total, Central Division	....	29,843	6,222,883	1,583	104,134	1·67	8,826	1,117	26	59	48	8,752	1,017
NORTH-EAST DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Khándesh	Maráthi	9,944	1,237,231	420	22,547	1·82	2,683	330	29	21	..	439	..
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,665	751,228	301	14,165	1·88	1,334	206	32	..	12	..	857
Násik	Do.	5,940	781,206	286	14,056	1·79	1,643	206	28	..	7	..	169
Total, North-East Division	....	22,550	2,769,665	1,007	50,768	1·83	5,650	751	30	21	19	439	1,026
NORTHERN DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Surat	Gujaráti	1,662	614,198	298	20,728	3·37	782	302	6	..	9	..	801
Broach	Do.	1,453	326,930	224	15,089	4·61	465	216	7	..	3	1,039	..
Kaira	Do.	1,609	804,800	217	19,261	2·39	581	169	10	..	3	889	..
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,821	856,324	213	18,542	2·16	862	144	27	4	..	998	..
Panch Mahals	Do.	1,613	255,479	69	4,487	1·75	675	53	30	2	..	158	..
Camp Baroda	Do.	1	4,624	2	142	3·07	1	1	1	1	..	17	..
Camp Deesa	Do.	5	4,546	2	107	2·35	1	1	5	..	..	4	..
Total	....	10,164	2,866,901	1,025	78,356	2·73	3,307	886	11	7	15	3,105	801
Native States.													
Mahi Kántha Agency	Gujaráti	11,049	517,485	68	4,452	0·86	1,816	63	176	3	..	611	..
Káthiáwár do.	Do.	20,559	2,343,899	708	39,440	1·49	4,168	568	37	13	..	..	271
Rewa Kántha do.	Do.	4,935	749,892	77	5,278	0·95	1,156	69	72	2	..	237	..
Cutch do.	Do.	6,500	517,084	116	6,314	1·23	897	86	76	25	..	561	..
Surat do.	Do.	1,220	151,132	37	2,442	1·61	379	27	45	6	..	593	..
Cambay do.	Do.	350	86,074	2	515	0·59	85	1	350	..	..	93	..
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do.	8,000	576,478	31	2,128	0 36	1,108	27	296	2	.	188	..
Total	....	52,613	4,737,044	1,034	60,569	1·27	9,609	836	63	51	..	2,283	271
Total, Northern Division	....	62,777	7,603,945	2,059	138,925	1·83	12,916	1,722	36	58	15	5,388	1,072
SOUTHERN DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Belgaum	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	4,657	864,014	225	19,222	2·22	1,077	179	26	21	..	1,776	.
Dhárwár	Do.	4,535	882,907	386	32,640	3·69	1,285	307	15	14	..	2,976	.
Kaládgi	Do.	5,757	638,498	217	11,799	1·84	1,141	164	35	35	..	1,187	.
Kánara	Do. and Konkani.	3,911	421,840	134	10,659	2·52	1,109	100	39	13	..	2,508	..
Total	....	18,860	2,807,254	962	74,320	2·64	4,612	750	25	83	..	7,547	.
Native States.													
Kolhápur	Maráthi and Kánarese.	2,816	800,189	199	11,466	1·43	1,061	151	19	17	..	906	..
Miraj	Do.	548	100,273	51	3,185	3·17	92	25	22	20	..	[illegible]	
Mudhol	Do.	362	52,163	22	1,069	2·04	79	17	21	1	..	51	
Sángli	Do.	896	196,832	63	5,411	1·73	240	41	22	..	1	..	103
Sávanur	Do.	70	14,763	6	495	3·35	24	3	23	..		1	
Rámdurg	Do.	140	29,570	12	713	2·41	38	8	18	..	..	45	.
Jamkhandi	Do.	492	83,917	23	1,155	1·37	81	20	25	..	..	.	1
Kurundvád	Do.	296	60,998	4	182	0·29	72	3	99	..			
Total	....	5,620	1,338,705	380	21,676	1·61	1,687	268	21	4	1	2	1
Total, Southern Division	....	24,480	4,145,959	1,342	95,996	2·31	6,299	1,018	24	126	1	9,5	1

A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

(8.)—Distribution of all Schools and Colleges in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1884.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.	Increase and Decrease of the Year.			
										Schools.		Scholars.	
										Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SIND.													
British Districts.													
Karáchi	Sindí, Gujaráti, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	14,115	478,088	69	5,645	1·17	723	38	371	..	2	448	..
Hyderabad	Sindí ..	2,630	754,624	115	7,111	0·94	1,105	69	131	6	..	813	..
Shikárpur	Do.	10,001	852,986	123	8,678	1·01	1,373	90	111	7	..	574	..
Thar and Párkar	Sindí and Gujaráti.	12,729	203,344	12	973	0·47	73	11	1,157	1	..	141	..
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindí ..	2,139	124,181	21	866	0·69	143	17	126	4	..	222	..
Total, Sind ..	....	43,014	2,413,823	340	23,273	0·96	3,417	225	213	18	2	2,198	..
Aden	....	11	34,360	4	245	0·70	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Total, British Districts ..	....	124,139	16,498,444	4,749	223,315	1·36	24,600	3,583	35	181	83	21,608	2,763
Total, Native States ..	....	63,536	6,692,691	1,586	90,026	1·34	12,508	1,250	50	101	2	5,040	530
Grand Total ..	....	187,675	23,191,135	6,335	313,341	1·77	37,108	4,833	39	282	85	26,648	3,293

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.		Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.											Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Latin.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindi.	Marwadi.	Kanarese.	Brij.	Urdu.	Hindu-Sindi.	Arabic-Sindi.	Afghani.	Arvi.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.	Magadhi		
Original Works	116	1	299	344	19	2	4	..	44	7	15	..	2	1	8	2	..	..	66	930
Translations	10	..	50	22	4	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	182
Re-publications	4	..	62	35	11	..	..	1	33	..	3	1	..	93	14	13	1	1	50	322
Total ..	130	1	411	401	34	2	4	1	83	7	19	1	2	9	22	15	1	1	205	
Total ..	131		965											133					205	1,434

(2.)—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts	1	45	.....	.....	
2	Biography	1	10	1	.....	
3	Drama	1	69	3	3	
4	Fiction	.....	36	8	1	
5	History	5	23	1	12	
6	Language	6	59	13	54	
7	Law	5	15	1	1	
8	Medicine	6	13	.....	3	
9	Miscellaneous	98	390	13	69	
10	Poetry	.....	189	38	14	
11	Politics	1	2	.....	.....	
12	Philosophy (including Moral and Mental Science).	1	30	10	15	
13	Religion	3	34	43	31	
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	1	20	1	.....	
15	Science (Natural and other)	2	28	1	2	
16	Travels and Voyages	.....	2	.....	.....	
	Total ...	131	965	133	205	
1	Original Works	117	736	11	66	
2	Translations	10	83	.....	89	
3	Re-publications	4	146	122	50	
	Total ...	131	965	133	205	
1	Educational Works	11	139	10	58	
2	Non-educational Works	120	826	123	147	
	Total ...	131	965	133	205	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City.					
Hummum Street ...	Government Central Press.	Government of Bombay .	None	Bombay Government Gazette ; Bombay Civil List ; History of Services of Gazetted Officers ; Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series).	
Hornby Row ...	Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Mr. Grattan Geary ...	Bombay Gazette, Daily, Do. Bi-weekly Do. Overland Summary. Do. Budget. Bombay Price Current.	Indian Railway Travellers' Guide ; Maclean's Guide to Bombay.	
Apollo Street ...	Kaiser-i-Hind Printing Press.	Frámji C. Metha... ...	Kaiser-i-Hind	None.	
Hummum Street, Fort.	Industrial Press.	Barjorji Cursetji ...	None	Do.	
Elphinstone Circle..	Times of India Steam Press.	Colonel W. Nassau Lees ,	Times of India, Daily Edition ; Times of India, Bi-weekly ; Times of India, Overland Summary ; Times of India, Weekly edition ; Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory ; Indian A. B. C. Railway Guide ; B. B. and C. I. Railway Guide.	
Apollo Street ...	Caxton Printing Press ...	G. Claridge	English Mail	Railway Guide ; Traders' Advertiser ; The Orient.	
Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle.	Apyakhtiar Press ...	Barjorji Nowroji	Pársi Punch ; Yezdan Parsat.		
Apollo Street, Fort.	The Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed Printing Press ...	The Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed Printing Press Company, Limited.	The Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed.	Universal Friend.	
Pársi Bázár Street, Fort.	The Reporter's Press ...	Merwanji Nowroji ...	The Daily Commercial Sales Reports.	None.	
Meadow Street, Fort,	The Examiner Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	None	The Bombay Catholic Examiner ; A India Catholica ; The Pastoral Gazette ; The Indian Messenger.	
Marine Street, Fort.	Alliance Printing Press .	Cowasji Pestonji and Maneckji Dhanjibhai.	Do.	Indian Law Journal ; Indian Selector.	
Hummum Street, Fort.	The Oriental Printing Press.	Khalfanbhai Damani ...	Do.	The Vedanta Prakash.	
Meadow Street, Fort.	Industrial Lithographic Press.	J. M. Lobo	None	None.	
Homji Street, Fort.	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bamanji ...	Indian Spectator ; Satya Mitra.	Do.	
Elphinstone Circle.	Bombay Samáchár Press.	Maneckji Barjorji ...	Bombay Samáchár ; Loke Mitra ; Daterdoo.	Wydya Mitra ; Sukh-Dukhno Sathi.	
Do. ...	The Eastern Printing Press.	Mahomedbhoy Gulam Hussein.	None	None.	
Bázár Gate Street...	The English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Jiwanji Framji	Do.	Do.	
Borah Bázár Street.	Bombay Merchant's Press.	Barjorji Hormasji ...	Do.	Do.	
Borah Bázár Street, Fort.	The Fort Printing Press .	Tehmuras Dinshaji Anklesaria.	The Bombay Chronicle.	The Fursad ; The Trimásik Ticákar.	
Bázár Gate Street, Fort.	Akhbári Soudagar, Samáchár Darpan, and Bombay Chabuk Press.	Cowasji Dadabhoy ...	The Akhbári-Soudagar, Samáchár Darpan, and Bombay Chabuk ; The Native Merchants' Daily Gazette.	Native Calendar.	
Pársi Bázár Street.	National Press	Allybhai Gulam Hussein	None	None.	
Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.	Daftar Ashkara Press ...	Byramji Fardunji & Co...	Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash.	Stri Bodh ; Noor-e-Elum.	
Hornby Row, Esplanade.	Salvation Army Press .	Mr. F. Tucker, Manager, Salvation Army.	Indian War Cry ...	Indian Auxiliary.	
Old Jámbli Street...	Ganpat Krishnáji's Press.	Atmaram Kanoba ...	None	None.	
Nishándárcha Páda.	Gulam Hussein Press ...	Alládin Gulám Hussein.	Do.	Do.	
Parel Road or Bhendy Bázár.	Kassid Printing Press ...	Gulam Abdul Gulam Hassein.	Kassid-e-Mombai ...	Do.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Second Don Tar Street.	Futhookarim Press ...	Kázi Futteh Mahomed, Kázi Abdool Karim, and Kázi, son of Noor Mahomed Porebundri.	None	None.	
Mumbádevi, Khára Koowa.	Párai Printing Press ...	Dhunjibhai Pallonji Khambata.	Do.	Do.	
Moti Bázár ...	Settey Narayan Press ...	Bálkrishna Raghu ...	Do.	Do.	
Mándvi Dongri Colie Street.	Govind Shámji Press ...	Govind Shamji	Do.	Do.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bápu Sadáshiv's Press ...	Meshreshwar Bapuji ...	Do.	Do.	
Shekh Memon Street.	Dnyan Darpan Press ..	Máhádev Gopal Shástri Amrapurkar.	Do.	Do.	
Mumbádevi Road, Márwádi Bázár.	Shri Venkateshwar Press.	Gangavishnu Shri Krishnadas Bajaji.	Do.	Do.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Aryan Tract and Book Depôt's Printing Press.	Bálkrishna Keroba Deware.	Do.	The Puráns (in English).	
Breach Candy Road, Dhobi Talav.	Union Press	Nánábhoy Rustomji Ránina.	Do.	None.	
Do. ...	Ripon Printing Press ..	Jamsetji Cooverji, Manickji Sorabji, and Sorabji Jamsetji.	Do.	Zool Afshan, Cupole Hit Vurdhak, Cupole Nita Vurdhak.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	The Imperial Press ...	Nowroji Framji	Do.	None.	
Do. ...	Nirnaya Ságar Press .	Jaoji Dádáji	Do.	Vividha Dnyan Vistar; Dyanwardhaka; Bal Mitra; Kutumb Mitra; Sanskrit Reader; Balbodha; Bhagwat Bhashantar; Vedartha Yatna.	
Abdul Rahimon Street.	The Rising Star Printing Press.	Mahamed Ally Dawood Khán.	Do.	None.	
Girgaon Road ...	Bombay Vartman Press .	Muncherji Hoseinji Jagose.	Do.	Valmik Rámáyan, Puranarth Prakásh.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Náráyen Bhickset Press .	Náráyen Bhickshet Khatoo.	Do.	Punchang.	
Do. ...	Bapu Harshett Dewleker's Press.	Bapu Harshett Dewleker.	Do.	Maráthi Almanak; Chundoo do. Gujaráti do.	
Moorgi Moholla ...	Royal Printing Press ...	Esoob Ally Abdool Tybe.	Do.	None.	
Girgaon Road ...	Maháráshtra Hitechu Press.	Anandráo Harichanderji Mirkar.	Maháráshtra Hitechu and Daivadyna Samáchár.	Do.	
Girgaon Back Road.	Native Opinion Press ...	Hari Máhádev Paranjpe.	Native Opinion ...	Bharat Katha Sangraha; Natya Katharnava.	
Khetvádi	Minerva Printing Press .	Shamrao Ransod Raeje...	Prabhakar	None.	
Haines Road ...	Dinbandhu Press ...	Náráyan Meghaji Lokhunday.	Dinbandu	Do.	
Kámáthipura Bázár Road.	Telangu Mitra Press ...	Erla Nursoo Dharmáji ...	Telangu Mitra...	Do.	
Kámáthipura, No. 5 Street.	Sufdry Printing Press ...	Shaik Noordin Jiwákhán.	None	Do.	
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Do.	Bombay Educational Record; Asiatic Society's Journal; Bombay Quarterly Army List; Army General Orders: Daily Trade Returns; Balbodh Mewa; Indian Antiquary; Dnyanodaya Almanack; Ordnance Circular Orders; Prakashak; Medical and Phisical Society's Transactions; Persian Teacher; Ceylon Orientalist; Legends of Punjáb; Bombay Diocesan Record.	
Fanasvádi ..	Family Printing Press ...	Balji K. Raghunáthji ...	Wartahur	None.	
Tamarind Lane ...	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Maneckji Hosunji ...	Circular of Overland Mail.	Do.	
Bázár Gate Street, Fort.	Commercial Press ...	Dosabhoy Edalji... ...	None	Do.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*). Newspapers.	(*b*). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Girgaum Road ...	Subodha Prakash Press...	Moro Withal Walwekar .	Subodha Patrika ...	The Student's Friend; Bharath Prakásh; Arya Dharma Prakásh; Swadesh Vatsal; Vibudh Priya; Guljár Gulhousi.	
Kolebhat Vádi ...	Gopal Nárayan and Company's Printing Press.	Vinayek Náráyen ...	None	None.	
Marine Lane ...	Perseverance Press ...	Cooverji Cowasji Comdeewalla.	Do.	A Price Current Book	
Cowasji Patel's Tank Road.	Indu Prakash Press ...	Sakharam Parushram Pandit.	Indu Prakash; The Israel.	Saralárth Bodhini Gita; Shree Yogawáshista; Maha Rámáyan.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Dnyan Sagur	Shridher Shiwlál ...	None	Chandu Márwádi Panchang.	
Bhoi Váda ...	Shri Náráyen Press ...	Narun Canji	Do.	None.	
Ghogári Moholla ...	Hasin Press	Molani Mahomed Siddick	Kashful Ikhbar ...	Do.	
Girgaum Road ...	The Aryasewak Press ...	Ganesh Mahádev ...	None	Do.	
Agiary Street ...	Nicol's Printing Press ...	Nicholas D' Almeida ...	Do.	Do.	
Ful Gullee ...	Mut buy-i-Hoosein Press.	Abdul Ally Abdool Hoossein.	Do.	Mahomedan Kurán.	
Bhuleshvar Road .	Advertiser Press ...	Frámji Cowasji	Friend of Bombay Advertiser.	None.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Mut buy-i-Mahomed Press.	Allibhoy Sheerufall ...	None	Do.	
Girgaum Road ...	Indian Printing Press ...	Sadanand Bálkrishna and Ramchandra Yeshwant.	Shetkaracha Kywari...	Do.	
Kánde Vádi Road .	Jagadishwar Press ..	Náráyan Ramchandra Sohoni.	None	Kutumba Karmanuk; Sangit Darpan.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Times Press.	Kalidas Sankalchand ...	Do.	Nyáya Darpan (monthly).	
	United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchhodlál Gangaram...	Do.	Gujarát Shálá Patra; Buddhi Prakásh; Auditch Hitechhu; Rudhue Prakásh; Báldnyán Vardhak; Hito Ratna—(all monthly).	
	Ahmedabad Samáchár ...	Lallubhai Surchand ...	Ahmedabad Samáchár and Vadodrá Vatsal (weekly).	Nyaya Tatva or Indian Law Reports (monthly).	
	Hitechhu	Jeysing Mulji	Hitechhu (weekly) ...	Wadhwán Darbár Gazette; Nágar Udaya; Tolak Shubhechhak; (all monthly).	
	Victoria Press	Nathu Lallu	None	Jain Divákar (monthly) .	
	Samsher Bahádur ...	Savaibhai Raichand ...	Samsher Bahádur (weekly).	Job work.	
	Satya Prakásh	Bulakhi Nárandás ...	None	Do.	
	Bajibhai Amichand ...	Bajibhai Amichand ...	Do.	Not working for the present.	
	Chhaganlál Magganlál ...	Chhaganlál Magganlál ...	Do.	Job work.	
	Lallu Kewal	Lallu Kewal	Do.	Not working for the present.	
	Samáchár Sár	Náran Krishnarám ...	Do, ...	Not working, as the proprietor is dead.	
	Motilál Kálidás	Motilál Kálidás	Do.	Not working for the present.	
	Magganlál Karamchand .	Magganlál Karamchand...	Do.	Do. do.	
	Lallubhai Amichand ...	Lallubhái Amichand ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	Kilabhai Kaliándás ...	Kilabhái Kaliándás ...	Do.	Job work.	
	Hargowan Harjiwan ...	Hargowan Harjiwan ...	Do.	Do.	
	Ahmedabad Jagdishwar.	Dayabhai Dolatrám ...	Do.	Do.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*). Newspapers.	(*b*). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
Kaira Town in Kaira District.	Kaira Niti Prakásh ...	Nagindás Damodar ...	Kaira Niti Prakásh ...	Job work	Publication ceased.
Do. ...	Kaira Wartmán	Panachand Fulchand ...	Kaira Wartmán ...	Do.	
Nadiád Town in Kaira District.	Dunia Dád	Maneeklál Khusaldás ...	Dunia Dád	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Satya Shodhák	Laxmilál Ambálál ...	Do.	Hunar Prakásh	Do.
Do. ...	Satya Ságar	Ranchhoddás Khusáldás.	Do.	Kheda Khetivádi; Atma Dnyán Vardhak ...	Published once in a month.
Do. ...	Surajrám Press	Surajrám Nathálál ...	Do.	Bharath Kávya	Do.
Umreth, Táluka Anand.	Rájárám Press	Bholánáth Rájárám, Manilál Rájárám.	Umreth Sámáchár ...	Do.	Published once in a week.
Panch Máhals ...	Nil	Nil	None	None.	
Broach	Bharuch Vartmán ...	Pestonji Rustomji Adhyaru.	Bharuch Vartmán ...	Nil.	
	Swadesh Mitra	Foolchand Khoobchand...	Nil	Do.	
	Bharuch Satya Dohan Prakásh and Palizul Akber.	Shaik Murtuza Mustuffa.	Do.	Do.	
	Prince of Wales	Ardesher Dinshawji ...	Bharuch Samáchár ...	Do.	
Surat	Budhi Prakásh	Wasudev Bálkrishna ...	None	None	Does no work.
	City Central Press ...	Pranjivandás Khusáldás.	Do.	Do.	Does miscellaneous work.
	Khodábax	Mancherji Jamsedji ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Surat Niti Darpan ...	Bhagvandás Lalubhái ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Mission Press	Mr. G. T. Rea	Do.	Satyodaya...	Do.
	Police Line Press ...	Government	Do.	None	Do.
	Gujarát Revenue Survey.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Does no work as present.
	Akhbár Press	Narotamdás Govandás ...	Akhbár	Do.	Does miscellaneous work.
	Ambika Press	Bhavanishankar Ravishankar.	Praja Mitra	Do.	Do.
	Prabhakar...	Dalpatrám Gopaldás ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Sodagar Press	Nagindás Dayabhái ...	Surya Prakásh... ...	Do.	Do.
	Victoria Press	Manchárám Ghelábhái ...	Gujarat Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	Do.	Do.
	Niti Ságar	Narandás Narsidás ...	None	Do.	Do.
Thána	Arunodaya	Káshináth Vishnu Phadke	Arunodaya Newspaper, 600 copies, published every Sunday.	Nil.	
	Suryodaya	Gopál Govind Dabak ...	Suryodaya Newspaper, 300 copies, published every Monday; Hindu Panch, 400 copies, every Thursday.	Do.	
Central Division.					
Násik	Násik Vrat	Hari Trimbak Kále ...	Násik Vrat (issued weekly).	.....	
	Ganga Lahari	Vishnu Janárdan Thákur.	Ganga Lahari (issued weekly).	.....	
Khándesh	Khándesh Waibhawa ...	Ganesh Bhikáji	Weekly	None	These are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	Aryavarta	Vithal Lakshman ...	Do.	Do.	
	Shrimat Jagatguru ...	Goplál Annaji	2 weekly papers; 1 Prabodha Chandrika; 2 Vinodmalika.	Do.	
Ahmednagar ...	Nyáya Sindhu	Dáji Chimnaji	Nyáya Sindhu	Do.	175 copies are issued every Monday morning.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therefrom.		Remarks.
			(a). Newspapers.	(b). Periodicals.	
1	2	3			5
Central Division—continued.					
	Nagar Samáchár ...	Abanna Lingooji... ...	Nagar Samáchár ...	None	200 copies are issued every Saturday morning.
	Jagdarsha	Káshináth Bahiro ...	Jagdarsha	Do.	303 copies are issued every Sunday morning.
Poona	Poona Observer	Rustomji Dadabhoy ...	Poona Observer ...	Nil.	
	Deccan Herald	Sorabji Jehangirji ...	Deccan Herald... ...	Do.	
	Dnyán Prakásh	Bháu Govind Kánade ...	Dnyán Prakásh ...	Books, almanacs, &c., are also printed.	
	Dnyán Chakshu	Bháu Govind Sapkar ...	Dnyán Chakshu ...	Do. do.	
	Shri Shiwáji	Krishnaráo Bappoo Mánde.	Shri Shiwáji	Do. do.	
	Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vinayak Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav. ...	Do. do.	
	Aryabhushana	Ganesh Moreshwar Sohoni.	Marátha (in English) and Kesari (in Maráthi).	Monthly magazine and printing of all sorts.	
	Revenue Survey Press ...	Government	None	Government work.	
	Photozincographic Office Press.	Do.	Do.	Maps, plans and drawings for Government.	
	Municipal Press	Poona Municipality ...	Do.	Office work and forms, &c.	
	Chitrashála	Wásudeo Ganesh Joshi ...	Do.	Pictures and Maráthi books, &c.	
	Datta Prasárak Press ...	Vinayak Vithal Rándé ...	Do.	Books, almanacs, &c.	
	Vritta Prasárak Press ...	Náro Appaji Godbolé ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	Bhudhi Prakásh	Pandurang Vithal Ránade	Do.	Do. do.	
	Jagadhitechu	Ráoji Shridhár Gondhalekar.	Do.	Do. do.	
	Law Printing Press ...	Ganpatráo Hari Khándekar.	Do.	Law books only.	
	Rajahousa Press	Anant Wamon Barve ...	Do.	Pictures only.	
	Vividha Chitrakaprakásha.	Ganu bin Vithu Gáikwád.	Do.	Do.	
	Sea Levelling Press ...	Government	Do.	Office work, forms, maps, plans, and drawing, &c.	
	Gujarát Party Press ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	
	Panch Howd Mission Press.	Reverend Rivington ...	Do.	Religious books only.	
	Orphanage Press	Reverend J. Small ...	Do.	Printing books, &c.	
	Yerroda Central Jail Press.	Government	Do.	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use as well as for Government offices and private individuals.	
	Police Press	Do.	Do.	Forms, circulars, &c., in connection with police work.	
	Vedánt Prakásh	Káshináth Mahádeo Thathe.	Do.	Books, almanacs, &c.	
	Jaga Vratánta	Sahadeva Luxuman Rangle.	Do.	All kinds of job work.	
Sholápur	Kalpataru and Anandvratta Press.	Balwantráo Narayen Kakde.	1	None.	
	Pandhari Waibhav ...	Vishwanáth Narayen Kamble.	1	Do.	
	Shidheshwar Press ...	Balkrishna Shriniwás ...	1	Do.	
	Chikichak Press	Gangadhar Raghunath ...	1	Do.	Opened on 30th April 1884.
Sátára	Mahárástra Mitra ...	Ganesh Narayen Kolatker.	Mahárástra Mitra ...	Do.	
	Shubha Suchak	Ramchandra Apaji Chitle.	Shubha Suchak ...	Do.	
	Bodha Sudhákar	Waman Krishna Dikshit.	Bodha Sudhakar ...	Do.	
	Columbian Press. ...	Reverend H. J. Bruce...	None	Do.	
	Pratoda	Krishnaji Dhondáev ...	Pratoda	Do.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*). Newspapers.	(*b*). Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Southern Division.					
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Ráoji Hari Áthavale ...	Satya Sadan	Sadharmadipa. Abála Mitra.	Published monthly.
	Hitsagár	Jagannáth Bhavánishankar	Sharabha	None.	
Belgaum	Belgaum Samáchár ...	Hari Bhikáji	The Belgaum Samáchár	None	Published weekly 275 copies of the paper, and also miscellaneous educational and other books and pamphlets are printed at the press.
	Wáni Vilás	Dattátraya Venkatesh ...	Karnátaka Mitra ...	Do.	Do. 100 do.
	Dnyán Bodhak	Misrilál Ráмprasad ...	Dnyán Bodhak ...	Do.	Do. 150 do.
		Gowrishankar Ráмprasad.	Rasik Ranjan	Do.	Do. 125 do.
	Ráma Tatva Prakásh ...	Abáji Ramchandra ...	None	Do.	Miscellaneous books, pamphlets and various sorts of job work.
Dhárwár	Dnyán Vardhak	Raghavendra Shrinivas...	Sanskrit Girwan Tarangini.	Sanskrit Kávyá Nátakadarasha and Kánarese Shála Patrak.	
	Dhárwár Vritta	Antáji Ramchandra Jogalekar.	Dhárwár Vritta ...	None.	
	Chandrodaya	Hachaya bin Sangupaya.	Chandrodaya(Kánarese)	Do.	
	Vidyaranya	Gopál Pandurang Páthak.	Chava Karnatak Vrattа, Madhavi.	Do.	
Kaládgi	Hitechhu Press	Balláji Rávji Vengurlekar.	Hitechhu	Do.	
	Shri Ramdás	Sitaram Hanmantráo Nimbgaonkar.	Shri Rámdás	Do.	
Kánara	Dnyanachandrodaya Lithographic Press.	Bala Prasad bin Shivadayal Mishrasirsi.	Nil	Do.	
Ratnágiri	Jagannitra	Janardhan Hari Athale...	Jagannitra	Do.	On every Monday.
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limaye ...	Satyashodhak	Do.	On every Sunday.
	Vengurla Vritta	Vithal Govind Banaolikar.	Vengurla Vritta ...	Do.	On every Thursday.
	Vichárshil	Ganesh Vishram Patkar .	Vichárshil	Do.	On every Monday.
	Bakul	Dharmaraja Narayan Ghandi.	Bakul	Do.	On every Sunday.
	Shri Jagadisha	Sákhárám Vishrám Kir...	Shri Jagadisha... ...	Do.	Do.
Sind.					
Karáchi	Commissioner's Press ...	Government	None	Sind Official Gazette.	
	Mufferal Culub	Mirza Mahomed Shafi ...	Weekly newspaper in Persian language.	None.	
	Sind Gazette	Colonel J. A. Cory, W. H. Rattigan, W. M. Towelle, D. P. Massan.	The "Sind Gazette" and, "Sind Gazette Bulletin."	Do.	
	Commercial Press ...	Nowroji & Co.	Sind Advertiser, Times and Sudhar.	Do.	
	Mercantile Press... ...	H. J. Rustomji	None	Do.	
Shikárpur	Wales Press	Fatteh Mahomed ...	I. V. S. Railway Advertiser.	Do.	
Native States.					
Cutch	Bhuj Darbári Press ...	The Cutch Darbár ...	.....	Cutch Rajpatra, or the Darbári Gazette, issued every fortnight, on the 2nd Sud and 2nd Vad of each native month.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1884—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a). Newspapers.	(b). Periodicals.	
1					5
Native States—continued.					
Káthiawár—					
Rájkot	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiawár Local Funds	Káthiawár Political Agency Gazette.	None.	
Do.	Swadesh Bándhav Press.	Thakar Dámodar Govardhandás	None	Do.	
Do.	Káthiáwár General Press	Kásidás Brijbhukhandás	Do.	Vidnyán Vilás.	
Do.	Swadesh Hit Prakásh Press.	Mulshankar Raghowji ...	Do.	None.	
Junágad ...	Saurástra Niti Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Navab of Junágad,	Dastural Amal ...	Saurástra Darpan.	
Navánagar ...	Navánagar Gazette Press	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar,	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	None.	
Bhávnagar ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.	Darbári Gazette ...	Do.	
Dhrángadra ...	Dhrángadra Printing Press.	His Highness the Rája Sáheb of Dhrángadra	None	Do.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press ...	Thákor Sáheb of Morvi ...	Do.	Do.	
ondal	Town Press	Kánji Karsánji	Do.	Do.	
ántvádi ...	Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office Press.	Sávantvádi State ...	Do.	Do.	Used for printing forms, returns &c.
ápur State ...	State Press	Kolhápur State	Official orders, forms, &c. of all State works, English and Maráthi.	None.	
ápur	Dnyán Ságar	Vithál Ramchandra Mantri.	Dnyán Ságar		Published every Monday.
... ...	Arya Prabodha	Sadashiv Vithal	Dakshin Mratta ...		Do.
s. (Bramhápuri)	Mission Press	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	None.	None.	
n	Jail	Government	Do.	Do.	
... ...	No name	Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers.	Do.	Do.	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1883-84.

1	Denomination.	2 Number of Persons. (a) Natives.	2 Number of Persons. (b) Others.	3 Number of Ministers or Priests.	4 Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	5 Total Annual Revenue from Government.	6 Remarks.
						Rs.	
1	Church of England ...	2,563	13,868	56	53	2,78,413	
2	„ of Scotland ...	3,085	2,772				
3	Protestant Dissenters ...	1,048	1,354				
4	Roman Catholics ...	103,683	11,832				
5	Greek Church ...	21					
6	Armenian	35					
7	Syrian	4					
8	Jew	7,952					
9	Parsi	73,973					
10	Hindu	17,834,985					
11	Mohammadan	3,774,360					
12	Jainist	498,766					
13	Jain						
14	Sikh	127,100					
15	Other Sects (not included in the above).	928,267					

00133111

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 24 February, 2020